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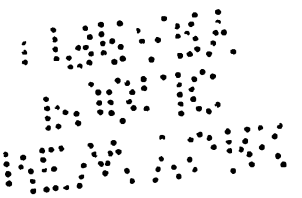
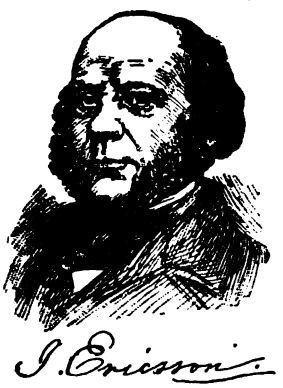


THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF NOTABLE AMERICANS.

E.

ERICSSON, John, engineer, was born in Längbanshyttan, Sweden, July 31, 1803; son of Olof Ericsson, a mine owner, and a direct descendant from Leif Ericsson, son of Eric the Red, the Norse discoverer of America. He was educated at home, first by a governess, and afterward by a German engineer. From his infancy he was an interested observer of the operation of machinery in his father's coal mines. Before 1814 he had invented and built a miniature saw-mill, and soon after a novel pumping engine which when shown to Platen, the noted mechanical engineer, secured for young Ericsson an appointment as cadet of mechanical engineers. After six months' study, he was employed in the construction of the Gotha ship canal in which he laid out the work of a section, employing six hundred soldiers, when only fourteen years old, and spent his leisure in making drawings of the various tools and engines used in the work. He entered the Swedish army in 1820 as an ensign, and his skill in map drawing won for him a lieutenant's commission. He entered a competitive examination for appointment on a government survey, gained the appointment, and served in Northern Sweden for some years. His time when off duty was employed in preparing the manuscript and maps for a work on "Canals." He invented a machine to engrave the plates, with which he completed eighteen large copper plates in one year and the work was pronounced by experts superior to hand engraving. In 1825 he constructed a coal-burning condensing-flame engine and the next year sought unsuccessfully to introduce it into England. He resigned from the army in 1827, having meanwhile reached the rank of captain. He competed with George Stephenson for the prize offered in 1829 by the Liverpool and Manchester railway for a steam locomotive engine, and his steam carriage "Novelty" was planned and completed in seven weeks, and in the field trial was pronounced to excel in several important points, the speed reaching thirty miles per hour, but Stephenson's "Rocket" won the prize, being built of heavy material which afforded it superior traction. The "Novelty," however, introduced new principles, four of which were used in all successful locomotives in Europe and America. In 1829 he also built a practical steam fire-engine which he exhibited in London that year and in New York city in 1840. In 1833 he perfected the caloric engine with which, in 1853, the caloric ship *Ericsson* of 2000 tons was propelled. More than 7000 of these engines were in use at the time of his death. For this invention he received the gold and silver Rumford medals from the American academy of arts and sciences in 1862, the second person in the United States to be so honored. He invented and patented the screw propeller in 1836, and in 1837 successfully used twin screw propellers in a boat operated on the river Thames. In 1838 he constructed the iron screw steamer *Robert F. Stockton*, which after crossing the Atlantic under sail, was used on the Delaware river for twenty-five years as a tow boat. In 1840 he was induced by Robert F. Stockton, U.S.N., to continue his experiments in the United States, and in November of that year he reached America. In 1841 he designed and superintended in Philadelphia the construction for the U.S. navy of the screw steamer *Princeton* with its machinery below the water-line, with direct acting semi-cylindrical engine, telescope



smoke-stack, independent centrifugal blowers, wrought iron gun carriages with mechanism for dispensing with breeching and taking up the recoil, a self-acting gun-lock by which the guns of the decks could be discharged at any elevation even in a rolling sea, a telescope to determine the distance of the enemy's ship, and numerous other novel applications to facilitate the handling of ordnance and the ship. His inventions and improvements as introduced on the *Princeton* made that ship the model for the world, and the beginning of a new era in the steam marine. During his first three years' residence in the United States he had placed engines and screw propellers in numerous vessels used for river and inland water navigation, and in 1851 he exhibited at the World's Fair in London his numerous appliances for use in steam navigation and was awarded the prize medal. In 1854 he presented to Napoleon III. plans for a partially submerged armored war-ship with a revolving shot-proof cupola, which the Emperor put to practical use. In 1861 through private enterprise, and within the space of 100 days, he planned, built, launched and equipped the *Monitor* at a cost of $275,000, which was to be paid by the government only after the boat had proved effective in actual battle with the *Merrimac*, then undergoing reconstruction at Norfolk, Va., and which the U.S. navy had no vessel afloat able to withstand.

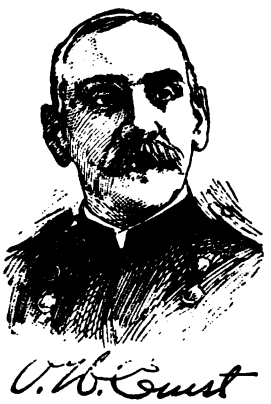
This little nondescript however was ready on time and turned the fortunes of war at Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1862. The result of the fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* led to the construction of similar vessels on a scale that surprised the naval engineers of the world and determined the universal use of the type by the European maritime powers. In 1869 he constructed for the Spanish government thirty steam iron-clad gunboats, and in 1881 devised and constructed the *Destroyer*, carrying a sub-marine gun of sixteen-inch calibre capable of discharging 300 pounds of gun-cotton, encased in a 1500-pound projectile, below the water-line. This gun was designed to destroy an iron-clad. He experimented in 1883 with an appliance by which he obtained a supply of mechanical energy from the sun and called his invention the "Sun motor" which he had described in "Contributions to the Centennial Exhibition" (1876). He received Royal favors from Sweden; was made knight commander first class, Danish order of Dannebrog; received the grand cross of naval merit from King Alfonso of Spain; was appointed knight commander of the Royal order of Isabella the Catholic; and received a special gold medal from the emperor of Austria, and the thanks of the U.S. congress, and of the legislature of the state of New York. He was made a fellow and member of the Royal academy of military sciences, Sweden; of the Royal academy of Serena, Stockholm; of the American philosophical society, and of various other scientific societies of both continents. He received from Wesleyan university the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1862, and from the University of Sweden that of Ph. D. in 1869. After his death the United States government, on Aug. 23, 1890, conveyed his body to his birthplace for final sepulture, on board the cruiser *Baltimore*, which vessel was escorted out of New York by the entire "White Squadron" then in the harbor, and under the especial convoy of the *Nantucket*, the second monitor built by Ericsson. Both in New York and at Stockholm where the *Baltimore* arrived Sept. 12, 1890, there were public manifestations of profound grief. See "Life of John Ericsson," by William Conant Church (2 vols., 1891). In April, 1893, a bronze statue of the inventor was unveiled on the New York Battery overlooking the harbor. Captain Ericsson died in New York city, March 8, 1889.

ERMENTROUT, Daniel, representative, was born at Reading, Pa., Jan. 24, 1837; son of William and Justina (Silvis) Ermentrout; grandson of John Ermentrout, and great-grandson of Christopher Ermentrout, who was a son of John Ermentrout. He attended the public schools, Franklin and Marshall college, and Elmwood institute, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, practising in his native place. He was district attorney of Berks county, 1862–65; city solicitor of Reading, 1867–70; and state senator, 1873–80. He was a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, 1881–89, and in the 55th congress, 1897–99. He died in Reading, Pa., Sept. 17, 1899.

ERNST, George Alexander Otis, lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1850; son of Andrew H. and Sarah (Otis) Ernst. His father was a native of Germany and his mother of Boston, Mass., He was a grandson of George Alexander Otis, well known to literary Boston, and a descendant of the Otis family of Revolutionary note. He received his early education at the Mount Pleasant military academy, Sing Sing, N.Y., and at the Eliot high school, Jamaica Plain,

Boston, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard in 1871, and studied law in the office of Ropes & Gray, Boston, Mass., at the Harvard law school, and in the office of James B. Richardson. In 1879 he was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., to Jeanie C. Bynner, sister of Edwin Lassetter Bynner, the novelist. Mr. Ernst was prominently mentioned for judge of the probate court in 1893; was a member of the lower house of the legislature, 1883–84, and helped to frame the first civil service law passed in Massachusetts. He published translations: *The Widow Lerouge* (1873), and the *Clique of Gold* (1874), and wrote plays: *A Christmas Supper* (1873), *The Double Wedding* (1875), and *Our Friends* (1876), all produced at the Boston Museum; and law-books, including *Law of Married Women* (1897).

ERNST, Oswald Herbert, soldier, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, June 27, 1842; son of Andrew Henry and Sarah Henrietta (Otis) Ernst. His grandfather was a burgomaster in Germany, and was forced by the oppression of Napoleon to emigrate. He came to America in 1812 and settled in Ohio. Oswald attended Harvard college, 1858–59, and entered the U.S. military academy in July, 1860, graduating in 1864, and by reason of his merit was made 1st lieutenant in the corps of engineers, June 13, 1864. He was assigned to the army of the Tennessee as assistant engineer and was assistant professor of engineering at the U.S. military academy in October, 1864, and assistant engineer in constructing forts on the Pacific coast, 1864–68. He was promoted captain in March, 1867. He commanded an engineer company at Willet's Point, N.Y., 1868–71, and in December, 1870, as a member of the United States eclipse expedition, observed the eclipse of the sun from Spain. He was instructor of military engineering, signalling and telegraphy at West Point, 1871–78, at the same time being architect of the academy buildings then erecting. He was employed on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers surveys and improvements, 1878–86. He was promoted to the rank of major in May, 1882, and after 1886 was employed on river and harbor improvements in Texas, on public buildings in Washington, D.C., and as aide-de-camp to President Harrison, 1889–93. He was appointed superintendent of the Military academy with the *ex-officio*



O. W. Ernst

rank of colonel of engineers, March 31, 1893, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel in March, 1895. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on May 26, 1898, and in June, 1898, was ordered to Chickamauga, and assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st army corps. In July he conducted his brigade to Porto Rico, and took an active part in the short campaign which followed. He was in immediate command of the troops in the affair of Coamo, August 9, in which with a loss of but seven wounded he inflicted upon the enemy a loss of nine killed, thirty wounded and one hundred and sixty-seven prisoners. In December, 1898, he was made inspector-general of the Island of Cuba with station at Havana. He is the author of: *Manual of Practical Military Engineering* (1873), and of various cyclopædia articles on military subjects.

ERRETT, Isaac, editor, was born in New York city, Jan. 2, 1820. He was a younger brother of Russell Errett, representative in congress. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1840 became a preacher of the Christian church, holding pastorates in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Chicago, Ill. He was corresponding secretary of the Ohio Christian missionary society, 1851–54, and subsequently its president. He was also corresponding secretary and president of the American Christian missionary society, and president of the foreign society. In 1866 he established the *Christian Standard* at Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1868 removed with his paper to Alliance, Ohio. He was president of Alliance college until 1869, when he resigned and removed to Cincinnati where he published his paper until his death. Besides many pamphlets he is the author of: *Debate on Spiritualism with Joel Tiffany* (1855); *A Brief View of Missions* (1857); *Walks about Jerusalem* (1871); *Talks to Bereans* (1872); *Letters to Young Christians* (1875); *Evenings with the Bible* (2 vols., 1884–87); and *Life of George Flower*. He received the degree of LL.D. from Butler university in 1886. He died at Terrace Park, near Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1888.

ERRETT, Russell, representative, was born in New York city, Nov. 10, 1817. By the death of his father in 1824, he was forced to depend upon himself for a living. In 1829 he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., served an apprenticeship to a baker; was a journeyman in Alabama and Kentucky for several years, then returned to Pittsburg and taught school. He was clerk to the mayor, and editor of the Pittsburg *Sun*, 1842–45; editor of the Washington, Pa., *Patriot*, 1845–52, and of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, 1852–65. He was paymaster in the U.S. army, 1861–65. He was in the state senate as clerk, 1860–61, and again 1872–76, and as senator, 1867. He was assessor of internal revenue, 1869–73; was a Republican rep-

resentative in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877–83, and U.S. pension agent at Pittsburg, 1883–87. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., April 7, 1891.

ERSKINE, John, jurist, was born at Strabane, Tyrone, Ireland, Sept. 13, 1813. He was taken in 1821 to America, where he was educated, with the exception of the years 1827–32, when he attended school in his native country. He removed to Florida in 1842, and after teaching school for four years he was admitted to the bar in 1846. He removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1855, and in 1865 was appointed by President Johnson, U.S. district judge for the district of Georgia. In April, 1882, when the state was divided he was made judge of the southern district, and retired in December, 1883, being succeeded by Judge Emory Speer. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 27, 1895.

ERVIN, James, representative, was born in Williamsburg district, S.C., Oct. 17, 1778. He was graduated from Brown university in 1797, was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1800, and practised law at Pee Dee, S.C. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1800–04; solicitor of the northern district of the state, 1804–16, and a representative in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–21. He died near Darlington Courthouse, S.C., July 7, 1841.

ERVING. George William, diplomatist, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1768; son of George and Lucy (Winslow) Erving. He was educated at Oxford, and then returned to his native country. He was appointed U.S. consul at London, England, and in 1804 was sent to Spain as *chargé d' affaires*, where he remained until 1808. He was U.S. special minister to Denmark in 1811–12, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain, 1814–19. He translated: *The Alphabet of the Primitive Language of Spain*, and *A Philosophical Examination of the Antiquity and Civilization of the Basque People* (1829). He died in New York city, July 22, 1850.

ESHER, John Jacob, clergyman, was born in Strasburg, Alsace, Dec. 11, 1823. His parents came to the United States in 1830, and settled near Warren, Pa. In 1836 they removed to Illinois. John Jacob was licensed to preach in the Evangelical church in 1845, became presiding elder of Wisconsin in 1849, was a founder of Northwestern college, edited some of the church publications, in 1863 was elected bishop, and was reëlected for two successive terms. He visited foreign countries for missionary work. He wrote an account of his travels, a treatise on systematic theology and a catechism. He died in Chicago, April 16, 1901.

ESLING, Charles Henry Augustine, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21, 1845; son of Joseph Jeremiah and Mary A. (Holahan) Esling; grandson of Nicholas 2d, and a direct descendant in the sixth generation of John George Esling, a native of the Rhenish Palatinate, who settled in Philadelphia in 1740. On the maternal side he descended from Cornelius Holahan of Mount Cuba on the Red Clay, Delaware, an early settler of that state, and from Henry Way of Dorchester, Mass., who came to America with Gov. John Winthrop in 1630. He was educated at St. Joseph's college, Philadelphia; Georgetown university, D.C., and at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and besides practising law, lectured and travelled extensively in European counties. He represented the Primate and Catholic laity of the United States, at the Golden Episcopal jubilee of Pope Pius IX., 1877. He is the author of: *Melodies of Mood and Tense; Poems* (1894). He translated from the Italian: *The Life of St. Germaine Cousin, The Shepherdess of Pibrac;* and from the French, a volume of legendary tales. He also contributed many original articles and poems to periodical literature.

ESPY, James Pollard, meteorologist, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., May 9, 1785; son of James Espy and grandson of George and Jean (Taylor) Espy, emigrants from Ireland about 1729. He was christened James. He was taken by his parents to Kentucky at a very early age, and in 1808 was graduated from Transylvania university, Lexington. He then studied law and taught school in Xenia, Ohio. He was for several years principal of the Cumberland, Md., academy, and while there was married to Margaret Pollard, whose maiden name he assumed. In 1817 he went to Philadelphia, Pa., as instructor in classics and mathematics in the Franklin institute, and there conducted researches and experiments in meteorology. He was elected chairman of the committee on meteorology of the Franklin institute, and lectured there and elsewhere. He resigned his position as teacher to devote himself to the science of meteorology. He contributed to the *Journal* of the Franklin institute a series of papers on the subject, which attracted the attention of scientists in America and Europe. In 1836 he was awarded by the American philosophical society the Magellanic premium for an anonymous memoir. In 1840 he was invited by the British association to submit his theory of storms, and in September delivered an exhaustive paper before that body. Shortly afterward he lectured before the French academy of sciences, and his communication was referred to a committee of three of the most eminent scientists in that body. The committee complimented Mr. Espy on his research, and suggested that he be placed by the United States government in a position to continue his work.

Mr. Espy also presented to the British association a paper on "Four Fluctuations of the Barometer" which was later elaborated in his "Philosophy of Storms." He believed that storms could be induced by fires large enough to cause the currents of atmosphere to ascend, and made repeated and fruitless petitions to congress and to the Pennsylvania legislature for appropriations by which he could practically demonstrate his theory. In 1843 he established a system of weather reports in the war department, which later developed into the signal service system. He was for several years a regent of the Smithsonian institution, and on the occasion of his death, Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache pronounced his eulogy, and the board of regents passed memorial resolutions. He was popularly known as "The Old Storm King." His published writings consist of numerous lectures and essays; contributions to scientific periodicals; reports to the Smithsonian institution, to the surgeon-general of the army, to congress, and to the secretary of the navy; and *The Philosophy of Storms* (1841). He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1860.

ESTE, George Peabody, lawyer, was born in Nashua, N.H., April 24, 1829. He was educated at Dartmouth, was admitted to the bar and established an office in Toledo, Ohio, in partnership with Morrison R. Waite. He was county solicitor in 1860, but at the opening of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Union army at which time he changed the spelling of his name from Estey. In 1862 he had reached the rank of colonel of the 14th Ohio infantry, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 9, 1864, and was raised to the full rank June 26, 1865. He resigned Dec. 4, 1865, and practised law in Washington, D.C. He died in New York city, Feb. 6, 1881.

ESTES, Dana, publisher, was born in Gorham, Maine, March 4, 1840; son of Joseph and Maria (Edwards) Estes, and a descendant through Joseph, Robert, Samuel, Henry and Benjamin, from Richard (son of Robert Estes of Dover, England), who landed in Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1684, and settled at Piscataqua, Oct. 11, 1684. Dana was educated in the public schools, and was a clerk in a general store in Augusta, Maine, 1855–59. He engaged in the book business with Henry D. Degen & Son in Boston, 1859–61. He served in the Union army from April, 1861, until the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 31, 1862, when his only brother, Albert S. Estes, was killed, and where he was disabled from further service. He re-entered the book business as a clerk in 1864, and in 1866 became a member of the firm of Degen, Estes & Co. He was subsequently connected with the house of Lee & Shepard, until 1872, when he became a partner in the firm of Estes & Lauriat, which was succeeded by Dana Estes & Co., of which he was the head in 1898. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science; of the American archæological institute and of various social and literary clubs. He received the degree of A.M. from Bowdoin college in 1898. He was married April 11, 1867, to Louise S., daughter of Peter and Mary (Filgate) Reid of England, and their sons, Frederick Reid, Dana Jr., and Philip Sydney, became interested in the publishing business. Mr. Estes' second wife, to whom he was married Nov. 10, 1884, was Grace D., daughter of Samuel E. and Charlotte Haven (Ladd) Coues of Portsmouth, N.H. He edited *Half-Hour Recreations in Popular Science*, and compiled several volumes of juvenile and standard poetry.

ESTES, Lewis Alden, educator, was born at Durham, Maine, Dec. 11, 1815; son of Thomas and Bettie (Alden) Estes, and a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden. He was prepared for college at Maine Wesleyan seminary and was graduated at Bowdoin in 1844. In 1846 he became principal of a school under the control of the Society of Friends in Richmond, Ind., afterward known as Earlham college, and remained in that position until 1863. He then taught school at Westfield, Ind., until 1870, when he was elected president of Wilmington college, Ohio. He resigned in 1876 to engage in other business. He was married first, Feb. 24, 1848, to Huldah Case, daughter of the Rev. Nathan C. Hoag, who died Aug. 6, 1875; and second, to Esther Owen Brown. He died at Westfield, Ind., Nov. 10, 1891.

ESTES, Ludovic, educator, was born at Richmond, Ind., March 4, 1849; son of Prof. Lewis Alden and Huldah Case (Hoag) Estes. He attended Earlham college, Ind., and was graduated from Haverford college in 1869, in which institution he held the chair of mathematics and Latin for the three years following, relinquishing the position on account of a serious accident. After partially regaining his health he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railway company as civil engineer, stationed at Pittsburg. Illness compelled him to resign this position in 1875, and until 1885 he taught in the Friends academy at Spiceland, Ind. He then entered the graduate department of the University of Michigan and in 1887 received the degree of Ph.D. He remained at the university as instructor in mathematics, 1887–88, and in September, 1888, became professor of mathematics, physics and astronomy in the University of North Dakota. He was married in 1882 to Belle, daughter of Robert and Zurilda Chambers of New Castle, Ind. He published several monographs, and left unpublished *College Trigonometry* (1898). He died in Grand Forks, N.D., March 11, 1898.

ESTILL, John Holbrook, editor, was born in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 28, 1840; son of William and Ann Eliza (Lloyd) Estill. His ancestors of this name were French Huguenots who settled in New Jersey, then a part of the New Netherlands, in 1650. He removed with his father to Savannah, Ga., in 1851 and received his education in the schools of that city. He entered a printing office at an early age, and passed through all the grades of the business. He published the Savannah *Evening Express* in 1859, and served in the Confederate army, 1861–65. When the war closed he began work as a journeyman printer, secured control of the Savannah *Morning News* and was its editor and proprietor from 1867, making it the representative newspaper of southern Georgia. He was made president of the Bethesda orphan home, founded by the Rev. George Whitefield in 1740, and lieutenant-colonel on the staffs of several governors of Georgia. He became identified as president or director with nearly every financial and industrial institution in Savannah. He represented Georgia in the Democratic national committee of 1892.

ETHERIDGE, Emerson, representative, was born in Currituck, N.C., Sept. 28, 1819; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Harvey) Etheridge; grandson of James Etheridge and of Thomas Harvey, and a descendant of Willis Etheridge who was prominent in North Carolina in the Revolution of 1775. He acquired his education in the common schools of North Carolina, and removed to Tennessee in 1833. He was admitted to the bar in 1840 and practised in Dresden, Tenn. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1845–47; a Whig representative in the 33d, 34th and 36th congresses, 1853–57 and 1859–61, and was defeated for the 35th congress. He was clerk of the U.S. house of representatives, 1861–63, and was a state senator, 1869–70. He was candidate for governor of Tennessee in 1867. He was surveyor of customs at Memphis, Tenn., 1891–94. He died in Dresden, Tenn., 1902.

ETTWEIN, John, Moravian bishop, was born in Wurtemburg, June 29, 1721. He immigrated to America in 1754, as a missionary from the church of the United Brethren (Moravians) to found settlements in the new world. He successfully extended his work from Bethlehem, Penn., and on June 25, 1784, was consecrated to the episcopacy and was given charge over the American churches. He acquainted himself with the language of the Delaware Indians. He travelled on foot and horseback thousands of miles and visited eleven of the thirteen colonies, preaching in the open air, in barns, courthouses and churches. In the time of the American Revolution he ministered to the sick and wounded soldiers and established a hospital at Bethlehem. He founded, in 1787, the "Society for propagating the gospel among the heathen" which became the supporter of the extensive missions of the Moravian church. He was presiding bishop for seventeen years, and died in Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 2, 1802.

EUSTIS, Abraham, soldier, was born in Petersburg, Va., March 28, 1786. He was a grandson of Dr. Benjamin Eustis of Boston, Mass., and nephew of Dr. William Eustis, U.S. minister to the Netherlands. He was graduated at Harvard in 1804, studied law with his relative Isaac Parker, chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts and began practice at the Boston bar in 1807. He was commissioned captain in the U.S. army in 1808 and was assigned to the artillery service. In 1809 he received promotion as major. He commanded a regiment in the capture of York, Canada, in 1813, and for meritorious services there was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 4th artillery in 1822, was brevetted brigadier-general in 1834, and was made colonel of the 1st U.S. artillery in 1834. He died in Portland, Maine, June 27, 1843.

EUSTIS, George, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 20, 1796; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gray) Eustis; nephew of Gov. William Eustis, and grandson of Dr. Benjamin Eustis. He was fitted for college at Boston Latin school, was graduated at Harvard in 1815, and became private secretary to his uncle, then U.S. minister to the Hague. While thus employed he studied law. On returning to America in 1817 he removed to New Orleans, was admitted to the Louisiana bar in 1822, and was a representative in the state legislature for several successive terms. He was secretary of state of Louisiana; commissioner of the board of currency; attorney-general; a member of the constitutional convention of 1845, and a justice and chief justice of the supreme court, resigning the latter position in 1852. He was married in 1825 to Clarissa Allain of Louisiana. He received from Harvard the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1849. He died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 22, 1858.

EUSTIS, George, representative, was born in New Orleans, La., Sept. 28, 1828; son of George and Clarissa (Allain) Eustis. He was educated at Jefferson college, La., and at Harvard law school. He practised law in New Orleans, and was a representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59. When the Confederate government was formed he was made secretary of the Confederate States legation at Paris and remained abroad after the close of the civil war. During the Franco-Prussian war he greatly aided the U.S. legation in Paris in maintaining diplomatic relations with the contending powers. He died in Cannes, France, March 15, 1872.

EUSTIS

EUSTIS, Henry Lawrence, military engineer, was born in Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Mass., Feb. 1, 1819; son of Col. Abraham Eustis, U.S.A. He was graduated at Harvard in 1838, and at the U.S. military academy in 1842. He was assistant to the U.S. engineer-in-chief, Washington, D.C., in 1842, and aided in harbor defence construction in Boston, 1843–45, and Newport harbor, 1845–47. He was assistant professor of engineering at the U.S. military academy, 1847–49; resigned from the army in the latter year and was professor of engineering in Lawrence scientific school of Harvard college, 1849–85. He was dean of the Lawrence scientific school, 1862–85. He joined the volunteer army in 1861 as colonel of the 10th Massachusetts infantry, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 12, 1863, for services which included Williamsport, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem, and Gettysburg. Owing to impaired health he resigned his commission June 27, 1864, after taking part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and resumed his college duties. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and received his A.M. degree from Harvard in 1850. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 11, 1885.

EUSTIS, James Biddle, senator, was born in New Orleans, La., Aug. 27, 1834; son of Chief Justice George and Clarissa (Allain) Eustis; grandson of Jacob and Elizabeth (May) Eustis; great grandson of Dr. Benjamin Eustis of Boston, Mass., and grandnephew of Dr. William Eustis, secretary of war in President Madison's cabinet, 1809–13. He was liberally educated in his native city and was graduated in law at Harvard college in 1854. He practised at the New Orleans bar from 1856 to the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, when he joined the Confederate army as judge-advocate on the staff of General Magruder. In 1862 he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and served under that officer until his surrender in 1865. Returning to New Orleans he resumed the practice of law and was a representative in the state legislature, 1872–74, and a state senator, 1874–77. Prior to 1872 he was elected to the state legislature but was not seated. He took part in the reconstruction of the state, visiting President Johnson at Washington as a member of a committee sent to represent the interests of the white residents of the state, asking for protection from "carpet-baggers" and ignorant blacks then in political power through the operation of military rule. The legislature of the state in January, 1876, elected him a U.S. senator to fill the term to which P.B. S. Pinchback claimed to have been elected in 1873, but had been refused the seat. At this election the Republican party was represented by only three legislators, the remainder claiming that no vacancy existed and therefore refusing to act. The matter was not decided in the U.S. senate until Dec. 10, 1877, when Mr. Eustis was accorded the vacant seat and served to the close of the term, March 3, 1879. He was then elected to the professorship of civil law in the University of Louisiana, serving until 1884 when he was again elected a U.S. senator. At the close of his second term, March 3, 1891, he engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D.C. He severely and openly criticised President Cleveland's first administration, but supported him in the campaigns of 1888 and 1892; and when Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1892 he appointed Mr. Eustis U.S. ambassador to France. The most noteworthy diplomatic act of his ambassadorship, was the obtaining of a pardon and release in February, 1896, for John L. Waller, ex-U.S. consul, sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, as an act of comity on the part of the French government toward that of the United States. On returning to America in 1897 he established himself in the practice of law in New York city, making his summer home at Newport, R.I., where he died Sept. 9, 1899.

J. B. Eustis

EUSTIS, William, statesman, was born in Cambridge, Mass., June 10, 1753; son of Dr. Benjamin Eustis. He studied at the Boston Latin school, was graduated at Harvard in 1772, and then entered the office of Dr. Joseph Warren as a student of medicine and surgery. He was with the doctor in the battle of Bunker Hill, was near the gallant soldier when he fell, and began his practice as a surgeon on that field. In 1776 he was appointed hospital surgeon in charge of the Colonel Robinson house opposite West Point, N.Y. He was promoted senior surgeon and continued in that service till the end of the war. He then practised in Boston and accompanied the expedition sent out to suppress Shays's rebellion, as surgeon, 1786–87. He was a representative in the state legislature of Massachusetts, 1788–94. He represented his district in the 7th and 8th congresses, 1801–05, and in 1809 President Madison entrusted to him the portfolio of war. Before leaving Boston for Washington, he was married to Caroline, daughter of John Langdon, governor of New Hampshire, and they made their bridal tour in a coach, the journey to Wash-

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EVANS

ington occupying two weeks. At the close of the term in 1813 he was appointed by President Madison U.S. minister to the Netherlands, holding that embassy throughout Madison's second administration. He was a representative from

Boston in the 16th and 17th congresses, 1819–23; was governor of Massachusetts, 1824 and 1825, and died in office while serving his second term. During his first term he entertained General Lafayette at his summer residence, Shirley Place, Roxbury, near Boston, the occasion being memorable among the public functions accorded by the citizens of the new republic to the gallant soldier on his last visit to America. Harvard college conferred on Governor Eustis the degrees of A.M. in 1784 and LL.D. in 1823. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1825.

EVANS, Augusta Jane, see Wilson, Augusta Evans.

EVANS, Clement Anselm, historian, was born in Stewart county, Ga., Feb. 25, 1833; son of Anselm and Sarah (Bryan) Evans; grandson of John Evans and of Clement Bryan, and a descendant of William and Alice (Needham) Bryan of Virginia. He was educated in his native county, was graduated at the Augusta, Ga., law school in 1852 and practised in Georgia, 1852–61. He was judge of the Stewart county court, 1854–55; state senator, 1859–60, and in 1861 joined the Confederate army with the rank of major, receiving promotions to the ranks of colonel, brigadier-general and acting major-general. He served under "Stonewall" Jackson, Ewell, Early and Gordon in the army of Northern Virginia commanded by R.E. Lee, 1861–65, engaging in the battles of that army, receiving five wounds, and surrendering at Appomattox. After the war he became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church South, and served actively until 1890 when he discontinued on account of his wounds. He was state commander for Georgia of the United Confederate veterans for seven years from 1892, and was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Georgia in 1894. He edited the *Confederate Military History* (12 vols.) and is the author of *Military History of Georgia.*

EVANS, De Scott, painter, was born in Boston, Wayne county, Ind., March 28, 1847. He attended Miami university, 1863–65; studied art by himself and opened a studio at Cleveland, Ohio, where he painted portraits, 1874–77. He studied in Paris under Bougereau, 1877–78, and on his return to the United States became an instructor and co-director in the Academy of fine arts at Cleveland. He was a painter of genre pictures and portraits, and became especially successful as a painter of draperies. Among his genre pictures are: *The First Snowfall, Grandma's Visit, Day Before the Wedding,* and *The Flirtation.* He exhibited in the National academy in New York city *The Answer* (1881); *Old Clock* (1882); *Morning* (1883); *Wading in the Brook* (1883); *Birthday Card* (1884); *Fun at the Studio* (1884); *After the Pose* (1885); *Love Letter* (1886), and *Christmas Morning* (1886). He also painted a group of the Garfield family entitled *Winter Evening at Lawnfield,* placed in the reception room of the Garfield monument at Cleveland.

EVANS, Edward Payson, educator, was born in Remsen, N.Y., Dec. 8, 1833; son of the Rev. Evan and Mary Ann (Williams) Evans, who came from Wales to the United States immediately after their marriage. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1854, taught in Hernando, Miss., in 1855, and held a professorship in Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis., 1856–57. He studied in Europe, 1857–60; was instructor in modern languages at the University of Michigan, 1862–63, and professor of modern languages and literature there, 1863–70, resigning the latter year to revisit Europe. He became connected with the *Allgemeine Zeitung,* Munich, Bavaria, in 1884; with *Die Nation,* Berlin, in 1890, and later with *Blätter für literarische Unterhaltung,* Leipzig, and *Literature-Central blatt für Deutschland*; and contributed regularly to all these journals and to *The Nation, The Atlantic Monthly* and *The Popular Science Monthly.* He wrote articles on Lessing, Jean Paul Richter and Schiller for "Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature." He became known as a writer of review and magazine articles and an authority on Sanskrit and other oriental languages. Among the more important of his publications are: *Abriss der deutschen Literaturgeschichte* (1869); a *Progressive German Reader* (1870); translations of Stahr's *Life and Works of Lessing* (2 vols., 1866); and Coquerel's *First Historical Transformations of Christianity* (1867); *Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture* (1896); *Evolutional Ethics and Animal Psychology* (1898); *Beiträge zur amerikanischen Litteratur-und Kulturgeschichte* (1898); *The Criminal Prosecution and Capital Punishment of Animals* (1899).

EVANS, Elizabeth Edson (Gibson), author, was born in Newport, N.H., March 8, 1833; daughter of Dr. Willard Putnam and Lucia Field (Williams) Gibson. She began to write in prose and verse when very young. She was married

to Prof. Edward Payson Evans of the University of Michigan in 1868. They removed to Munich, Bavaria, in 1870, and there both Mr. and Mrs. Evans engaged in literary work. She published in America, besides contributions to periodicals: *The Abuse of Maternity* (1875); *Laura, an American Girl*, a novel (1884); *A History of Religions* (1892); and in London, *The Story of Kaspar Hauser* (1892); *The Story of Louis XVII. of France* (1893); *Transplanted Manners*, a novel (1895); *Confession*, a novel (1895); *Ferdinand Lassalle and Helene von Dönniges, A Modern Tragedy* (1897).

EVANS, Evan Wilhelm, educator, was born in Swansea, Wales, Jan. 6, 1827. He immigrated with his parents in 1831, settling in Bradford county, Pa. He was graduated from Yale in 1851; was principal of the Delaware literary institute, Franklin, N.Y., 1852–55; tutor at Yale, 1855–56, and professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at Marietta college, 1857–64. He engaged as a mining engineer, 1864–66; spent the next year abroad, and in 1867 was the first professor appointed to the chair of mathematics in Cornell university, which he held until 1874. He published: *Primary Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry* (1862); and *Studies in Cymric Philology* in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. He died in Ithaca, N.Y., May 22, 1874.

EVANS, Frederick William, communist, was born in Leominster, Worcestershire, England, June 9, 1808; son of George and Sarah (White) Evans. His boyhood was passed upon a farm and he received no regular instruction until after he immigrated to the United States, with his father, and brother George H. Evans, in 1820, making his home in Binghamton, N.Y. At this time he barely knew the alphabet, but he taught himself to read from the "Life of Nelson," next attended the school of an Episcopal minister at Ithaca, N.Y., and then apprenticed himself to a hatter at Sherburne Four Corners, N.Y., where he had access to a library and continued his self education. About 1828 he became a convert to communism and to the socialistic theories of Robert Dale Owen, and walked eight hundred miles from New York to join the community at Massilon, Ohio. He spent the year 1829 in England, returning to New York in January, 1830, to assist in planning a new community. Being deputed by his associates to travel for information and to find a suitable location, he visited the Shaker community at Mount Lebanon, N.Y., June 3, 1830, and remained there three months. He then went back to New York city, related his experiences to his friends, and finally returned to Mount Lebanon to join the Shakers. In 1838 he was chosen elder of the North family and in 1858 first elder of the Novitiate order of the community. He was a lecturer and writer and led the opposition to the Sunday closing of the World's Columbian exposition. His published works include: *Compendium of Principles, Rules, Doctrines, and Government of Shakers* (1859); *Autobiography of a Shaker* (1869); *Test of Divine Revelation* (1869); *Shaker Communism* (1871); *Religious Communism*, a lecture delivered in London, England (1872); and *Second Appearing of Christ* (1873). With Antoinette Doolittle he edited and published *The Shaker and Shakeress*, 1873–75. He died at Lebanon, N.Y., March 6, 1893.

EVANS, George, senator, was born in Hallowell, Maine, Jan. 12, 1797. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1815 and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He practised in Gardiner, Maine, and represented that town in the state legislature, 1825–28, being speaker of the house in 1828. He was a representative in the 21st–26th congresses, 1829–41, and a U.S. senator, 1841–47. As a representative of the Whig party he commanded a large influence over the minority and in the senate he was chairman of the committee on finance. He was a candidate before the Whig national convention of 1848, for the vice-presidential nomination, and he was appointed by President Taylor chairman of the Mexican claims commission. He was attorney-general of Maine, 1853–55; an overseer of Bowdoin college, 1827–45; a trustee, 1845–67; and received from that institution the degree of A.M. in 1818 and that of LL.D. in 1847. He also received the degree of LL.D. from Washington college, Pa., in 1846. He died in Portland, Maine, April 6, 1867.

EVANS, Henry Clay, representative, was born in Juniata county, Pa., June 18, 1843; son of Jesse B. and Anna (Single) Evans. He attended the schools of Platteville and Lancaster, Wisconsin Territory, until March, 1859, when he became clerk in the register's office, Grant county. He enlisted as a private in the 41st Wisconsin infantry, and served in the civil war as a soldier, 1862–64. He was then stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., as a civilian in the U.S. army, 1864–65; was agent for the secretary of war in closing up the military depot there, and in removing the Union dead from the battle-fields and temporary burying grounds to the National cemeteries, 1865–67; and was engaged in building barracks in Texas, 1867–70. He returned to Chattanooga in 1870 where he served as president

of the board of education; was twice mayor of the city; was a Republican representative from the 3d district of Tennessee in the 51st congress, 1889–91; was first assistant postmaster-general in the administration of President Harrison; claimed to have been elected governor of Tennes-

PENSION BUILDING

see in 1894, but was counted out by the state legislature; was delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions at Minneapolis, 1892, and St. Louis, 1896; was narrowly defeated for the nomination for vice-president of the United States in 1896, and was appointed United States commissioner of pensions in March, 1897, by President McKinley.

EVANS, Hugh Davey, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 26, 1792. He was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1815, and was noted as a constitutional lawyer and as a counsel in ecclesiastical law applying to the Protestant Episcopal church. He edited *The True Church*, a high-church periodical, 1843–56, and was a contributor to the *Register*, Philadelphia, Pa., the *Churchman*, New York city, the New York *Church Monthly*, and the Baltimore *Monitor*, which last he edited, 1857–58. As a member of the Maryland colonization society he prepared a code of laws for the Maryland colony in Liberia (1847). He was lecturer in civil and ecclesiastical law at the college of St. James, Md., 1852–64. He supported the Federal government during the period of the civil war, and his voice and pen were potent in America and Europe in defending the measures of the government. He received from St. James the degree of LL.D. in 1852. He published: *Essay on Pleading* (1827); *Maryland Common Law Practice* (1836, rev. ed., 1867); *The Validity of Anglican Ordinations* (1844; 2d ser., 1851); *Theophilus Americanus* (1851); and *Essay on the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States* (1855). His posthumous works were: *Treatise on the Christian Doctrine of Marriage* (1870), and *Memoir of the Rev. Hall Harrison* (1870). He died in Baltimore, Md., July 16, 1868.

EVANS, Jervice Gaylord, educator, was born in Marshall county, Ill., Dec. 19, 1833; son of Joshua and Elisabeth (Radcliff) Evans, and

grandson of Thomas Evans, who came from Wales. His mother's parents were natives of Germany. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan university, and in 1854 became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married June 14, 1857, to Nettie G. Gardiner of Powell, Ohio. He preached in various places until 1872 when he became president of Hedding college, Ill., resigning in 1878 to accept the presidency of Chaddock college, Quincy, Ill. In 1879 he returned to the pulpit, and in 1889 again became president of Hedding college. He was for six years secretary of the Central Illinois conference, and for four years presiding elder. He was a delegate to the general conference in 1876, 1884, 1892 and 1896, and in 1884 was a delegate to the centennial conference of American Methodism, held in Baltimore. In the General conference of 1892, held in Omaha, he was chairman of the committee on temperance and prohibition, and from that time was a member of the permanent committee on temperance, by appointment of the General conference. He received the degrees of A.M. from Quincy college in 1870, D.D. from Chaddock college in 1884, and LL.D. from the Chicago college of science in 1889. He is the author of: *Genesis and Geology* (1875); *Tobacco* (1877); *The Pulpit and Politics* (1886); *The Woman Question* (1887); *Christianity and Science vs. Evolution and Infidelity* (1895); *Parental Obligation* (1898); *Christian Citizenship* (1898), and numerous pamphlets, lectures and sermons.

Jervice G. Evans

EVANS, Joe, painter, was born in New York city, Oct. 29, 1857; son of Joseph Tubbs and Czarina (Fuller) Evans, and grandson of Seth and Lois (Tubbs) Evans, and of Cyrenius M. and A. (Smith) Fuller. He first studied art in the National academy of design and then spent three years at the Beaux arts in Paris, where he was a pupil of Gérôme. He was one of the original members of the Art students' league, was elected its president in 1891, and was twice re-elected to that office. He was a member of the Society of American artists and for three years its secretary. He died in New York city, April 23, 1898.

EVANS, John, geologist, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 14, 1812; son of Richard Evans, a judge of the New Hampshire supreme court. He was graduated at the St. Louis medi-

cal college, and served under Dr. David Dale Owen on geological surveys in the Northwestern states. He discovered a large deposit of fossil bones of extinct species in the bad-lands of Nebraska, of which he wrote an elaborate description which attracted wide attention from geologists. The United States government commissioned him to carry on the geological surveys of the territories of Oregon and Washington, and he was subsequently geologist of the Chiriqui, Central America, commission. He left a partially prepared report of his surveys in Oregon and Washington, on which he was engaged at the time of his death, which occurred in Washington, D.C., April 13, 1861.

EVANS, John, governor of Colorado, was born near Waynesville, Ohio, March 9, 1814; son of David and Rachel Evans; grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Smith) Evans, and great-grandson of an early Quaker settler of Philadelphia. He removed to Philadelphia in 1835 and entered Clermont academy. He received his M.D. degree in 1838 from the medical department of Cincinnati college. In 1839 he was married to Hannah, daughter of Joseph Canby, and removed to Attica, Ind. He resided in Indianapolis, Ind., 1842–45. He held the chair of materia medica in the Rush medical college, Chicago, Ill., 1845–56, and later edited the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal* of Chicago. He founded the Illinois general hospital of the Lakes, and was prominent in establishing the Methodist book concern in Chicago. He was the chief instrument in founding the Northwestern university, in a suburb of Chicago which was named Evanston in his honor, and he endowed the chairs of Latin and mental and moral philosophy in that institution with $100,000. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860, and in 1862 was appointed territorial governor of Colorado, serving until 1865, when he was removed by President Johnson. In 1863 he was influential in building Colorado seminary, which afterward became the University of Denver, and to which he presented about $150,000. He was organizer and president of several railroad companies and other enterprises. He was married in 1853 to Margaret P., daughter of Samuel Gray of Maine, and their daughter Josephine became the wife of Gov. Samuel Hitt Elbert of Colorado. Governor Evans died in Denver, Col., July 3, 1897.

EVANS, Josiah James, senator, was born in Marlborough district, S.C., Nov. 27, 1786. He was graduated from South Carolina college in 1808, and was admitted to the bar in 1811. He represented Marlborough district in the state legislatures, 1812–13, and Darlington district in 1816. He was state solicitor of the Northern district of South Carolina, 1817–29; circuit judge, 1829–35, and judge of the first and last resort, 1835–52. He was elected a U.S. senator in 1852, as a state rights Democrat, and in 1856 made a speech in the senate in vindication of the state of South Carolina in reply to an attack by Charles Sumner. He died in Washington, D.C., May 6, 1858.

EVANS, Nathan George, soldier, was born in Marion, S.C., Feb. 6, 1824. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1848 and served with the 1st dragoons in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1848; on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1849, and on the expedition to the Rocky mountains, 1849. He was transferred to the 2d dragoons, Sept. 30, 1849, and served in Kansas and New Mexico, 1849–52, scouting against the Apache Indians, 1852, and on the frontier, 1852–55. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 2d cavalry, March 3, 1855, and captain, May 1, 1856; was on the Texas frontier, 1856–57, and scouting against the Comanche Indians in 1857. On Oct. 1, 1858, he was engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the Comanches near Washita village, Indian Territory, and killed two Indians. He resigned Feb. 27, 1861, and entered the Confederate army as colonel. He commanded a brigade at the 1st battle of Bull Run, was promoted brigadier-general, and was in command at the battles of Ball's Bluff, Va., James Island, S.C., and Kinston, N.C., gaining promotion to the rank of major-general. He was awarded, by the South Carolina legislature, a gold medal for his gallantry at Leesburg, Va. After the war he taught school at Midway, Bullock county, Ala., where he died, Nov. 30, 1868.

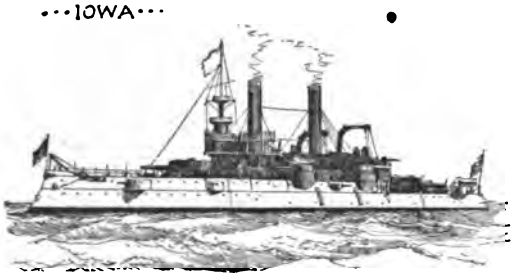
EVANS, Oliver, inventor, was born in Newport, Del., in 1755; a descendant of Evan Evans, the first Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, who died in 1728. He was by trade a wheelwright, and his first effort at invention was directed to the construction of a horseless carriage, which his limited means prevented him from fully developing. He invented a machine for making the teeth for weavers' cards in 1777. In 1779 he engaged with his two brothers in the milling business; his invention of the elevator, carrier, hopper-boy and other devices, revolutionized the manufacture of flour by water power, and he obtained from the legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland the exclusive right to use his inventions in flouring mills. Maryland also protected by legislative acts his plans for a steam carriage. He was not able, however, to construct a working model until 1800, and then his steam-engine constructed for propelling his wagon was patented, but he found it more profitable to use it in mills than on country roads. This first high-pressure steam engine which he had formulated and of which he had sent drawings and specifications to England in 1787 and again in 1794, was

being built in that country and its invention claimed by Vivian and Trevithick who had had access to Evans's plans. He constructed a steam dredge mounted on wheels in 1803–04, and propelled it over a common highway from his shop to the banks of the Schuylkill, one and a half miles, the first land-carriage propelled by steam over ordinary roads in America. His faith in his idea of horseless carriages was stronger than ever, but poverty prevented his carrying out his plans. He published: *The Young Engineer's Guide* (1805); *Miller and Millwright's Guide* (1797); *The Improved Merchant Flouring Mill, by C. and O. Evans* (1853). His books were translated and published in France and passed through several editions. He died in New York city, April 25, 1819.

EVANS, Richard Joseph, military engineer, was born in Washington, D.C., July 14, 1837; son of Dr. John and Sarah Jane (Mills) Evans. His father was U.S. geologist, and his mother's father, Robert Mills, was U.S. government architect. His great[2] grandfather, Richard Evans, emigrated from Wales in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in New England. His great-grandfather, John Evans, married Susan March, became a planter in Grenada, W.I., and after 1774 a shipping merchant at Portsmouth, N.H., losing fifteen ships, destroyed by British cruisers during the Revolution. His grandfather, Richard Evans, who married Ann Wendell Penhallow, was a justice of the superior court of New Hampshire in 1809. His maternal grandfather, Robert Mills (born Aug. 12, 1781, and married to Eliza Barnwell Smith), was the son of William Mills of Charleston, S.C., born in Dundee, Scotland, March 2, 1750, and a Revolutionary patriot. His great-grandmother, Eliza Barnwell Smith, was the daughter of Gen. John Smith of Hackwood Park, Va., representative in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th congresses, 1801–15, granddaughter of John Smith of Shorters Hill, Va., and great-granddaughter of John Smith of Purdon, Gloucester county, Va., who in 1680 married Mary Warner, sister of Mildred Warner, wife of Lawrence Washington and grandmother of George Washington. Richard J. Evans attended the Rittenhouse academy in his native city, studied architecture and building under Robert Mills, and then served for several years as aid in the geodetic, tidal and topographic work of the coast survey. He removed to New Orleans during the military occupation of that city, and was appointed engineer and superintendent of the New Orleans, Carrollton & Lake Ponchartrain railway. He was later made chief engineer of the New Orleans, Opelousas & Great Western railway, which was bought by Charles Morgan, the founder of the Morgan line of New York steamers. He entered the employ of the Morgan company, and devised a simple and successful adaptation of stern-wheel steamboats for use in transferring loaded freight cars over the Mississippi. He next built and superintended the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific railway to Cuero. In 1875 he removed to Washington, D.C., to accept a position in the bureau of steam engineering of the navy department, which he filled for two years, when he resigned to take charge of the engineering of the terminals of the New Orleans Pacific railway. He was subsequently engaged as constructor of the Memphis, Selma & Brunswick railway and as superintendent of the Brunswick & Western railway of Georgia. In 1885 he became chief engineer of the Sabine Valley road, and in 1888 was elected vice-president and general manager of the company. He removed to New Orleans in 1895, and engaged as engineer in the construction of the drainage system of that city.

EVANS, Robley Dunglison, naval officer, was born in Floyd county, Va., Aug. 18, 1846; son of S. A. J. and Sally Anne (Jackson) Evans; grandson of Samuel Evans, and of John Jackson, and a descendant of John Sommersall. He was graduated from the United States naval academy in May, 1863; promoted ensign, Oct. 1, 1863; master, May 10, 1866; lieutenant, July 25, 1866; lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868; commander, July 12, 1878, and captain, June 27, 1893. In September, 1863, he began active service, on the frigate *Powhatan*, and was afterward in the North Atlantic squadron, taking part in the assault upon Fort Fisher. In this engagement he was wounded and subsequently retired from active service. Upon his recovery he was restored to the active list at his own request and sailed for China in 1866, in the *Delaware*, the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Rowan. Upon his return to the United States he was given ordnance duty till 1870. He was then stationed at Annapolis for two years, and in 1872 was sent to the Mediterranean as navigator of the *Shenandoah*. He returned in this vessel to Key West upon the threatened outbreak of war between the United States and Spain in 1874; was transferred to the *Congress* as executive officer, and returned to the Mediterranean, where he remained till ordered home to attend the inauguration of the Centen-

nial exposition in Philadelphia. In September, 1876, he was given signal duty in the navy department at Washington, and in November of the same year was placed in command of the training ship *Saratoga*, serving till 1880. He was equipment officer at the Washington navy yard, 1880–81, then a member of the first advisory board, and upon a resolution offered by him to that board, steel was adopted as the material for the construction of all future war vessels built by the United States. He was inspector of the 5th lighthouse district, 1882, 1884; inspector of bridge material with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, 1884; and again inspector of the 5th lighthouse district, 1885–87. In 1887, when Secretary Whitney began the building of the new navy, Evans was detailed as chief inspector of steel, made out specifications, and organized and put into operation the scheme for government inspection of all material going into the new ships. He was then appointed secretary of the lighthouse board and to superintend the construction of the U.S. battle-ship *Maine*. In 1889 he obtained leave of absence and erected a sulphite fibre mill at Appleton, Wis., for the manufacturing investment company of New York. He commanded the *Ossipee* for a short time, then the *Yorktown*, in command of Bering Sea fleet, and on July 19, 1894, was assigned to the cruiser *New York*. On Nov. 20, 1895, he was placed in command of the battle-ship *Indiana*, and superintended the completion of that vessel. From the *Indiana* he went to the lighthouse board in January, 1897, where he remained till March 25, 1898, when he was placed in command of the bat-



tle-ship *Iowa*, with which vessel he took an important part in the blockade of the Cuban ports and in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, July 3, 1898. He was advanced five numbers for his services at Santiago, and on Feb. 11, 1901, was promoted to rear-admiral. He married Charlotte, daughter of Frank Taylor, of Washington, D.C.; great-granddaughter of Gen. Daniel Morgan, and a sister of Capt. Harry Taylor, who in 1898 was commander of the battle-ship *Indiana;* and of Capt. Daniel Morgan Taylor of the ordnance department, U.S.A. Of their children, Charlotte was married to Charles C. Marsh, flag secretary to Admiral Sampson on the *New York* (1898); and Frank Taylor was a midshipman on the *Massachusetts*. Their two daughters, Mrs. Marsh and Miss Virginia Evans, became volunteer nurses in 1898. He published his memoirs in 1901.

EVANS, Thomas William, dentist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1823; son of Maj. William M. and Catharine Ann (Wiltburger) Evans. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and when fourteen years of age found employment with a silversmith who was also a dealer in dental appliances. He was a student in dentistry under Dr. John De Haven White, and in medicine at the Jefferson medical college. He practised dentistry in Pennsylvania and was the pioneer in the use of gold leaf in filling cavities in teeth. He made an exhibition of his achievements at Franklin institute, receiving the first gold medal issued for such work. He settled in Paris in 1848 where he had the patronage of the Emperor and his family, extending his practice to all other royal families of Europe, the first to introduce American dentistry in the old world. He invested in real estate in the neighborhood of the Bois de Boulogne in Paris, the improvements of which park he helped the Emperor to design and carry out, and he soon acquired an immense fortune. He was married to Agnes Doyle, daughter of John Doyle of Philadelphia. He clothed the army of the Potomac the first winter of the war of the rebellion. In 1864 he visited the United States and inspected the U.S. sanitary commission, and later introduced the American ambulance into the French army. At Washington he received from President Lincoln assurances of the ultimate results of the civil war, which, communicated to Louis Napoleon, determined the French emperor not to recognize the Southern Confederacy. During the Franco-Prussian war he organized and personally directed an ambulance service and carried it on at his own expense. He also instituted the Red Cross society and aided in the work by his money and in person in both armies. He effected the escape of the Empress Eugenie from Paris, France, at the time of the destruction of the Tuileries preceding the fall of the second empire. After peace was restored the German Emperor offered to bestow on him the order of the Black Eagle which the doctor refused, declining to surrender his American citi-

zenship. William I. then devised a special order for Doctor Evans. France made him grand commander of the Legion of Honor. His orders received from the different countries of Europe numbered over two hundred. He refused many titles offered him because of his intense love for his country. He attended, as a friend, Prince Frederick in his illness at San Remo, and his skill in the operation of tracheotomy prolonged the patient's life until after the death of William I., Frederick thus succeeding to the throne. In August, 1897, Dr. Evans brought to Woodland cemetery, Philadelphia, the body of his wife who had died in Paris, June 17, 1897. While in America on this occasion he planned various projects for founding and maintaining educational institutions in different cities in the United States. His will, dated at Davos-Platz, Switzerland, Aug. 26, 1896, provided for the erection in Philadelphia, Pa., and endowment of "The Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute" and for a mausoleum to cost not over $200,000 for his family. Some of his heirs, including his brother Rudolph H., contested the will. He was the proprietor of the *American Register*, a Paris weekly journal, and he published several books including *The Memoirs of Heinrich Heine* (1884). He died in Paris. France, Nov. 13, 1897.

EVANS, Walter, representative, was born in Barren county, Ky., Sept. 18, 1842, son of Joseph W. and Matilda (Ritter) Evans; and grandson of Alexander Evans and of John Ritter. He was educated at Harrodsburg, Ky., served in the Union army, 1861–63, and was admitted to the bar in 1864, in Christian county, Ky. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature in 1871 and in the state senate, 1873–74. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868, 1872, 1880, and 1884. In 1874 he removed to Louisville, Ky., and in 1876 was the unsuccessful candidate for representative in congress. He was nominated for governor in 1879 and was defeated by Luke P. Blackburn. He was appointed by President Arthur commissioner of internal revenue, and served from May 21, 1883, to April 20, 1885. He was a representative from the fifth Kentucky district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99. On March 4, 1899, President McKinley appointed him judge of the U.S. district court for the district of Kentucky.

EVARTS, William Maxwell, statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1818; son of Jeremiah and Mehetabel (Sherman) Evarts, and grandson of James and Sarah (Todd) Evarts and of Roger and Rebecca (Prescott) Sherman. His father (1781–1831) was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1802; a lawyer, 1806–10; editor, 1810–31; treasurer A.B.C.F.M., 1812–21, and corresponding secretary, 1821-31. William Maxwell studied at the Boston Latin school, was graduated at Yale in 1837 and was one of the four founders of the *Yale Literary Magazine* in 1836. He studied law at Harvard, and in New York city under Daniel Lord, and became a practising lawyer in New York in 1841. He was assistant U.S. district attorney, 1849–53. As chairman of the New York delegation in the Republican national convention of 1860 he presented to that convention the name of William H. Seward for the presidential nomination, and cast the seventy votes of the delegation for him at every roll-call. The vote of the state was never changed to Mr. Lincoln, although Mr. Evarts moved his unanimous nomination and was one of the committee to notify him of his selection, then first meeting Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Ill. He was a candidate before the state legislature of 1861 for U.S. senator, his rival being Horace Greeley, and after a protracted and close contest Mr. Evarts's name was withdrawn that his friends might support Ira Harris who was elected. In 1868 President Johnson made him his chief counsel in the impeachment trial before the U.S. senate, and on July 15, 1868, made him attorney-general in his cabinet. In 1872 he was thecounsel of the United States before the Alabama claims arbitration tribunal at Geneva, and he presented the arguments that led to the final decision in favor of his client. In 1877 he was the advocate of the Republican party before the electoral commission, and President Hayes made him his secretary of state. In 1881 he was delegate from the United States to the International monetary conference in Paris. He was a U.S. senator from New York, 1885–91, and at the close of his term he resumed the practice of his profession with the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman in New York city. Among his more notable law cases are: the prosecution of the Cuban filibusterers on board the *Cleopatra* (1851); the Lemmon slave case in which he opposed

Charles O'Conor, counsel for the state of Virginia (1857–60); the Parrish will contest, and that of Mrs. Gardner, mother of President Tyler's wife. He was counsel for the government in establishing before the supreme court the right of the government to condemn as prizes captured vessels according to the laws of war (1862); he maintained the unconstitutionality of state laws taxing U.S. bonds or national bank stock without the authorization of congress (1865–66); and was senior counsel for Henry Ward Beecher (1874–75). His public addresses include: eulogy on Chief-Justice Chase at Dartmouth college, 1873; the Centennial oration in Philadelphia, 1876; and orations at the unveiling of the statues of William H. Seward and of Daniel Webster in New York city and of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty on Bedloe's island, New York harbor. He was a fellow of Yale corporation, 1872–91, and received from Yale the degree of A.M. in 1840 and that of LL.D. in 1865. He also received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union in 1857 and from Harvard in 1870. He was an honorary member of the Massachusetts historical society and of other learned organizations. He was an original trustee of the Peabody education fund, appointed in 1867 and in 1899 was president of the board and the last living member of the original board of trustees. Of his four sons, Allen Wardner, Yale, 1869, Columbia, LL.B., 1871; Sherman, Yale, 1881; and Maxwell, Yale, 1884, became practising lawyers in New York city; and Prescott, Harvard, 1881, General theological seminary, New York city, S.T.B., 1887, became rector of Wappinger's Falls, N.Y. He died in New York city, Feb. 28, 1901.

EVE, Paul Fitzsimmons, surgeon, was born in Richmond county, Ga., June 27, 1806; son of Oswell and Aphra Ann Eve; and a cousin of Dr. Joseph Adams Eve, professor of obstetrics in the Georgia medical college, Augusta. Paul was graduated at Franklin college (University of Georgia) in 1826, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. He was in Europe, 1828–31, and besides hospital practice in Paris and London served as ambulance surgeon in the French revolution of 1830, and as regimental surgeon in the insurrectionary war in Poland the same year. He was elected professor of surgery in the Medical college of Georgia at its organization in 1832, in Augusta, and served until 1849. He succeeded Prof. S. D. Gross to the chair of surgery in the University of Louisville in 1849, and in 1850 became professor of surgery in the newly established University of Nashville. He removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1868, to accept the chair of surgery in the University of Missouri, but was obliged to resign for climatic causes. He filled the chair of operative and clinical surgery in the University of Nashville until 1877, when he became professor of surgery in the Nashville medical college. He was made surgeon-general of the Confederate army in 1861, and served on the medical examination board and with the army in the battles of Shiloh and Columbus, and at Atlanta and Augusta. His reputation as a surgeon was world-wide, and he introduced methods never before known to surgical science in America. He was president of the American medical association in 1857 and of the Tennessee state medical society in 1870. He edited the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal* and the Nashville *Medical and Surgical Journal.* Among his six hundred articles published in book form, pamphlets or in medical journals, are: *Remarkable Cases in Surgery* (1857); *One Hundred Cases of Lithotomy* in the *Transactions* of the American medical association for 1870; *What the South and West have done for American Surgery;* and reports of twenty amputations and thirteen resections at the hip-joint performed by Confederate surgeons, contributed to the *Medical History of the War.* He died in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 3, 1877.

EVEREST, Harvey William, educator, was born in North Hudson, N.Y., May 10, 1831; son of William B. and Lydia (Smith) Everest. He was educated in Ohio, at Geauga seminary, Western Reserve eclectic institute, Bethany college, and was graduated from Oberlin college in 1861. He was president of Eureka college, 1864–72 and 1877–81; professor of sacred history in Kentucky university, 1874–76; president of Butler university, 1881–86; chancellor of Garfield university, 1886–90; regent of the Southern Illinois state normal university, Carbondale, 1893–97, and dean of Bible college, Drake university, from 1897. He received the degree of LL.D. He is the author of *The Divine Demonstration — a Text-book of Christian Evidence;* and *The New Education.*

EVERETT, Alexander Hill, diplomatist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 19, 1790; son of the Rev. Oliver and Lucy (Hill) Everett; grandson of Ebenezer and Joanna (Stevens) Everett, and an elder brother of Edward Everett. His father was pastor of the New South church in Boston, 1782–92. Alexander was graduated at Harvard in 1806, the youngest member and honor-man of the class. He then taught in Phillips Exeter academy, 1807, studied law in the office of

John Quincy Adams, 1808–09, and was in Russia in 1809–11, while Mr. Adams was U.S. minister. He accompanied U.S. Minister Eustis to the Netherlands and was secretary of legation in 1815 and *chargé d'affaires*, 1818–24, by appointment of President Monroe. He was U.S. minister to Spain 1825–29, by appointment of President Adams. He was editor and proprietor of the *North American Review*, 1830–40; represented his district in the state legislature, 1830–35; was sent to Cuba in 1840 by President Van Buren as confidential agent, and the same year was elected president of Jefferson college, Louisiana. Life in the tropics having impaired his health he was obliged to return to Boston, and in March, 1845, President Polk appointed him commissioner to the Empire of China. He did not reach his post at Macao until the autumn of 1846 on account of the state of his health, and he died after residing in China about ten months. He received from Yale the honorary degree of B.A. in 1807; from Harvard that of A.M. in 1809; from the University of Vermont that of LL.D. in 1826; and from Middlebury college that of LL.D. in 1839. He was a member of the American philosophical society, a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences and a member of the Massachusetts historical society. He was an early contributor to the *Monthly Anthology* and published, besides several orations, *Europe, or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the Principal Powers, with Conjectures on their Future Prospects* (1822); *New Ideas on Population, with Remarks on the Theories of Godwin and Malthus* (1822); *America, or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the Several Powers of the Western Continent, with Conjectures on their Future Prospects by a Citizen of the United States* (1827); *Critical and Miscellaneous Essays* (1845–47); and *Poems* (1845). He was a contributor to Sparks's *American Biography*, to the *North American Review*, to the *Democratic Review*, and to the *Boston Quarterly Review*. He died in Macao, China, June 28, 1847.

A. H. Everett

EVERETT, Charles Carroll, educator, was born at Brunswick, Maine, June 19, 1829; son of Ebenezer and Joanna B. (Prince) Everett; grandson of the Rev. Moses and Hannah (Clap) Gardner Everett, and of Joseph and Joanna (Batchelor) Prince; great-grandson of the Rev. Joseph Prince, "the blind preacher"; and a descendant of Richard Everett, who removed to Dedham, Mass., as one of its first settlers in 1636–37. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1850, and studied in the University of Berlin, Germany, 1850–53. He was librarian at Bowdoin college, 1853–57, tutor, 1853–55, and professor of modern languages, 1855–57. He then entered Harvard divinity school and was graduated in 1859. He was pastor of the Unitarian church at Bangor, Maine, 1859–69, resigning in the latter year to accept the Bussey chair of theology in Harvard divinity school, and was made dean of the faculty in 1878. He was chosen chairman of the editorial board of *The New World*. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Bowdoin and from Harvard in 1870, that of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1894. He published *The Science of Thought* (1869); *Religions before Christianity* (1883); *Fichte's Science of Knowledge* (1884); *Poetry, Comedy and Duty* (1888). *The Gospel of Paul* (1893). He died in Cambridge, Oct. 16, 1900.

EVERETT, Edward, statesman, was born in Dorchester, Mass , April 11, 1794; son of the Rev. Oliver and Lucy (Hill) Everett. He was graduated at Harvard in 1811 with first honors, having been an editor of the *Harvard Lyceum* during his senior year. He was tutor in Harvard, 1812–14, studied theology there, and in 1812 delivered the poem "American Poets" before the Phi Beta Kappa society. In 1813 he was installed minister of the Brattle Square (Unitarian) church in Boston, and his eloquence as a speaker placed him in the front rank in a church celebrated for its great preachers. In 1814 he was elected professor of Greek literature in Harvard, the chair having been founded that year by an unknown benefactor. The death in 1820 of Samuel Eliot discovered the founder, and the corporation named it the Eliot professorship of Greek literature. Permission was given him to visit Europe for his health and prepare himself for his professorial duties. He first visited England and was kept there until after the battle of Waterloo, when he proceeded to Göttingen, where he spent two years in study. He went thence to Paris, then to England and Scotland, and in 1818 to Italy, where he studied the arts and literature of ancient and modern Rome. In 1819 he visited Greece, having letters of intro-

Edward Everett.

duction from Lord Byron. He returned to America the same year and entered upon his duties at Harvard, where he continued until 1826. He delivered a noteworthy sermon in the hall of representatives, Washington, D.C., in February, 1820. He was the editor of the *North American Review*, 1820–24, and thereafter was one of its valued contributors. He was married May 8, 1822, to Charlotte Gray, daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks. He was a representative from the Middlesex district in the 19th–23d congresses, 1825–35, where he supported John Quincy Adams as a national Republican and Whig. He was governor of Massachusetts, 1836–39, and was defeated in the election of 1839 by one vote out of over one hundred thousand cast. In 1840 he visited Europe and while there was appointed by President Harrison, U.S. minister to Great Britain. He was succeeded in 1845 by Lewis McLane, appointed by President Polk. He was president of Harvard college, 1846–49. He gave to the Boston public library, in 1848, 1000 volumes embracing valuable public documents of the national government from its foundation to 1840. President Fillmore appointed him secretary of state in 1852, as successor to Daniel Webster, deceased. In 1853 the legislature of Massachusetts elected him to the U.S. senate and after serving in two sessions of congress he resigned on account of ill health in May, 1854. He became interested in the plan of Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham to purchase Mount Vernon, and he delivered his oration on Washington in one hundred and twenty-two towns and cities between March 19, 1856, and June, 1859, the proceeds, over $58,000, being contributed to the fund. He also contracted with Robert Bonner to furnish fifty-two weekly articles to the *New York Ledger*, in consideration of which service Mr. Bonner paid $10,000 in advance to the Mount Vernon fund, the readers of the *Ledger* adding over $3000 to this fund by small contributions at the suggestion of Mr. Everett. He also added to the treasury of the Boston provident association and other charities in various cities of the Union $13,500, the proceeds of fifteen lectures, and by five repetitions of his lecture on the "Early Days of Benjamin Franklin," in Boston in January and February, 1859, he enriched other charitable institutions in Boston to the extent of over $4000. In 1860 he accepted the nomination for vice-president on the Constitutional Union ticket with John Bell of Tennessee as presidential candidate. The Bell and Everett electors received 590,631 votes, out of 4,662,170 cast, and the electors from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee gave the candidates thirty-nine votes. On Nov. 15, 1863, he delivered the oration at the dedication of the National cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa. In 1864 he organized a subscription for the suffering Union men of East Tennessee, which produced $100,000. His last appearance before the public was at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Jan. 9, 1865, when he spoke in behalf of the poverty-stricken residents of Savannah, Ga. He was a member of the American philosophical society and of the Massachusetts historical society; was vice-president of the American academy of arts and sciences; president of the American antiquarian society; corresponding member of the Archæological society of Athens, and of the Academy of moral and political science of France; honorary member of the Royal agricultural society of England, of the Royal society of London, and of the Institute of history and geography, Brazil. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Göttingen in 1817; that of LL.D. from Yale in 1833, from Harvard in 1835, from Dublin in 1842, from Cambridge in 1842 and from Dartmouth in 1849; and that of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1843. He was overseer of Harvard, 1827–47, 1849–54 and 1862–65. The marble bust by Hiram Powers, shown in the accompanying illustration, is considered by the family far superior as a likeness to any direct photograph, painting or engraving. It was executed during Mr. Everett's residence in Florence, Italy, 1840–41. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 15, 1865.

EVERETT, Edward Franklin, genealogist, was born in Northfield, Mass., May 28, 1840; son of the Rev. Oliver Capen and Betsey Williams (Weld) Everett; grandson of Otis and Elizabeth (Hurd) Everett, and a descendant of Richard Everett of Dedham, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard A.B., 1860, A.M., 1863. He became a resident member of the New England historic, genealogical society, Aug. 3, 1859; a life member in 1862, and served as recording secretary of the society, 1862–63. He was a valued contributor to the *Register*, and made a special study of the genealogy of the Everett and Capen families, the results appearing regularly in the quarterly issues of the journal until completed in 1860 and 1866 respectively, when the work appeared in book form. When a call was made for volunteers after the first year of the civil war he entered the service as a lieutenant in the 2d Massachusetts heavy artillery regiment, being mustered out in 1865. He engaged in fire insurance business in Boston, 1866–99. He published: *Genealogy of the Everett Family* (1860), and *Capen Family* (1866). He died at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 26, 1899.

EVERETT, Erastus, educator, was born in Princeton, Mass., Aug. 8, 1813; son of Joshua 3d and Ruth (Wood) Everett; grandson of Lieut. Joshua Everett 2d; and a descendant of Richard Everett, who was born in England, immigrated to America about 1632 and settled in Dedham, Mass. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1836, and in the same year removed to Louisiana, where

he was professor of English history at Jefferson college, St. James parish. In 1843 he assisted in the organization of the Orleans high school, New Orleans, and was connected with the school for twelve years. He was principal of the school, 1849–54, and when it was chartered as a college in 1854 he became its first president. In 1855 he removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he taught in select schools twenty years. He was then called to the chair of Greek and Latin in Rutgers female college, New York city, serving 1875–79. Dartmouth made him LL.D. in 1876. He wrote: *System of English Versification* (1848). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 7, 1900.

Erastus Everett

EVERETT, Horace, representative, was born in Vermont in 1780. He was graduated from Brown university in 1797, was afterward admitted to the Vermont bar and established a practice in Windsor. He was prosecuting attorney for Windsor county, 1813–17; a member of the legislature, 1819–20, 1822–24 and 1834; and a member of the Vermont constitutional convention in 1828. He was a Whig representative in the 21st, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, serving 1829–31, 1833–41. On June 3, 1836, he made a notable speech in congress against the Indian bounty bill and against the removal of the Indians to Indian Territory. He died at Windsor, Vt., Jan. 30, 1851.

EVERETT, Robert William, representative, was born near Hayneville, Houston county, Ga., March 3, 1839; son of Alexander and Harriet (Bryan) Everett, and a grandson of Myles Everett, who emigrated from Chowan county, N.C., to West Florida in 1827. He was reared on a farm and spent his younger years in attending the village school and working upon the farm alternately. In 1856 he entered Mercer university, from which institution he was graduated A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war as a member of General Forrest's escort squadron. In 1866 he became principal of Cornelian institute, which position he retained until 1872, when he removed to Polk county, Ga., and devoted himself to agriculture. For twelve years he was president of the county board of education; for two years commissioner of revenues, and from 1882 to 1885 a member of the state legislature, being chairman of the committee on agriculture. He represented his district in the 52d congress, 1891–93, when he voluntarily retired from politics. He was elected president of the board of trustees of Piedmont college, and a member of the state legislature from Polk county in 1898.

EVERETT, William, teacher, was born in Watertown, Mass., Oct. 10, 1839; son of Edward and Charlotte Gray (Brooks) Everett. He attended the Cambridge high school and the Boston Latin school, and was graduated from Harvard in 1859, receiving his A.M. degree in 1862. He then entered Cambridge university, England, where he held a scholarship at Trinity college, and received the degrees of A.B. in 1863 and A.M. in 1870. He was graduated from the law department of Harvard in 1865 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1866, but never practised law. He was tutor at Harvard, 1870–73; assistant professor of Latin, 1873–77; and lecturer, 1876–77. In 1872 he was licensed to preach by the Suffolk association of Unitarian ministers. In 1878 he became principal of Adams academy at Quincy, Mass., and remained as such until 1893, being reappointed in 1898 on the death of W. R. Tyler. He took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1884 in support of Mr. Cleveland. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in congress in 1890 and again in 1892; but was chosen at a by election in 1893 and served throughout the 53d congress, withholding his name from the nominating convention in 1894. He received from Harvard the degree of Ph.D. in 1875 and from Williams the degrees of L.H.D. in 1889 and LL.D. in 1893. His published writings include numerous essays, poems and magazine articles; *On the Cam* (1865); *Changing Base* (1868); *Double Play* (1870); *School Sermons* (1881); *Thine not Mine* (1890).

EVERHART, Benjamin Matlack, botanist, was born in West Chester, Pa., April 24, 1818; son of William and Hannah (Matlack) Everhart. His father was a representative from West Chester in the 33d congress, 1853–55. His grandfather, James Everhart, was a soldier in the American Revolution. Benjamin was given a good business education and engaged in commercial pursuits in his native town and in Charleston, S.C. He retired from active business in 1867, and thereafter devoted himself to the study of botany, which science had engrossed much of his time at school and in his leisure hours. He made a specialty of cryptogamic botany, discovering many new fungi, and was honored by his fellow botanists by their naming several such plants for him. In collaboration with J. B. Ellis he edited and issued: *The Century of North American Fungi* in fifty volumes with 5000 species, and with W. A. Kellerman the *Journal of Mycology*

EVERHART, James Bowen, representative, was born in West Chester, Pa., July 26, 1821; son of William and Hannah (Matlack) Everhart. His father was a representative in the 33d congress. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1842, studied law at Harvard and with William M. Meredith in Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and in 1847–50 visited Europe, making one year post-graduate studies at the University of Berlin and several months at the University of Edinburgh. He visited the important places in Europe, extending his visits to Asia and Africa, and on returning to America in 1850 resumed the practice of law in West Chester. In 1860 he retired from active business, and in 1862 served in the volunteer army raised in Pennsylvania to repel Lee's first invasion. He also commanded a company in the second invasion in 1863 and was promoted major of the regiment. He was a state senator, 1877–83, resigning in the latter year and serving as a representative from the sixth Pennsylvania district in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883–87. He published: *Miscellanies*, a volume of travel (1862); a volume of short poems (1868) and *The Fox Chase*, a poem (1875). He died in West Chester, Pa., Aug. 23, 1888.

EVERHART, John Roskell, surgeon, was born in West Chester, Pa., in 1828; son of William and Hannah (Matlack) Everhart, and brother of Benjamin Matlack and James Bowen Everhart. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1850, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1853. He continued his medical and surgical studies in Paris and began practice in 1855. He was appointed surgeon of the 97th Pennsylvania volunteers in 1862. By enforcing sanitary measures, he was successful in conquering the yellow fever which had become epidemic in the camp at Hilton Head, S.C., in 1862. He was made brigade surgeon and a member of the examining board of surgeons, department of the south, under General Hunter. At the close of the war he was retired with the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel. He afterward travelled extensively, and collected in a book entitled *By Boat and Rail*, a description of the countries visited and the various types of inhabitants.

EVERHART, William, representative, was born in Chester county, Pa., May 17, 1785, the eldest son of James Everhart, an American soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was educated at the neighboring school and was a land surveyor and school teacher till his twenty-first birthday, when he entered into mercantile business in his native county. He was captain of a company of riflemen in the war of 1812. In 1822 he took passage for Europe on the packet ship *Albion*, wrecked off the coast of Ireland, and he was the only passenger saved. He lost in the wreck $10,000 in gold, intended for the purchase of a stock of goods for his store. He refused to receive from the owners of the vessel part of the gold recovered from the wreck, as he could not be sure of its identity with the gold pieces he had lost. He returned to America, purchased a large farm on the outskirts of West Chester, Pa., and made it an addition to the city, laying out streets and building residences. He was a representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55, and vigorously opposed the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He declined renomination in 1854. He retired from the mercantile business in 1867. He was married early in life to Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Matlack, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and had three sons: Benjamin Matlack, a celebrated botanist, James Bowen, a representative in congress, and John Roskell, a distinguished surgeon. He died in West Chester, Pa., Oct. 30, 1867.

EVERMANN, Barton Warren, naturalist, was born in Monroe county, Iowa, Oct. 24, 1853; son of Andrew and Nety (Gardner) Evermann, and a descendant of Michael Evermann of Hanover, Va. He was brought up on a farm, was educated in the public schools of Carroll county, Ind., was teacher and county superintendent of schools in Indiana and California, 1871–81; assistant in the department of biology, Indiana university, 1881–83, and 1885–86; studied at Howard college, Kokomo, Ind., and at Indiana state university, 1883–86, and was graduated from the latter, A.B., 1886, A.M., 1888, and Ph.D., 1891. He was professor of biology in the Indiana state normal school, 1886–91; assistant to the U.S. fish commission, 1888–91, and was appointed ichthyologist of that commission in 1891. He was superintendent of bird migration for the district of Indiana and Michigan, 1881–91; a U.S. fur seal commissioner in 1892, making studies of the fur seal in the north Pacific and Bering sea for the Paris tribunal; and special lecturer at the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, Cal., in 1894. He became a member of the Indiana academy of sciences, the California academy of sciences, the National geographic society, Washington, the Biological society, the Washington academy of sciences, the Cosmos club and other scientific societies. He is the author of more than two hundred papers and books upon biological and educational subjects, their titles including: *Animal Analysis* (1883); *The Birds of Ventura County, Cal.* (1886); *Bird Migration* (1886); *Revision of the Genus Gerres* (1886); *The Birds of Carroll County, Ind.* (1887); *The Fishes of the Gulf of California* (1891); *The Foodfishes of Indiana* (with Dr. David Starr Jordan, 1888); *U.S. Fish Commission Investigations in Montana, Wyoming and Texas* (1892); *The Fishes of the Rio Grande Basin* (1894); *The Salmon of the Columbia River* (1894–1897); *The*

Fishes of North and Middle America (with Dr. Jordan, 1896–99); *The Natural History of Porto Rico* (2 vols., 1899).

EVERTS, William Wallace, clergyman, was born in Granville, N.Y., March 13, 1814. He joined the Baptist church at Brockport, N.Y., and was licensed to preach in 1830. He was graduated at the Hamilton literary and theological institution in 1837; was pastor at Earleville, N.Y., 1837–39; at the Tabernacle church, New York city, 1839–42; at the Laight Street church, New York city, which he founded, 1842–50; at Wheatland, N.Y., 1850–52; and at the Walnut Street church, Louisville, Ky., 1852–59, during which time he built three churches for new congregations. He was pastor of the First church of Chicago, 1859–79, meanwhile erecting twenty church edifices in different parts of the city and vicinity, and laying the foundation for the Chicago university and the Chicago Baptist theological seminary. He was pastor of the church at Bergen Heights, Jersey City, 1879–85, paying off a debt of $35,000 the first year. He was married in New York city to Margaret Keen, and their son, William Wallace, Jr., became a Baptist clergyman. He retired in 1885 to devote his time to literary work. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton college. He published: *The Pastor's Hand Book* (1856); *The Bible Prayer Book; The Scriptural School Reader; Life and Thoughts of John Foster; Voyage of Life; Promise and Training of Childhood;* and numerous tracts for the churches. He died at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, 1890.

EVERTS, William Wallace, clergyman, was born in New York city, Feb. 10, 1849; son of the Rev. Dr. William Wallace and Margaret (Keen) Everts. He was graduated at Chicago university in 1867; studied in Europe, 1867–70, principally at Berlin university; at Union theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1870–73; and was ordained Dec. 23, 1873. He was pastor of the Indiana Avenue branch of the First Baptist church, Chicago, Ill., 1873–77; teacher of church history in the theological seminary in 1875; pastor of the Fourth Baptist church, Providence, R.I., 1877–81; of Memorial Baptist church, Hartford, Conn., 1881–84; of the Second Baptist church, Philadelphia, 1884–87; of the First Baptist church, Haverhill, Mass., 1887–92; and of the Baptist church, St. Paul, Minn., from 1892. He assisted his father in preparing the *Baptist Layman's Book*, assisted Dr. Armitage in preparing his *History of the Baptists;* and published: *Concise Comments on Baptism; History of First Baptist Church, Haverhill*, and *The Life of the Rev. W. W. Everts, D.D.*

EVRETT, Isaac, author, was born in New York city, Jan. 2, 1820. He entered the ministry of the Disciples of Christ in 1840 and became pastor at Pittsburg, Pa. He was secretary of the Ohio Christian missionary society, 1853–56, and president, 1868–71; was corresponding secretary of the American Christian society, 1857–60, and its president, 1874–76; and was president of the Foreign Christian missionary society, 1875–88. He was founder of the *Christian Standard*, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1866, and its editor for several years. Bethany college, W. Va., conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1867, and Butler university that of LL.D. in 1886. He published: *Brief View of Christian Missions, Ancient and Modern* (1857); *Spiritualism as Compared with Christianity* (1859); *First Principles* (1867); *Walks about Jerusalem* (1872); *Letters to a Young Christian* (1881); *Evenings with the Bible* (3 vols., 1885–87); *Our Position; a Brief Statement of the Plea Urged by the People known as Disciples of Christ* (1885). He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1888.

EWART, Hamilton Glover, representative, was born in Columbia, S.C., Oct. 23, 1849; son of James Beckett and Mary Ann Ewart; grandson of James Ewart and a descendant of the Ewart family of Scotland. He was graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1869 and from the law school in 1870. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and began practice in Hendersonville, N.C. He was twice elected mayor of Hendersonville; was district elector on the Republican national ticket in 1876; and was elected a representative in the North Carolina legislature in 1886. In 1888 he was elected a representative in the 51st congress from the 9th congressional district of North Carolina. In 1894 he was a second time elected to the North Carolina legislature, and in 1895 was elected judge of the circuit court of the western district, North Carolina, by the legislature of 1894–95. In 1896 he was elected to the same office by the people. On July 14, 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley judge of the U.S. district court, for the western district of North Carolina, as successor to Robert P. Dick, Democrat.

EWART, Thomas West, jurist, was born in Grandview, Washington county, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1816; son of Robert H. and Mary C. Ewart. He left school when sixteen years of age, and was assistant county clerk of Washington county, 1832–36; clerk of the county court, 1836–51; member of the state constitutional convention of 1850–51; probate judge of Washington county, 1852; and attorney and counsellor-at-law at Marietta, 1853–81. He was a trustee of Denison university at the time of his death; president of the Ohio Baptist state convention for several years, and vice-president of the American Baptist missionary union, serving as president of that body at the Cincinnati and Philadelphia conventions. Denison university conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1878. He died in Granville, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1881.

EWBANK, Thomas, scientist, was born in Durham, England, March 11, 1792. He served an indenture of seven years, 1805–12, as a tin and copper smith, glazier, sheet iron and wire worker, plumber, brass founder and caster of shot, and was employed by a London tin-smith, 1812–19, using all his spare time and money in reading and collecting books. He immigrated to the United States in 1819, and manufactured tin, lead and copper tubing in New York city, 1820–36. After 1836 he devoted himself exclusively to the study of the philosophy and history of inventions. He was U.S. commissioner of patents, 1849–52, and at the time of the extension of the capitol at Washington he was appointed on the committee to examine the strength of the various marbles. At his suggestion wood was substituted for the lead plates previously used between the stones, he having demonstrated that when lead was employed the stones would give way at half the pressure they would sustain without it. He was a founder and active member of the American ethnological society. He published: *Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and other Machines, Ancient and Modern* (1842, 16th ed., 1863); *The World a Work Shop, or, the Physical Relation of Men to the Earth* (1855); *Life in Brazil* (1857); *Thoughts on Matter and Force* (1858); and *Reminiscences in the Patent Office* (1859). He died in New York city, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1870.

EWELL, Benjamin Stoddert, educator, was born in Washington, D.C., June 10, 1810; son of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth (Stoddert) Ewell, and grandson of Benjamin Stoddert, the first secretary of the U.S. navy. He was instructed at Georgetown college, was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1832, and continued at the academy as assistant professor of mathematics, 1832–35, and as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, 1835–36. He then resigned from the army and was an engineer on the construction of the Baltimore & Susquehanna railroad, 1836–39; professor of mathematics at Hampden-Sidney college, 1840–46; the Cincinnati professor of mathematics and military science in Washington college, Lexington, Va., 1846–49; professor of mathematics and acting president of William and Mary college, 1849–54, and president of that institution, 1854–61. He served in the Confederate army, first as colonel of the 32d Virginia volunteers, 1861–62, afterward as adjutant-general to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in command of the department of Tennessee and Mississippi. In 1869, when William and Mary college was rebuilt, he again assumed the presidency and held the struggling institution together until 1881, when it suspended. The general assembly of Virginia in March, 1888, voted an appropriation of $10,000 annually for its support, and President Ewell was elected president emeritus. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hobart college in 1874 and was made an honorary member of the Royal historical society of Great Britain in 1880. He opposed secession in 1861, urged the election and re-election of President Grant in 1868 and 1872, and appeared before congress in 1874 and again in 1876 in behalf of an appropriation to reimburse William and Mary college for the destruction of its buildings fired by Federal troops in 1862. He died in James City, Va., June 19, 1894.

EWELL, Marshall Davis, lawyer, was born in Oxford, Mich., Aug. 18, 1844; son of Edmund C. and Frances E. Ewell. He was graduated from the Michigan state normal school in 1864, from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1868, was admitted to the bar the same year and began practice in Detroit, Mich. He was married in 1870 to Abbie L. Walker. He was elected judge of probate of Mason county in 1874, and held the chair of common law in the Union college of law, Chicago, 1877–92. In 1884 he was graduated M.D. from the Chicago medical college. He became non-resident lecturer on medical jurisprudence in Cornell university in 1888, and in the University of Michigan in 1890. In 1892 he organized the Kent college of law, Chicago, of which he was elected president and dean. He gave much attention to microscopy and metrology, was chosen fellow of the Royal microscopical society of London in 1886, and a member of several other similar societies. He established a reputation as a microscopical expert and examiner of questioned hand-writing. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1879, and that of A.M. from Northwestern university in 1889. He is the author of works on *Medical Jurisprudence, The Law of Fixtures, etc.*

EWELL, Richard Stoddert, soldier, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Feb. 8, 1817; son of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth (Stoddert) Ewell; and grandson of the Hon. Benjamin Stoddert, first secretary of the U.S. navy. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1840 and served in the Mexican war as lieutenant. He was promoted captain in August, 1849, and won distinction in 1857 in New Mexico where he dispersed a superior force of Apache Indians. Upon the secession of Virginia he resigned his commission

in the U.S. army and joined the Confederate army, receiving successive commissions, as lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general. He was promoted major-general before active hostilities began, and as commander of a division was a participant in the battles of Blackburn's Ford, July 18, and Manassas, July 21, 1861. He then was attached to Gen. T. J. Jackson's corps, and with that commander took part in the several brilliant successes at Front Royal, May 24, Cross Keys, June 8, and Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, that led up to the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. At Warrenton Pike, Aug. 28, 1862, he lost a leg, having two days before driven the Federal troops from Manassas. He was present in the Maryland campaign, including South Mountain, Sept. 14, and Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862. When General Jackson was fatally wounded at Chancellorsville, May 5, 1863, that officer requested that General Ewell be promoted lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the 2d corps as his successor. He led the 2d corps at the capture of Winchester, June 14, at Gettysburg, July 1–4, 1863; at the Wilderness, May 6, and at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. He was then retired from active duty on account of physical incapacity and was assigned to command of the department of Richmond, Va. On the retreat of General Lee, Ewell was captured at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, with his entire force. After the war he removed to Springfield, Tenn., and died there, Jan. 25, 1872.

EWER, Ferdinand Cartwright, clergyman, was born in Nantucket, Mass., May 22, 1826. He was graduated at Harvard in 1848 and the next year went to California, where he engaged in journalism. In 1852 he determined to take orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he had been baptized while a boy in Nantucket, although his parents were Unitarians, and he was ordained a deacon in 1857 and a priest in 1858. He was rector of Grace church, San Francisco, 1858–60, when failing health induced him to return to the east, and he was assistant minister at St. Ann's, New York city, 1860–62, and rector of Christ church, 1862–71. His introduction of ritualistic forms in the church services disturbed the conservative members of his congregation, and his followers organized St. Ignatius church. Here he had full liberty and his church became the exponent of high-church methods in religious worship and ritual. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1868, and that of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1876. He published: *Two Eventful Nights, or the Fallibility of Spiritualism Exposed* (1856); *Sermons on the Failures of Protestantism* (1869); *Catholicity in its Relation to Protestantism and Romanism* (1878); *The Operation of the Holy Spirit* (1880); *Grammar of Theology* (1880). He died in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 10, 1883.

EWERS, Ezra P., soldier, was born in New York city, April 13, 1837. He enlisted in Co. E, 1st battalion, 19th U.S. infantry, Jan. 18, 1862, serving as private, sergeant and 1st sergeant till Oct. 31, 1863, when he was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 19th U.S. infantry. He accepted, Dec. 4, 1863, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 16, 1864. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, June 26, 1863, for "gallant services in action at Hoover's Gap, Tenn.," and captain, Nov. 25, 1863, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn." After the close of the civil war he was transferred, Sept. 21, 1866, to the 27th U.S. infantry, having been promoted to the rank of captain, Sept. 12, 1866. He was transferred to the 5th U.S. infantry, May 19, 1869, and was promoted to the rank of major, March 7, 1893, having been brevetted major, Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in the action against the Indians under Crazy Horse on the Tongue river, Montana, Jan. 8, 1877. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 30, 1897. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was sent with his regiment to Cuba and was in command of the 9th regiment, 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th army corps and directed the brigade in the attack on Fort San Juan July 1, 1898, as senior officer present after reaching the top of the hill, and also in the combined assault of July 1, 2 and 3. The brigade was made up of the 24th, 9th and 13th U.S. infantry regiments. The 13th was withdrawn to support the "Rough Riders" early in the afternoon of the first day, leaving Colonel Ewers with only two regiments. The brigade thus weakened kept up the assault on the 2d and till nearly noon on the 3d, and were under heavy fire from both the artillery and infantry of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, July 12, 1898, and received the surrender of the Spanish troops at Caimanara. He was made military governor of Guantanamo after the surrender of the place to him with 6000 Spanish troops, 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 6000 rifles, July 25, 1898. In December, 1898, he was assigned to the command of the U.S. troops at San Luis, Cuba.

EWING, Charles, jurist, was born in Burlington county, N.J., July 8, 1780; son of James Ewing, a commissioner of loans for New Jersey and an active Revolutionary patriot. He was graduated with honors from the College of New Jersey in 1798, was admitted to the bar in 1802 and practised at Trenton. He was made a counsellor in 1812 and was chief-justice of the state, 1824–32. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1820–32. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Jefferson college in 1830. He died in Trenton, N.J., Aug. 5, 1832.

EWING, Charles, soldier, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, March 6, 1835; son of the Hon. Thomas and Maria Wills (Boyle) Ewing; and grandson of George and Rachel (Harris) Ewing. His grandfather was a soldier in the American Revolution, who settled in Ohio on the Muskingum river in 1792. Charles was educated at the Dominican college and at the University of Virginia. He studied law, was admitted to practice and was so engaged at St. Louis, Mo., when the civil war occurred. He then joined the U.S. army and was commissioned in 1861 captain in the 13th infantry, of which W. T. Sherman, his brother-in-law, was colonel, and was appointed inspector-general on the staff of General Sherman, when in command of the western army. At Vicksburg he planted the flag of his battalion on the parapet of the Confederate fort, and received in the accomplishment a severe wound. For this action he was brevetted major in 1863; for his action at Jackson, Colliersville and Missionary Ridge and in the Atlanta campaign he was made lieutenant-colonel by brevet in 1864, and for gallant conduct in the march to the sea and thence through the Carolinas to Washington he was brevetted colonel in 1865. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, March 8, 1865. In 1867 he resigned his commission in the army, and opened a successful law practice in Washington, D.C., where he died June 20, 1883.

EWING, Emma Pike, educator, was born in Broome county, N.Y., in July, 1838; daughter of Robert and Phœbe (Trivette) Pike. She received her education in the district schools of her native county and from her father, who was a teacher. In 1863 she was married to W. P. Ewing, at that time and for several years navy agent of the port of Baltimore. She began teaching cookery in 1880; conducted a cooking school in Chicago, 1880–83; was dean of the Chautauqua assembly cooking school, and had charge of it, 1882–99; was professor of domestic economy at the Iowa agricultural college, 1883–87, and at Purdue university, Indiana, 1887–89; conducted a school of household science in Kansas City, Mo., 1889–90; and taught and lectured throughout the United States and Canada. She became director of the model school of household economics connected with Marietta college, Ohio, in 1898. She is the author of: *Cooking and Castle Building* (1880); *Cookery Manuals* (1884); *The Art of Cookery* (1897); and *Text Book of Cookery* (1898).

EWING, Finis, religious leader, was born in Bedford county, Va., June 10, 1773. His parents were Scotch Presbyterians and both died before the boy had reached his majority. He acquired a good elementary education, and after the death of his parents removed to Tennessee where he was married to a daughter of Gen. William Davidson of Nashville, an officer in the American army during the Revolutionary war. He then settled in Logan county, Ky., and in 1803 was ordained as a minister by the Cumberland presbytery. The Kentucky synod refused to recognize the candidates ordained by the Cumberland presbytery at this time, principally because the candidates were not college men, and in 1806 the synod dissolved the Cumberland presbytery. This action was sustained by the general assembly, but the proscribed members organized a council which was continued from December, 1805, to February, 1810, when Mr. Ewing, with Samuel King, assisted by Samuel McAdam, also proscribed ministers, reorganized the Cumberland presbytery, Feb. 4, 1810, as an independent presbytery, and thus was founded the Cumberland Presbyterian church. There were present at its first adjourned meeting in March, 1810, four ordained ministers, six licentiates and seven candidates for the ministry. In 1813 the Cumberland synod was founded. Mr. Ewing removed to Todd county, Ky., to take charge of the Lebanon congregation, and in 1820 he organized a congregation in New Lebanon, Mo. He removed to Lexington, Mo., in 1836 and preached there during the remainder of his life. He published *Lectures on Divinity*, which volume was the key to the creed of the church as founded by him and his associates who had been proscribed. He died in Lexington, Mo., July 4, 1841.

EWING, Hugh Boyle, soldier, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1826; son of the Hon. Thomas and Maria Wills (Boyle) Ewing. His ancestor, Finley Ewing, the first progenitor of the family of whom there is record, achieved distinction as an officer of dragoons in the battle of the Boyne. His son, Thomas, emigrated to the American colonies in 1718, settling in Greenwich, N.J., where he married Mary Maskell, an heiress of great wit and beauty. Their son, Thomas, was the father of George Ewing, who fought under Washington, passing through the winter of Valley Forge, and commanding a battery of artillery at the battle of Brandywine, where the excellent service of his guns materially contributed to the first repulse of the British. After the Revolution George Ewing joined the movement to the Northwest territory, and settled in Athens county, Ohio.

Hugh Ewing

His son, Thomas (1789–1871), was the father of Hugh Boyle Ewing. Hugh was educated at the U.S. military academy, and in 1849 went to California where he joined an expedition ordered by his father, then secretary of the interior, to rescue the belated immigrants who were imprisoned in the Sierra by the heavy snows. He made the journey to California by way of New Orleans and Texas; passing through Mexico from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan on the Pacific, crossing the Cordilleras on mule back; and returning in 1852 by way of Panama, with dispatches for the government. He then completed his course in law and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he practised from 1854 to 1856, when he removed with his brother, Thomas, to Leavenworth, Kan. In 1858 he was married to Henrietta, daughter of George W. Young, a large plantation owner of the District of Columbia, whose family was prominent in the settlement and history of Maryland. He soon afterward took charge of his father's salt works in Ohio. In April, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Dennison brigade-inspector of Ohio volunteers, and he served under Rosecrans and McClellan in western Virginia. He was made colonel of the 30th Ohio volunteers in August, 1861, brigadier-general, Nov. 29, 1862, and major-general by brevet in 1865. In the battle of South Mountain he led the assault which drove the enemy from the summit; and at midnight of that day he received an order placing him in command of a brigade. Under McClellan at Antietam his brigade was placed upon the extreme left of the army, where, according to the report of General Burnside, "by a brilliant change of front he saved the left from being completely driven in." He served throughout the campaign before Vicksburg, leading the assaults made by General Sherman; and upon its fall was placed in command of a division. At Chattanooga his division formed the advance of Sherman's army and carried Missionary Ridge. He was ordered to North Carolina in 1865, and was planning an expedition up the Roanoke river to co-operate with the army of the James, when Lee surrendered. President Johnson appointed him U.S. minister to Holland, where he served, 1866–70. Upon his return to the United States he retired upon a farm near Lancaster, Ohio. He is the author of: *The Black List; A Tale of Early California* (1887); *A Castle in the Air* (1887); *The Gold Plague*, and other works.

EWING, James, soldier, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Aug. 3, 1736. His father came to Pennsylvania from the north of Ireland in 1734. James was a soldier in the provincial army and was commissioned lieutenant May 10, 1758. He served as a member of the general assembly of the state, 1771–75, and as a patriot was a member of the committee of safety for York county. He was a brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania troops, being chosen July 4, 1776. In the attack on Trenton, N.J., he was prevented from taking part, being detained on the opposite bank of the river by the ice and a high wind. He was vice-president of Pennsylvania, 1782–84, a member of the assembly, 1784–89, and under the new constitution, 1789–95, and was a state senator, 1795–99. He helped to found Dickinson college and was a trustee of that institution, 1784–1806. He died in Hellam, Pa., March 1, 1806.

EWING, James Stevenson, diplomatist, was born in Woodford county, Ill., July 19, 1835. He was graduated at Centre college, Danville, Ky., in 1858; studied law in the office of John C. Bullett of Philadelphia, Pa., and was admitted to the Illinois bar, practising in Bloomington. He was appointed by President Cleveland, U.S. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brussels, Belgium, in 1893, serving till the close of the administration when he returned to the practice of his profession. He was married to Catharine Spencer of Bloomington, Ill.

EWING, John, educator, was born in Nottingham, Md., June 22, 1732; son of Irish Presbyterians whose ancestors came from the north of Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1754, A.M., 1757, and served there as tutor, 1754–58. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Castle; was instructor of ethics in the College of Philadelphia, 1758–62, took charge of the First Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, in 1759, and was professor of natural philosophy in the University of the State of Pennsylvania, 1762–1802. He went to England in 1773 to solicit support for the Newark academy, Del., and succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. On his return in 1775 he resumed his pastoral relation with the First church and in 1780 was elected to succeed Dr. Smith as provost of the University of the State of Pennsylvania. When the name was changed to the University of Pennsylvania in 1791 he was continued in office, holding it up to the time of his death. He assisted Rittenhouse in his surveys of state boundaries, and was an expert mathematician and scientist. He was vice-president of the American philosophical society, having been a member from 1768. He received from the College of Pennsylvania the degree of A.M. in 1759, and from the University of Edinburgh that of D.D. in 1773. He contributed to the *Transactions* of the American philosophical society an "Account of the Transit of Venus over the Sun." His lectures and a biography by the Rev. R. Patterson were published in two volumes in 1809, and his sermons with memoir in 1812. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 8, 1802.

EWING, Presley Underwood, representative, was born in Russellville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1822; son of Ephraim M. and Jane Pope (McIntyre) Ewing He was graduated A.B. at Centre college in 1840, and LL.B. at Transylvania university in 1843. He studied theology at the Baptist seminary at Newton, Mass., 1845–46, and travelled in Germany, where his theological views underwent a change and he abandoned his purpose to become a preacher. Returning to Kentucky he became a lawyer and was a representative in the state legislature, 1849–50. He was a representative in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851–54. He died while on a visit to Mammoth Cave, Ky., Sept. 27, 1854.

EWING, Thomas, senator, was born at West Liberty, Va., Dec. 28, 1789; son of George and Rachel (Harris) Ewing; and grandson of Thomas and Phœbe (Sayre) Ewing and of Nathaniel and Abigail (Padgett) Harris. His father, a native of New Jersey, who settled in Virginia, was a soldier in the American Revolution, was at Brandywine and Valley Forge, and removed to Waterford, Ohio, in 1792, afterward settling in what was set off as Ames township, Athens county. He was educated at home, and after 1808 he pursued his studies at night while working in the Kanawha salt works. He used his earnings in paying his tuition at college. He was graduated at the Ohio university, Athens, in 1815, the first college man in western America to receive the degree of A.B., and he was admitted to the bar in 1816. He practised law at Lancaster, Ohio, 1816–31, and served as a Whig in the U.S. senate, 1831–37. In congress he supported the Clay protective tariff, advocated lower postage rates, and framed the recharter of the U.S. banks and the force bill. He was a chief instrument in the settlement of the Ohio boundary question in 1836 and the reorganization of the general land office. He opposed the "specie circular" of the U.S. treasury and denied the right of the department to discriminate as to the kinds of money receivable for public lands. In 1841 President Harrison appointed him secretary of the treasury in his cabinet, which portfolio he resigned soon after the accession of President Tyler and was succeeded, Sept. 13, 1841, by Walter Forward. He was selected by President Taylor to organize the "home department," and thus became secretary of the interior in 1849.

He advised in his first report the construction of a railroad to the Pacific and the establishment of a U.S mint in California. Upon the death of President Taylor in 1850 he resigned his cabinet position and was appointed by Governor Wood to the seat in the U.S. senate made vacant by the resignation of Thomas Corwin to become secretary of the treasury in President Fillmore's cabinet.

Upon the expiration of this term, March 3, 1851, he resumed the practice of law at Lancaster, Ohio. He was a delegate to the peace convention of 1861 and gave his support to the Union cause during the civil war. On Feb. 22, 1868, President Johnson nominated him as secretary of war in his cabinet, but the senate refused to confirm the nomination on the ground that under the tenure of office act the removal of Secretary Stanton was illegal. He received the degree of A.M. from Ohio university in 1825 and was a trustee of that institution, 1824–32. He was married in 1820 to Maria Wills, daughter of Hugh Boyle, an Irish political refugee of 1791, and their daughter, Ellen Boyle, was married, May 1, 1850, to Lieut. William Tecumseh Sherman, U.S.A., a ward of her father who was afterward the great military hero and the leader in Sherman's march to the sea. Senator Ewing died in Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1871.

EWING, Thomas, representative, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1829; son of the Hon. Thomas and Maria Wills (Boyle) Ewing; grandson of George and Rachel (Harris) Ewing and of Hugh and Eleanor (Gillespie) Boyle; and a descendant of Thomas Ewing, who emigrated from Londonderry and settled in Greenwich, N.J., in 1715. Thomas was educated at Brown university, leaving college to act as private secretary to President Taylor, 1849–50. He then studied law and practised in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1852–56. He was married, Jan. 18, 1856, to Ellen Ewing, daughter of the Rev. William Cox of Piqua, Ohio. He removed to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1856, was a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention of 1858, and was elected chief justice of the state in 1861. He was a delegate to the peace congress of 1860, and resigned his judgeship in 1862 to recruit the 11th Kansas volunteers of which he was elected colonel, and with his regiment fought in the battles of Fort Wayne, Cane Hill and Prairie Grove. For gallantry at Prairie Grove he was made brigadier-general, March 13, 1863. He checked the invasion of Missouri by General Price in September-October, 1864, by holding Fort Davidson, at Pilot

Knob, Mo., with a force of 1000 men, against the repeated attacks of the Confederate army, and successfully retreating to Rolla, Mo. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers in 1865 for his services during the war. He practised law in Washington, D.C., 1865–71, and at Lancaster, Ohio, 1871–81. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1873–74 and represented his district in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877–81. He prepared the bill establishing a bureau of labor statistics, opposed the presence of U.S. soldiers at polling places, and favored the remonetization of silver and the continuation of the use of greenback currency. He was an unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for governor of Ohio in 1879, and at the close of his term as representative in congress, March 3, 1881, he resumed his law practice, making his office and residence in New York city. He was founder and first president of the Ohio society of New York; a trustee of Ohio soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home, 1874–78; of the Ohio university, 1878–83, and acted as vice-president of the Cincinnati law college in 1881. He made a notable address before the Marietta centennial convention of 1887, and one before the Kansas state bar association in 1890. He also contributed to the *Cosmopolitan* in May, 1894, "The Struggle for Freedom in Kansas." Brown university, by special vote, in 1894, gave him the degree of A.M. in 1860 with the class of 1856, and Georgetown college, D.C., gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1870. He died in New York city, Jan. 21, 1896.

EWING, William Lee Davidson, senator, was born in 1795. He received a high-school education and was admitted to the bar. He settled in Vandalia, Fayette county, Ill., where he practised his profession. He was appointed receiver of public moneys for the district in 1825, served as U.S. surveyor of public lands, 1826–27, and was made major-general in the state militia. In the Black Hawk war of 1832 he was major of the spy battalion. He was a state senator, 1832–34, and as president of the senate was acting governor of the state from Nov. 15 to Dec. 9, 1834. On the death of Senator Elias Kent Kane, Dec. 11, 1835, he was elected to fill the vacancy in the U.S. senate and he continued in office until the expiration of the senatorial term, March 3 1837. He was a state representative, 1838–40; speaker of the house in 1840 and state auditor, 1843–46. He died in Vandalia, Ill., March 25, 1846.

EYERMAN, John, geologist, was born in Easton, Pa., Jan. 15, 1867; son of Edward H. and Alice (Heller) Eyerman. He was a student at Lafayette, 1884–86; at Harvard, 1886–87; at Princeton, 1889–95, and instructor in blow-piping at Lafayette, 1888–93. He was married, April 21, 1888, to Lucy E. Maxwell. He was made a member of the National academy of science, Philadelphia, in 1888, of the American institute of mining engineers in 1888; a life member of the British association for the advancement of science in 1888; a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science in 1889; of the Geological society of America in 1890; of the New York academy of science in 1890; of the American geographical society in 1892; of the London geologists' association in 1892; of the zoölogical society, London, England, in 1893; of the Pennsylvania historical society in 1895; and secretary of the Society of colonial wars in the state of New Jersey. He was associate editor of the *Journal of Analytical Chemistry*, department of mineral analysis, 1869, and one of the editors of the *American Geologist* from 1890. He is the author of: *Notes on Geology and Mineralogy* (1889); *Mineralogy of the French Creek Mines* (1889); *The Mineralogy of Pennsylvania* (1890); *A Course in Determinative Mineralogy* (1890); *A Catalogue of the Palæontological Publications of Joseph Leidy, M.D., LL.D.* (1891); *Bibliography of North American Vertebrate Palæontology for 1889–1893; On a Collection of Tertiary Mammals from Southern France and Italy* (1893); *Mineralogy of the Columbian Exposition* (1894); *The Genus Temnoeyon* (1895); *A Study of Genealogy* (1898); *A Genealogical Index of the Wills of Northampton County, 1752–1802* (1898); *The Old Graveyards of Northampton; Studies in Genealogy* (3 vols., 1899); and a Supplement to *The Ancestors of Marguerite and John Eyerman* (1899).

EYRE, Wilson, architect, was born in Florence, Italy, Oct. 30, 1858; son of Wilson Eyre. He was brought up and educated in Italy till 1869, when his parents removed to Newport, R.I., where he attended school, 1869–72. He was at school in Lenoxville, Canada, 1872–74; at a preparatory school at Woburn, Mass., 1874–75, and was a special student in architecture at the Massachusetts institute of technology, 1875. He was an architect with James P. Sims in Philadelphia, 1876–81, and alone in business in that city thereafter. He was architect of the Newcomb Memorial college building, New Orleans, La., the Detroit club house, Detroit, Mich., and various prominent buildings in Philadelphia and New York.

EYSTER, Nellie Blessing, author, was born in Frederick, Md., Dec. 7, 1831; daughter of Abraham and Mary (Ent) Blessing; and granddaughter of George and Julia (Easterday) Blessing and of Capt. George W. and Margaret (Woltz) Ent. Her first American ancestor was Jacob Blessing, whose parents came from Saxony. She was married in 1847 to her tutor, David A. S. Eyster, a lawyer of Harrisburg, Pa. She was active in bringing about the purchase of Mt.

Vernon, the home of Washington, and during the civil war was an officer of the sanitary commission. She removed to San Jose, Cal., in 1876, where she became president of the California branch of the National Woman's Indian association and of the Pacific Coast Woman's press association. In 1886, on the death of her husband, she removed to San Francisco and became a prominent state officer of the Woman's Christian temperance union, lecturing upon scientific temperance in every public school in the state. Her published works include: *Sunny Hour Library* (4 vols., 1865–69); *Chincapin Charlie* (1866); *On the Wing* (1867); *Tom Harding and his Friends* (1869); *Robert Brent's Three Christmas Days* (1870); *Have You Thought About It?* a treatise on Opium and Alcohol published in Shanghai, China (1886); *A Colonial Boy* (1893); *The Bright Side of Chinese Life* (1899). In 1896 she became editor of *The Pacific Ensign*, the official organ of the California W.C.T.U.

EYTINGE, Rose, actress, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1838; daughter of David and Rebecca Eytinge. She made her début in Brooklyn, N.Y., as an amateur, in 1852, and was a member of Hough's dramatic company, 1852–53. She appeared at the Green Street theatre, Albany, N.Y., 1853–54; made her first appearance in New York city at Laura Keene's in 1862 and played with Edwin Booth during a portion of his Winter Garden engagement the same year. In 1868 she was leading lady of Wallack's theatre, her most successful parts being Nancy Sykes, Lady Gay Spanker, Beatrice and Juliana. She afterward made a starring tour of the United States, playing Rose Michel, achieving her greatest success in Shakesperian heroines,—Cleopatra, Hermione and Lady Macbeth. Subsequently she appeared at the Union Square theatre in the title role of "Felicia." In 1880 she made a tour of Great Britain and in 1884 made another tour of the United States, appearing in legitimate drama. During her first engagement in Albany, N.Y., she was married to David Barnes, from whom she was divorced; and she later married George H. Butler, U.S. consul-general to Egypt. She was afterward married to Cyril Searle, an English actor, who became her leading support while travelling. She is the author of: *It Happened This Way*, a novel; *Golden Chains*, a play; and dramatizations of *Colombe's Birthday*, *Dombey and Son*, *Tale of Two Cities*, *Oliver Twist*, *David Copperfield* and other works.

EZEKIEL, Moses Jacob, sculptor, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1844; son of Jacob and Catherine (De Castro) Ezekiel; and grandson of Ezekiel Jacob and Rebecca (Israel) Ezekiel, and of Jacob and Hannah (Pepper) De Castro. He was graduated from the Virginia military institute, Lexington, in 1866, having served in the Confederate army during the last year of the civil war. He studied art in Richmond, Va., 1866–68; in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1869–70; in Berlin, Germany, 1870–74; and in Rome, Italy, from 1874, subsequently making repeated visits to America. In 1873 he gained the prize of Rome at the Royal art academy, Berlin. He was made a member of and received gold and silver medals from the Royal art association of Parelmo; the Academy of Raphael at Urbino; the Art association of Richmond, Va.; the International society of art in Rome; and the Society of artists in Berlin. His works were exhibited in the salons of Paris, Rome, Berlin, the National academy of design, New York, and various expositions. In 1887 the Cavalier's cross of merit for art and science was conferred upon him. The principal works in marble and bronze are: *Schiller and Goethe*, Villa Collin, Berlin (1870); colossal bust of *Washington*, Cincinnati Art Museum (1871); colossal marble group of *Religious Liberty* in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia (1874–76); marble relievos *Welcome* and *Farewell*, Prof. Leo's Villa, Berlin (1873); marble bust *The Martyr*, Peabody Institute, Baltimore (1874); bronze bust of *Fedor Encke* (1875); bronze bust of General Hotchkiss in Museum of Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; Neptune fountain for Nettuno, Italy, (1884); marble bust *Beethoven* (1884); marble bust *Portia* (1884); marble bust of *Cardinal Hohenlohe* for the Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen (1888); marble statues: Phidias, Raphael, Durer, Michael Angelo, Titian, Murillo, DaVinci, Canova, Rembrandt, Rubens, Crawford, for the Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D.C. (1880–82); marble bust *Thomas Jefferson*, Senate Chamber, Washington, D.C.; tomb and bust of the Hon. Frederick Hassaurek, Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati; Mural Memorial and bust of Lord Sherbrooke for Westminster Abbey, London, England; bronze statue of *Columbus* in Columbus Memorial building, Chicago, Ill., besides many marble and bronze portrait statues, busts and relievos.

F.

FAELTEN, Carl, musician, was born in Ilmenau, Thuringia, Germany, Dec. 21, 1846; son of Carl Gottlob and Friederike (Möller) Faelten. He attended the Latin school at Weimar, 1857–61, and an orchestral school at Arnstadt, 1861–65. He then earned his living as a violin player in Germany and Switzerland for three years. In 1868 he settled in Frankfort. During the Franco-Prussian war, 1870–71, he served as a private in the 81st regiment and then returned to musical work at Frankfort, devoting himself to piano teaching, subsequently accepting a position as a specialist in training piano teachers in the conservatory at Frankfort. In 1882 he immigrated to the United States, where he was professor of pianoforte in the Peabody institute, Baltimore, Md., 1882–85; at the N.E. conservatory, Boston, Mass., 1885–89; acting director of the latter institution, 1889–91; and director, 1891–97. In 1897 he became director of the Faelten Pianoforte school, Boston, continuing his work as a concert pianist in addition to his teaching. He was married in 1877 to Adele Schloesser of Lubeck, Germany. He published *Technische Uebungen* (1879); *Preparatory Exercises* (1886); *Pianoforte Course of the New England Conservatory* (4 vols., 1887); *Fundamental Training* (1894); *Fundamental Reader* (1895); *Transposition Reader* (1896); *Keyboard Harmony* (1898). The last four works were jointly edited by him and his brother, Reinhold Faelten.

FAIR, James Graham, senator, was born in Belfast, county Tyrone, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1831. He immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1843, settled in Illinois, and was educated in the Chicago schools. In 1849 he removed to California where he engaged in gold mining and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he developed silver mines and became superintendent of the Ophir mine, and in 1861 of the Hale & Norcross mine. In 1867 he formed a partnership with John W. Mackay, James C. Flood and William S. O'Brien. This firm obtained control of the Hale & Norcross mine and of several valuable mineral fields from which developed the famous Consolidated Virginia and California mines, and in three years the concern paid out over $100,000,000 in dividends. Mr. Fair was also largely interested in developing the real estate and railroad interests of California. He was elected to the United States senate from Nevada as a Democrat to succeed William Sharon, serving from March 4, 1881, to March 30, 1887. He gave liberally to Roman Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew asylums. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 28, 1894.

FAIRBAIRN, Robert Brinckerhoff, educator, was born in New York city, May 27, 1818; son of William and Mary (Mott) Fairbairn. His father was born in 1762 in Cross Flatts, St. Boswell's parish, Roxburghshire, Scotland, and settled in Philadelphia in 1796, where he published in 1804 an edition of the entire works of Robert Burns whom he had met in Scotland. His maternal grandfather was Henry Mott of Poughkeepsie, a captain in the Continental army; and his grandmother a descendant of the Newcomes of Duchess county, N.Y., several of whom took an active part in the Revolutionary war. Robert was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in 1840, and from the General theological seminary in 1843, and was ordained to the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was rector of Christ church, Troy, N.Y., 1843–48; principal of the Catskill academy, 1848–62 and in 1862 accepted the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in St. Stephen's college at Annandale-on-the-Hudson, N.Y. In 1863 he was appointed warden of the college, also holding the chair of moral philosophy. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Trinity in 1864, from St. Stephen's college in 1874 and from Columbia at the celebration of the centennial in 1887, and that of LL.D. from Delaware college in 1876. He was fellow and gold medallist of the Society of science, letters and arts of London, and associate of the Victoria institute or Philosophical society of Great Britain. He was married in 1849 to Juliet, daughter of Anson and Sarah Arnold of Troy, N.Y. In May, 1898, Dr. Fairbairn was retired from the work of the college with the title of warden emeritus of St. Stephen's college. He published: *Child of Faith* (1858); *College Sermons* (1886); *The Oblation and the Invocation* (1894); *The Unity of the Faith* (1895) and *Of Morality in Relation to Grace* (1897). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1899.

R. B. Fairbairn

FAIRBANKS, Arthur, educator, was born at Hanover, N.H., Nov. 13, 1864; son of the Rev. Henry and Annie S. (Noyes) Fairbanks; and grandson of Thaddeus and Lucy P. (Barker) Fairbanks and of Daniel S. and Jane M. Noyes.

His ancestor, Jonathan Fairbanks, with his four sons, immigrated to Boston about 1630 and built the Fairbanks house which was still standing in 1899 at Dedham, Mass. Arthur Fairbanks was graduated in 1882 at St. Johnsbury academy, which was founded by his grandfather, Thaddeus Fairbanks, and at Dartmouth college in 1886. He was tutor of Greek, 1886–87, and subsequently assistant professor of German at Dartmouth. He studied at the University of Berlin in 1889 and at the University of Freiburg in 1890, receiving from the latter institution the degree of Ph.D. He spent the year 1898–99 at Athens, Greece, as fellow of the American school of classical studies. He was instructor in comparative religion at Yale, 1894–98, and became acting assistant professor of Greek philosophy in Cornell university in 1899. He was married, May 2, 1889, to Elizabeth Leland, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Lord) Moody. He published a translation of Riehl's *Critical Philosophy* (1892); also an *Introduction to Sociology* (1896, 2d ed., 1898); and *First Philosophers of Greece* (1898).

FAIRBANKS, Charles Warren, senator, was born near Unionville Center, Union county, Ohio, May 11, 1852; son of Loreston M. and Mary A. (Smith) Fairbanks; and grandson of Luther Fairbanks. His father was a farmer and the son attended the public schools and was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university in the classical course in 1872. He was agent for the associated press at Pittsburg, Pa., and later at Cleveland, Ohio; and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in 1874. He was married in 1874 to Cornelia, daughter of Judge P. B. Cole of Marysville, Ohio, and in the same year removed to Indianapolis, where he practised his profession until 1897, when he was elected a U.S. senator. He never held public office prior to his election to the senate. He was chairman of the Indiana Republican state conventions in 1892 and 1898; was unanimously chosen as the nominee of the Republican caucus for U.S. senator in the Indiana legislature in January, 1893, and subsequently received his entire party vote in the legislature, but at that time the Republicans were in the minority. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was temporary chairman of the convention. He took his seat in the U.S. senate, March 4, 1897, and was chairman of the committee on immigration and a member of the claims, census, geological survey and public buildings and grounds committees. He was appointed a member of the Joint high commission which met in Quebec in 1898 for the adjustment of Canadian questions, and was made chairman of the United States high commissioners.

Charles W. Fairbanks

FAIRBANKS, Erastus, governor of Vermont, was born in Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 28, 1792; son of Joseph and Phœbe (Paddock) Fairbanks His father was a farmer, carpenter and mill owner, who settled in St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1815. His first American ancestors, Jonathan and Grace Fairbanks or Ffayerbanke, were natives of Sowerby, near Halifax, Yorkshire, England, and came to America about 1630, settling in Contentment, afterward Dedham, Mass., in 1633, where they erected a house, the timbers and brick for which they brought from England on the ship *Speedwell*. This house was standing and contained the original furniture in 1899. Erastus attended the district school, taught a similar school two terms and in 1812 became a student of law in the office of his uncle, Judge Ephraim Paddock, at St. Johnsbury, Vt. Failing health compelled him to relinquish study and he entered mercantile life as a country store-keeper. He joined his younger brother, Thaddeus, in establishing a manufactory of plows, stoves, etc., about 1824, and in 1829 they added to the business that of dealers in hemp. This led to the invention of the platform scales for their own use. The demand from the public for similar scales suggested their manufacture and this business soon superseded their other interests. In 1828 they met their first financial reverse through a fire and flood and for two years they were at the mercy of their creditors, who, however, gave them the time asked, during which they fully liquidated all debts. Erastus represented his town in the state legislature, 1836–38. He was a Whig presidential elector, 1844 and 1848; was governor of the state, 1852, but was defeated at the next election by reason of having signed the bill passed by the legislature prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the state. In 1854 he declined a renomination urged upon him by the Whig party, but in 1860 was prevailed upon by the Republican party to accept a unanimous nomination, and he defeated John G. Saxe, the Democratic candidate. He was Vermont's "war governor," 1860–61, and the state voted $1,000,000, which was placed at his disposal to arm and forward troops for the defence of the Union. He sent out six regiments constituting the famous Vermont brigade, and a company of sharpshooters, and at the expiration of his term refused to draw out of the state treasury his au-

thorized salary. He was a promoter and president of the Passumpsic railroad and a member of the company that constructed the Sault Ste. Marie canal. With his brothers he founded the academy at St. Johnsbury in 1842, and a fund left by him for that purpose assisted in maintaining the Atheneum, the Museum of natural science and the North church. He was president of the Vermont domestic missionary society, 1849–64, and for many years a corporate member of the American board of foreign missions. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1860. He was married, May 30, 1815, to Lois Crossman of Peacham, Vt. Two of their sons, Horace and Franklin, were brought up in the business of their father and uncle and succeeded to the management of the concern. He died in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Nov. 20, 1864.

FAIRBANKS, Franklin, manufacturer, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., June 18, 1828; son of Gov. Erastus and Lois (Crossman) Fairbanks. He was educated in the public schools, Derry, N.H., and at the academies at Peacham and St. Johnsbury. He entered the scale works of his father and uncles in 1845 and worked his way through all the departments up to a partnership and the superintendency of the works in 1855. His inventions of various parts and improvements in the scales were patented. He aided in the construction of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain, railroad and in 1876, on the incorporation of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., he was elected its vice-president and became president on the death of his brother Horace in 1888. He represented his native town in the state legislature in 1870 and 1872 and was speaker of the house in 1872. He was an aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Hall, 1858, and on the staff of Governor Fairbanks in 1861. He was president of First national bank of St. Johnsbury, 1888–95; was a trustee of the Northfield (Mass.) seminary, of the Soldiers' home, of Rollins college, Winter Park, Fla., of St. Johnsbury academy and of the St. Johnsbury Athenæum; was a corporate member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and held prominent positions in many public and private enterprises. The Museum of natural science was built, equipped, endowed and presented to the town by him in 1891. He was married, Dec. 8, 1852, to Frances A., daughter of the Rev. Sumner G. and Pamelia (Strong) Clapp. Dartmouth conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1877. He died at Underclyffe, St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 24, 1895.

FAIRBANKS, George Rainsford, historian, was born at Watertown, N.Y., July 5, 1820; son of Jasan and Mary (Massey) Fairbanks; grandson of Samuel Fairbanks of Mendon, Mass.; and a descendant of Jonathan Fairbanks, who came to Dedham, Mass., in 1633. He was admitted to the bar in 1842 and in the same year removed to St. Augustine, Fla. He was soon afterward appointed clerk of the United States superior court and in 1846 was elected a state senator. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate service and held the rank of major. In 1861 he was a deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Confederate States. At the close of the civil war he removed to Sewanee, Tenn., and with others endeavored to rebuild the University of the South, of which he was one of the original trustees. In 1880 he removed to Fernandina, Fla. In 1880 he became editor of the *Florida Mirror*, and in 1890 was elected president of the Florida press association. He was a member of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church almost continually from 1853. In 1886 he was appointed by the general convention to represent the Protestant Episcopal church at the synod of the Dominion of Canada. He is the author of: *The History and Antiquities of St. Augustine* (1859); and *A General History of Florida* (1870).

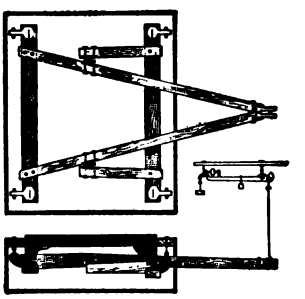
FAIRBANKS, Henry, educator and inventor, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 6, 1830; son of Thaddeus and Lucy (Barker) Fairbanks. He was graduated at St. Johnsbury academy in 1847, spent one year in Europe in study, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1853 and from Andover in 1857. He visited Egypt, Palestine and southern Europe, making the ascent of Mt. Blanc in 1856. He was a home missionary and conductor of vacation labors of theological students, 1857–59; Appleton professor of natural philosophy in Dartmouth college, 1859–65, and professor of natural history, 1865–68. He returned to St. Johnsbury in 1868 and devoted his time to perfecting various inventions and to local religious work as his health permitted. He led the evangelistic work of the Y.M.C.A. of the state, was president of the State missionary society, president of St. Johnsbury academy, a trustee of Dartmouth college from 1870, and a member of the International Congregational council. London, England, 1891. He was also elected vice-president of the E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.

corporation. Dartmouth gave him the degree of A.M. in 1856 and that of Ph.D. in 1880. He was married in 1862 to Annie, daughter of Daniel James Noyes, professor of intellectual philosophy and political economy in Dartmouth college. She died in 1872 and in 1874 he was married to Ruthy Page of Newport, Vt. His son, the Rev. Arthur Fairbanks, became a professor in Yale divinity school, and another son, Robert N., became connected with the New York office of the Fairbanks works.

FAIRBANKS, Horace, governor of Vermont, was born in Barnet, Vt., March 21, 1820; son of Gov. Erastus and Lois (Crossman) Fairbanks. He was educated at the academies at Peacham and Lyndon, Vt., Meriden, N.H., and Andover, Mass. He was admitted as a clerk in the business of his father and uncle in 1838 and as a partner in 1843. He became the financial manager of the business and saw it grow from an annual product of $50,000 to $3,000,000, and from employing forty workmen to six hundred. He was the projector and chief promoter of the Portland & Ogdensburg railroad. He was the chief founder of the St. Johnsbury athenæum in 1868–71, with its library of 15,000 volumes and its art gallery which he furnished with valuable works of art, including Bierstadt's "Yosemite." He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864 and 1872, was a presidential elector in 1868, and was elected a state senator in 1869, but was prevented by illness from taking his seat. He was governor of the state, 1876–78, and his administration was characterized by efforts in the direction of prison reform that resulted in much good. His reprieve of a condemned criminal the day before that set for his execution was severely criticised and the supreme court annulled the reprieve. He was a member of the Century association, New York city, and the St. Botolph club of Boston; was president of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. from its incorporation, Nov. 24, 1874; was president of the Portland & Ogdensburg and of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain railroads; a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M.; and a trustee of the St. Johnsbury academy and of the University of Vermont. He was married, Aug. 9, 1849, to Mary E., daughter of James and Persis (Hemphill) Taylor of Derry, N.H. He died in New York city, March 17, 1888.

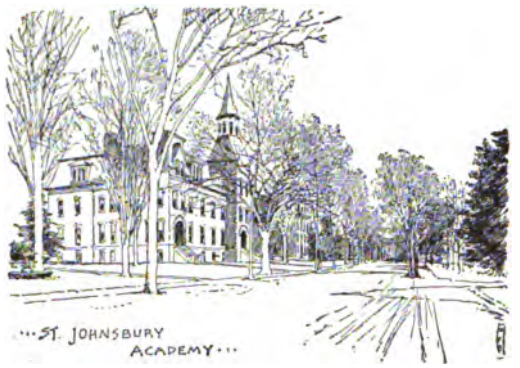
FAIRBANKS, Thaddeus, inventor, was born in Brimfield, Mass., Jan. 17, 1796; son of Joseph and Phœbe (Paddock) Fairbanks; and grandson of Deacon Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Dearth) Fairbanks, who removed to Brimfield from Sherburne (Medway), Mass., in 1783. His first ancestors in America, Jonathan and Grace Ffayerbanke, came from Sowerby, Yorkshire, England, and settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1633. Their son George accompanied them and in 1657 removed to the south part of Sherburne (Medway), Mass., where he became a selectman. He married Mary Adams and their fourth child, Eliesur, was also a selectman. Eliesur's youngest son, Captain Eleasur, married Martha Bullard and their eleventh child, Ebenezer, a lieutenant of the minute-men at Lexington, married Elizabeth Dearth and removed to Brimfield in 1783. He was the grandfather of Thaddeus. Thaddeus attended the common school and had few books for self instruction. In 1815 he removed to Vermont where his father purchased the falls on Sleeper's river and together they built a dam and operated a grist- and saw-mill, and also manufactured wagons. In 1823 he started a small iron foundry and in 1824 was joined by his brother Erastus, forming the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks. He patented a stove, a cast-iron plow, an improved hemp dresser, a steam heater, a feed-water heater and an improved refrigerator. He was manager of the St. Johnsbury hemp company and the slow and laborious process of weighing the hemp brought to the mill led him to invent the Fairbanks platform scale, patented June 13, 1831, which came into universal use and before his death was manufactured under more than seven hundred modifications. The scale here figured, a copy of the original patent-office drawing, shows how the platform is supported at four points, from which, equally, the stress is conveyed to the steelyard beam. Before this time the only scales used were the even-balance and the Roman steelyards, in use and not improved since the days of the Cæsars. He invented in 1846 and improved in 1849 the principle of refrigerators, in which the ice was placed above, and the cooled air, after depositing its moisture on the ice, flowed down to the chamber in which were kept the meats or fruits to be preserved. Having at the time no capital to establish this

Thaddeus Fairbanks



Patent of 1831

new business, he gave his patents away and they were afterward estimated to be worth a million dollars. He was also a skilled architect and draughtsman, but his chief achievement and the one that made his name known over the civilized world, was the Fairbanks scales. He gained gold medals and other honors from all the international expositions and from the sovereigns of Europe. Austria, Siam and Tunis, through their respective rulers and potentates, gave him the highest awards and decorations known to regal courts and this is particularly noteworthy, as these countries represent the three great religions of the world. He gave for the foundation and sustaining of the St. Johnsbury academy over



$200,000, and to Middlebury college, of which he was a trustee, 1858–86, liberal donations. He received from Middlebury the honorary degree of A.M. in 1851. He was married, Jan. 17, 1820, to Lucy P., daughter of Barnabus Barker of St. Johnsbury. Their son was the Rev. Henry Fairbanks, Ph.D., and their daughter, Charlotte, married the Rev. George Nelson Webber, D.D., professor of intellectual and moral philosophy in Middlebury college, 1866–74. Thaddeus Fairbanks died in St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 12, 1886.

FAIRCHILD, Cassius, soldier, was born in Kent, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1828; son of Jairus C. Fairchild, state treasurer of Wisconsin, 1848–52. Cassius migrated with his father's family to Wisconsin Territory in 1846, settling at Madison, and acted as private secretary and assistant to his father in his public and personal business affairs He was a member of the state assembly in 1860 and in 1861 was commissioned major of the 16th Wisconsin volunteers. He was wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was unable to rejoin his command until April 18, 1863. From October, 1863, to March, 1864, he was on court-martial duty at Vicksburg, Miss. He commanded his regiment in the battles of Big Shanty, June 3, and Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, marching from Clifton, Tenn., to Ackworth, Ga. After the capture of Atlanta, Ga., he was detailed on recruiting service and rejoined his regiment at

Beaufort, S.C., in January, 1865. He commanded a brigade of the 3d division, 17th army corps, in the Carolina campaign and was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, his commission as brevet brigadier-general of volunteers dating from March 13, 1865. He was appointed by President Johnson U.S. marshal for the eastern division of Wisconsin and continued in the office until his death, which was caused by the reopening of the wound received at Shiloh. He died at Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 26, 1868.

FAIRCHILD, Charles Stebbins, cabinet officer, was born in Cazenovia, N.Y., April 30, 1842; son of Sidney Thompson and Helen (Childs) Fairchild; grandson of John Flavel and Flavia (Merrill) Fairchild; great-grandson of Abijah and Sarah (Howell) Fairchild; great^2 grandson of David and Catherine (Gregory) Fairchild; great^3 grandson of Zacharias Fairchild of Morris Plains, N.J.; and a descendant of Thomas Fairchild, who settled in Stratford, Conn., in 1646. His father, who was graduated at Union in 1829, was a distinguished lawyer and president of the village of Cazenovia; and his great^2 grandfather, Abijah, of Cooperstown, N.Y., was a native of Morristown, N.J., and served under Washington in the Jersey line. Charles was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1863, LL.B., 1865. He was married, June 1, 1871, to Helen, daughter of Ledyard and Helen Clarissa (Seymour) Linck-laen. He was a member of the law firm of Hand, Hale, Swartz & Fairchild, Albany, N.Y., 1871–76; served as deputy attorney-general of New York in 1874 and 1875, and was elected in 1875 attorney-general of the state, serving 1876–77. He then spent some time in European travel and in 1880 settled in New York city where he opened a law office. In 1885 he was made assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury and served as acting secretary during the incapacity from sickness of Daniel Manning. Upon the resignation of Secretary Manning, April 1, 1887, Mr. Fairchild was appointed by President Cleveland to the head of the department and he continued a member of the official family of the president until the close of the administration, March 4, 1889. He was then made president of the New York security and trust company. In 1893 he was elected president of the Reform club and in May, 1895, he succeeded William R Grace

Charles S. Fairchild

as chairman of the executive committee of the New York state Democracy. In 1897 he was candidate for comptroller of the city of New York on the Citizen's Union ticket, and was defeated. He served as president and as treasurer of the State charities aid association and as vice-president of the Charity organization society of New York city. He became a member of the University, Reform, Metropolitan, Ardsley, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, Harvard and Lawyers' clubs, and of the Century and Bar associations, New York city. Harvard and Columbia universities conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1888.

FAIRCHILD, Edward Henry, educator, was born at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 29, 1815; son of Grandison and Nancy (Harris) Fairchild; and a brother of James Harris Fairchild, president of Oberlin college, and of George Thompson Fairchild, president of Kansas state agricultural college. His parents removed to Brownhelm, Ohio, in 1818, where he was brought up on a new farm in the woods. He was sent about 1831 to the Elyria high school and became greatly interested in the anti-slavery movement. He was one of the first freshman class at Oberlin college, and was graduated from the college in 1838 and from the theological seminary in 1841. While at Oberlin as student he favored the admission of colored students and in 1836 he was commissioned by the American anti-slavery society to lecture on the anti-slavery question and was sent to northern Pennsylvania. In 1837 he was teacher of a large colored school in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1838 was employed by the Ohio anti-slavery society as lecturer. He was married Aug. 31, 1841, to Maria Babbit of Strongsville, Ohio. He was pastor of the First Congregational church of Cleveland in 1841 and teacher in Birmingham, Mich., Elmira, N.Y., and Hartford, Ohio, till 1853. He was principal of the preparatory department of Oberlin college, 1853–69, and in April, 1869, he became president of Berea college, Madison county, Ky., founded by the Rev. John G. Fee, an earnest anti-slavery advocate, as an anti-slavery school. Howard hall was erected the same year by the Freedman's bureau at a cost of $18,000 and later other buildings, including Ladies' hall, Lincoln hall and a chapel, were added. An endowment of more than $100,000 was secured. The students included both white and colored of both sexes. President Fairchild, feeling the weight of years, selected as his successor Prof William Goodell Frost, who was elected in 1888, but declined to serve, until re-elected in 1892. President Fairchild died at Berea, Ky., Oct. 2, 1889.

FAIRCHILD, George Thompson, educator, was born at Brownhelm, Lorain county, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1838; son of Grandison and Nancy

(Harris) Fairchild, who removed to Brownhelm from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1818; and grandson of Daniel and Mary (Buttles) Fairchild, and of William Henry and Mary (Plumb) Harris. He graduated at Oberlin college in 1862, and in the department of theology in 1865. He was instructor in the Michigan agricultural college, 1865–66; professor of English literature, 1866–79, and president of the Kansas state agricultural college, 1879–97. He was ordained a Congregational minister in 1871. At the session of the National educational association at Saratoga, N.Y., in 1885, he was made a member of the National council of education, and appointed a member of the committee on technological education, to which membership he was re-elected in 1891, and again in 1898. At the meeting in Chicago in 1887 he was made president of the industrial section, and in 1888, at San Francisco, was re-elected to the same position. In 1886 the faculty of the Kansas state agricultural college presented him with a life directorship in the National educational association. One of his brothers, James Harris Fairchild, was for twenty-one years president of Oberlin college, and another brother, Edward Henry Fairchild, was for twenty years president of Berea college, Kentucky. President Fairchild was from 1879 to 1897 *ex officio* member of the Kansas state board of education. He was twice vice-president and once president of the American association of agricultural colleges and experiment stations. In 1893 he was a member of the advisory committee of the agricultural congress at the World's Columbian exposition. In 1898 he accepted the chair of English literature in Berea college, Kentucky, with the title of vice-president. He received from Oberlin the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1893. He published addresses in the *Proceedings* of the National educational association and of the Association of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and in agricultural reports of four states, and is the author of *Rural Wealth and Welfare* (1899). He died in Columbus, Ohio, March 16, 1901.

Geo. T. Fairchild

FAIRCHILD, Herman LeRoy, teacher and geologist, was born at Montrose, Pa., April 29, 1850; son of Harmon Canfield and Mary Amanda (Bissell) Fairchild, grandson of Asa Fairchild of New Milford, Conn., and a descendant of

Thomas Fairchild of Stratford, Conn., 1639. The Fairchilds were from Litchfield county, Conn., and the Bissells were from Cooperstown, N.Y., but earlier from Rhode Island. In 1869 he left the homestead farm, at Brooklyn, Pa., and spent one year as clerk in a railroad office at Scranton, Pa. He was graduated from Cornell with honor in 1874 with the degree of B.S. The years spent at Cornell during the early life of the institution and in the laboratory of Charles Fred Hartt determined his inclination toward science, and geology in particular. He was professor of natural sciences in Wyoming seminary, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1874–76, and engaged in science lecturing in the schools and institutions of New York city and vicinity, 1877–88. Meanwhile he published numerous articles on paleobotany, zoölogy and geology. He became secretary of the New York academy of sciences and published its history in 1887. In 1888 he was called to the chair of geology in the University of Rochester, where in addition to the work of instruction he was active in the investigation of the Pleistocene geology of western New York, publishing numerous extended articles in geological journals. The more important articles describe the glacial lakes which were held at the ice front during the retreat of the glacial ice sheet across New York state. In the American association for the advancement of science he was the local secretary for the New York and Rochester meetings and was secretary of the council, 1893; general secretary, 1894, and vice-president and chairman of Section E (geology), 1898. In 1889 he was elected president of the Rochester academy of science, and in 1890 secretary of the Geological society of America. His writings include: two papers on zoölogy, nine on physiology, eight on paleontology and nineteen on geology; thirteen official reports of proceedings of the American geological association (1892–97); *History of the New York Academy of Science* (1887); and *Memoir of John Strong Newberry* (1893).

H. L. Fairchild

FAIRCHILD, James Harris, educator, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 25, 1817; son of Grandison and Nancy (Harris) Fairchild. He was a brother of George Thompson Fairchild. He entered the first freshman class at Oberlin in 1834 and was graduated in arts in 1838 and in theology in 1841. He was professor of ancient languages in Oberlin college, 1841–47; of mathematics, 1847–58; and of moral philosophy and theology, 1858–66, and president of the college, 1866–89. He resigned the presidency in 1889, retaining the chair of theology until June, 1897, when he resigned, but retained his position on the board of trustees and on the presidential committee of the college. He was married on Nov. 29, 1841, to Mary Fletcher Kellogg of Minden, La. He edited *Memoirs of Charles G. Finney* (1876); and *Finney's Systematic Theology* (1878); and is the author of: *Moral Philosophy* (1869); *Oberlin, the Colony and the College* (1883); *Woman's Right to the Ballot* (1870); *Elements of Theology* (1892). He died in Oberlin, Ohio, March 19, 1902.

FAIRCHILD

FAIRCHILD, Lucius, governor of Wisconsin, was born at Franklin Mills, now Kent, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1831; son of Jairus Cassius and Sally (Blair) Fairchild; grandson of Sueton and Lucy (Hubble) Fairchild and a descendant of Oliver and Sarah (Turner) Fairchild. He attended the public schools in Cleveland, and the Twinsburg (Ohio) academy, removed to Madison, Wis., in 1846, and continued his education at Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis., 1847–49. He joined a caravan organized at Madison and with the party crossed the plains to California in 1849 and after engaging in mining, merchandising and farming with no great success, he returned to Madison in 1857. He was clerk of the circuit court of Dane county, 1859–60, and in the fall of 1860 was admitted to the bar. He joined a volunteer militia company known as the "governor's guard" in March, 1858, and by March, 1861, he had attained the rank of 1st lieutenant of the company. On April 17, 1861, the organization was accepted as company K, 1st Wisconsin volunteers, enlisted for three months' service with Fairchild as captain, he declining the position of lieutenant-colonel. In June, 1861, the regiment was assigned to General Patterson's command at Hagerstown and on July 2, 1861, they took part in the skirmish at Falling Waters, Va., against the "Stonewall brigade" of Jackson. They were mustered out of service at Harper's Ferry, July 31, 1861, and on Aug. 5, 1861, Captain Fairchild was promoted to the rank of captain in the regular army and assigned to the 16th U.S. infantry. Preferring the volunteer service he was commissioned major by

Lucius Fairchild

Governor Randall and assigned to the 2d Wisconsin infantry, Aug. 9, 1861, and lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 20, 1861, joining the regiment in September after receiving leave of absence from his post in the regular army. He took part in the movements leading to the second battle of Bull Run. In an engagement the 2d and 7th Wisconsin consolidated were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fairchild, Colonel O'Connor having fallen, mortally wounded. He was promoted colonel Sept. 8, 1862, with rank from Aug. 30, 1862. He stormed and carried Turner's Gap, South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, and pursued the enemy through Boonsborough to Antietam creek, where on the 17th, although sick, he was lifted to his horse and led his regiment in "the bloodiest day that America ever saw" and where the brigade in which the 2d Wisconsin fought gained the title "Iron Brigade of the West." He also participated in the battle of Fredericksburg on Dec. 13, 1862, and his great skill there displayed was mentioned in the report of General Meredith. He commanded the expedition to Heathsville, Va., in January, 1863, which secured valuable stores and important information besides destroying several blockade runners on the river. At Chancellorsville he rendered important service in defending the pontoneers in the construction of the bridge over which the Federal troops carried the heights and during the battle he served on the staff of General Wadsworth. At Gettysburg he was severely wounded during the famous Pickett's charge; his arm was amputated and he was subsequently taken prisoner and paroled. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers Oct. 20, 1863, and was mustered out of the service, Nov. 2, 1863. He was secretary of state of Wisconsin, 1864–65; governor of Wisconsin, 1866–72; president of the National soldiers' and sailors' convention, 1868; U.S. consul at Liverpool, England, 1873–78; U.S. consul-general at Paris, France, 1878–80, and U.S. minister and envoy plenipotentiary to Spain, 1880–81. He resigned his ministry in March, 1881, but remained at his post till relieved by Hannibal Hamlin in December, 1881. He was department commander, G.A.R., 1886; commander-in-chief of the organization in 1887; commander of the Wisconsin commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, 1890–93 and commander-in-chief, 1893–94. He was a member of the board of commissioners to negotiate a purchase of lands from the Indian nation; a member of the board of visitors of the University of Wisconsin and a promoter and officer of various state and national military homes and beneficent organizations. He was married in April, 1864, to Frances Bull of Washington, D.C. He died in Madison, Wis., May 23, 1896.

FAIRCHILD, Salome Cutler, librarian, was born in Dalton, Mass., June 21, 1855; daughter of Artemas H. and Lydia (Wakefield) Cutler, and granddaughter of Jonas Cutler. She was graduated from Mount Holyoke seminary in 1875, and was instructor in Latin in that institution, 1877–79. She held various important positions in the American library association from 1889. She was chairman of the committee in charge of the library exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893, and chairman of the committee on the "American Library Association Catalog Supplement" from 1894. She was made the vice-director of the New York state library school, Albany, N.Y., in 1889. The degree of B.L.S. was conferred upon her by the University of the state of New York in 1891. She was married July 1, 1897, to the Rev. Edwin Milton Fairchild, lecturer for the educational church board. She is the author of *Home Libraries*, and *Scientific Study of Philanthrophy*, and editor of the *Catalog of the A.L.A. Library*.

FAIRCLOTH, William Turner, jurist, was born in Edgecombe county, N.C., Jan. 8, 1829. He was graduated at Wake Forest college in 1854; studied law under Chief Justice Pearson and was admitted to practice Jan. 1, 1856. He settled in Goldsboro, N.C., and the same year was elected solicitor for Wayne county. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 2d N.C. regiment, was promoted quartermaster and was with the army of Northern Virginia 1862–65, taking part in all the battles of that army, and at the time of the surrender was captain of cavalry. In 1865 he was a member of the provisional state convention and represented Wayne county in the first session of the state legislature under the reconstruction constitution. He was state solicitor, 1865–68; practised law in Goldsboro, 1868–76; served as a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1875 and was appointed in 1876 by Governor Brogden to a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the state to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Settle, and served two years. He was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of North Carolina in 1884 and for associate justice of the supreme court in 1888, and was defeated with his party in both elections. In 1894 he was chosen chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina for the term of eight years beginning June 1, 1895. He was at this time a trustee of the state university; of Wake Forest college; of the Baptist female university of Raleigh, and of the Baptist orphanage at Thomasville, and resigned all of these positions before taking his seat on the supreme bench. He was married in 1867 to a daughter of Council Wooten of Lenoir county, N.C. He died in Goldsboro, N.C., Dec. 21, 1900.

FAIRFAX, Donald MacNeill, naval officer, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Aug. 10, 1822; son of Albert Fairfax; grandson of Thomas and —— (Cary) Fairfax; great-grandson of the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, 1730-1802, eighth baron of Fairfax; great[2] grandson of Col. Sir William Fairfax, lieutenant of the county of Fairfax, Va., and president of the council, whose daughter Anne married Lawrence, half brother of George Washington; and a lineal descendant from Sir Guy Fairfax, lord chief justice of England during the War of the Roses. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman from North Carolina, Aug. 12, 1837,

D MacNeill Fairfax

and made the cruise around the world on the *Columbia*, 1838–40, and again in 1845–47 under Commodore Biddle. He took part in the destruction of the Sumatra villages, the abode of pirates in 1839, and was on board the *Princeton* in 1844. He was on the California coast during the Mexican war, and was one of the party that captured William Walker the filibuster. He commanded Greytown, Nicaragua, 1858. He was made master, Aug. 4, 1840; lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1851; commander, July 16, 1862; captain, July 25, 1866; commander, Aug. 24, 1873, and rear-admiral, July 11, 1880. He was on board the *San Jacinto*, Commander Wilkes, when that vessel stopped the British passenger steamer *Trent*, and Lieutenant Fairfax, by orders, removed Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners, to the *San Jacinto*, Nov. 8, 1861. He commanded the *Cayuga* in the West Gulf squadron, 1862–63, and the ironclads *Nantucket* and *Montauk* of the South Atlantic squadron under Dahlgren and Dupont, 1863–64. He was in command of the naval academy at Newport, R.I., 1864–65; on the flag-ship *Rhode Island*, in the North Atlantic squadron, 1866–67, and on the sloop *Susquehanna*, 1867–68. He commanded the naval station, New London, Conn., 1873–78; served as governor of the naval asylum, 1879–81, and Sept. 30, 1884, was placed on the retired list at his own request. He died in Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 10, 1894.

FAIRFIELD, John, governor of Maine, was born in Saco, Maine, Jan. 30, 1797; son of Ichabod and Sarah (Nason) Fairfield, and grandson of the Rev. John and Mary (Goodwin) Fairfield. He attended the public schools and the Limerick (Maine) academy, engaging in business for a time. He was admitted to the bar in 1826. In 1832 he was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Maine and published Nos. 10, 11 and 12 of the reports of the state of Maine. He was a representative in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–38, resigning his seat on being elected governor of Maine in 1838. He was re-elected in 1839, defeated in 1840 and again elected in 1841 and 1842. He resigned as governor in 1843 to accept a seat in the U.S. senate, having been elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Reuel Williams. He was re-elected to the senate in 1845 and served until his death. He was married, Sept. 25, 1825, to Anna Paine, daughter of Dr. Thomas G. Thornton, U.S. marshal of Maine. She was named for her aunt, Anna Paine Cutts, a sister of Dolly Paine Madison. Governor Fairfield died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 24, 1847.

John Fairfield

FAIRFIELD, Sumner Lincoln, poet, was born in Warwick, Mass., June 25, 1803. He was educated in the public schools and in Brown university, but was not graduated on account of illness. He spent several years as a tutor in Georgia and South Carolina, and in 1825 went to England as correspondent for New York papers. He returned to the United States in July, 1826, and lived in Elizabeth, N.J., in Boston, Mass., and in other cities. He was master of the Newtown academy, near Philadelphia, in 1828, and published and edited in Philadelphia the *North American Magazine*, 1833–38. He was married in 1826 to Jane Frazee, and in 1846 she published his *Life*. The more important of his published works are: *Lays of Melpomene* (1824); *The Sisters of St. Clara* (1827); *Cities of the Plain* (1828); *Heir of the World* (1828); *Abaddon, the Spirit of Destruction* (1830); *The Last Night of Pompeii* (1832); *Poems and Prose Writings* (1840); and *Select Poems* (1860). He died in New Orleans, La., March 6, 1844.

FAIRLAMB, James Remington, musician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1839; son of Jonas Preston and Hannah (Kennedy) Fairlamb, and grandson of Jonas Fairlamb and of Thomas P. Kennedy, both of English descent. His father was a prominent lawyer, and his paternal grandfather was connected with the shipbuilding firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del. He attended the public schools of his native city and received his first musical

instruction from his mother. Before reaching his majority he had served as organist in various churches in Philadelphia. In 1859 he went abroad and studied piano, singing and composition at the Conservatoire Imperiale, Paris, and in Italy and Germany. He was U.S. consul at Zurich, 1861. In 1866 King Karl of Wurtemburg conferred upon him for his musical compositions the "great gold medal for art and science." In the same year he returned to the United States. He was organist of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C., and remained in that city as organist at various churches and as teacher and musical director, 1866–80; had charge of the music of St. John's Episcopal church, Elizabeth, N.J., 1880–83, and was in New York city as organist and director at the Church of the Ascension, 1883–91, and at the Church of St. Ignatius, 1891–98. He was for a time identified with operatic direction, producing with his own local company in Washington, D.C., "Faust" and "Il Trovatore." He was also identified with the first production in America of Sullivan's first operas "Pinafore" and "The Sorcerer," in connection with Manager John T. Ford. He afterward succeeded the English composer, Alfred Collier, in the direction of the Comley-Barton opera company. He was elected a member of the Manuscript society and of its board of directors; was one of the founders of the American guild of organists, and a member of its council. In 1898–99 he was assistant supervisor of music in the public schools of New York city. Besides many songs and sacred compositions, he published *Valerie*, a four-act romantic opera produced in Washington in 1878; *Leonello*, a five-act grand opera; a mass in E flat, and an oratorio.

FALCONER, John Mackie, artist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 22, 1820; son of Hugh M. and Catherine (Stewart) Falconer. He attended the Royal high school and removed to New York city in 1836. There in 1842 he entered the National academy of design as a pupil, and outside studied wood engraving, etching and modelling. He afterward studied at the Graham art school and at the Brooklyn art association and later at the Louvre in Paris. He was elected a member of the New York sketch union in 1847; of the Society of painters in water-colors in 1850; an honorary member of the National academy of design in 1856; of the Artists' fund society in 1861, and of the New York etching club in 1879, and of the Society of painter etchers, London, in 1888, now the Royal society of painter etchers, of which he was made a fellow. He was active in organizing the American water-color society in 1865 of which he became a member. His works include oil-paintings, water-colors, painting in enamel and etchings. He was long a student of art materials and processes, gave careful attention to the conservation and restoration of paintings and was entrusted with many valuable works in collections owned in the large cities of the United States. Among his more important works are: *Hoboken Meadows* (1852); *Shakespeare's Birthplace; Bird Trapping; The Oldest House in St. Louis, Mo.; Albrecht Dürer's House, Nürnberg; Where Jefferson Wrote the Declaration of Independence; William Penn's House, Philadelphia; Thomas Cole's First Studio at Catskill, N.Y.; Washington's Headquarters, Newburg, N.Y.; Spring, Autumn and October Snow, Montclair, N.J.; The Birthplace of John Howard Payne; The André House; The Beverly Robinson House, from which Benedict Arnold Escaped;* and a series of views of *Historic Houses* in enamel, oil, plaques, etc. He is the author of *Sketch of the History of Water-Color Painting* (1852); and *Catalogue Raisonnè of the First Chronological Exhibition of American Art* (1872) held in the United States, in Brooklyn, N.Y., of which he was the projector, and also of the First exhibition of engravings in the United States, held at Brooklyn under the auspices of the U.S. Sanitary Fair, 1864. He made the death mask of Thomas Cole, N.A., in February, 1848, from which H. K. Brown, N.A., made the marble bust placed in the Metropolitan museum of arts, New York city.

J. M. Falconer

FALKNER, Roland Post, statistician, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., April 14, 1866; son of the Rev. Dr. John Blake and Helen Moore (Butler) Falkner. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Ph.B., in 1885, and then studied at the universities of Berlin, Leipzig and Halle, receiving from the last the degree of Ph.D. in 1888. He was instructor in accounting and statistics at the University of Pennsylvania, 1888–91, and in the latter year became associate professor of statistics. In the same year he was appointed statistician to a sub-committee of the United States senate committee on finance to investigate the effect of the McKinley tariff on wages and the cost of living, and analyzed the material contained in the *Aldrich Reports on Prices and Wages* (7 vols., Washington, 1892 and 1893). In 1892 he accompanied the American delegation to the International monetary conference in Brussels as secretary of the delegation and was

appointed a secretary of the conference itself. In 1896–97 he was a vice-president of the American economic association. He was elected to membership in the American statistical association, and in the American academy of political and social science. He became associate editor of the *Annals* of the latter organization in 1890 and editor in 1896. He translated Meitzen's History, Theory and Technique of Statistics (1891) and published in the *Publications* of the American statistical association articles on statistics of prisoners (1889), private corporations (1889) and prices (1892) in the *Annals* above mentioned, articles on Crime and the Census (1897) and the Development of the Census (1898).

Roland P. Falkner

FALL, Delos, educator, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 29, 1848; son of Benjamin Franklin and Ann Maria (Sackett) Fall. The family name was originally McFall. His maternal great-grandmother, Mary Percy Bassett, was great-granddaughter of a Lord Percy of England. He attended the public schools of Ann Arbor and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1875. He was principal of the high school at Flint, Mich., 1875–78, and professor of natural science at Albion college, Albion, Mich., from 1878 to 1893, when he was appointed to the chair of chemistry. He conducted the studies in biology and chemistry at Bay View summer university for four years. He served as a member of the Michigan state board of health; of the American public health association; of the National educational association; of the Michigan state teacher's association of which he was president in 1897; of the North Central association of colleges and secondary schools, and was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the Michigan academy of science. On July 25, 1877, he was married to Ida, daughter of Mark Andrews, of Flint. Mich. He received the degree of M.S. from the University of Michigan in 1883, and for twenty years of service as a member of the faculty and director of the chemical department and laboratory, Albion college conferred upon him the degree of Sc.D. in 1898. He contributed to scientific journals and published *Introduction to Qualitative Chemical Analysis by the Inductive Method* (1892).

FALLOWS, Samuel, Reformed Episcopal bishop, was born in Pendleton, near Manchester, England, Dec. 13, 1835; son of Thomas and Anne (Ashworth) Fallows. He immigrated with his parents to America in 1848 and settled in Wisconsin. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin as valedictorian in 1859, was vice-president of Galesville university, Wis., 1859–61; pastor of the Methodist church, Oshkosh, Wis., 1861, and served in the civil war, 1861–65 He was chaplain of the 32d Wisconsin volunteers; organized the 40th Wisconsin infantry composed almost entirely of college students and graduates and known as the "God and Morality" regiment; was colonel of the 49th Wisconsin infantry, and attained the rank of brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. He was professor of natural sciences in the Lawrence university, Wis.; pastor of the Summerfield Methodist church and of the Spring Street church in Milwaukee, Wis., 1865–71; regent of the University of Wisconsin, 1866–74; state superintendent of public instruction, 1870–74; professor elect of logic and rhetoric in the University of Wisconsin, and president of Illinois Wesleyan university, Bloomington, 1873–75. He became rector of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church, Chicago, Ill., in May, 1875; editor of the *Appeal*, 1876; and was ordained bishop, July 15, 1876. He was repeatedly elected presiding bishop. He was appointed a manager of the Illinois state reformatory and served as president of the board from 1891. He organized the Peoples' institute, Chicago, Ill.; was chairman of the general educational committee of the World's congresses, 1893, and was afterward made chancellor of the University association, the outgrowth of the World's congresses. He received from Lawrence university the degree of D.D. in 1873 and from the University of Wisconsin that of LL.D. in 1895. He published a *Supplemental Dictionary* (1884); *Past Noon* (1886); *Synonyms and Antonyms* (1885); *The Bible Story* (1890); *Life of Samuel Adams* (1897).

Samuel Fallows

FANCHER, Enoch Lewis, jurist, was born in Fishkill, Dutchess county, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1817; son of Samuel N. and Matilda (Lewis) Fancher; grandson of Abraham Fancher and of Enoch Lewis; and great-grandson of John Fancher. He attended a classical school, studied law in the

offices of James Hooker and David Graham, Jr. of New York, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1840. He was a school commissioner in New York city, 1870–72; judge of the supreme court of New York, 1872–74, and judge of the court of arbitration, 1874–92. He was a member of the Union league club of New York city, 1874–94; a delegate to the general conference of the M.E church in 1880, and served as president of the American bible society and of the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. In June, 1840, he was married to Mary A. Nicoll of New Windsor, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan university in 1863. He is the author of: *Address on Laws Relating to Religious Corporations in the State of New York* (1876); and *American Republic*. He died in New York city, Feb. 9, 1900.

FANCHER, Frederick Bartlett, governor of North Dakota, was born in Orleans county, N.Y., April 2, 1852; son of Tillotson and Julia (Kenyon) Fancher; and grandson of Richard and Catherine Augusta Fancher. He attended the State normal school, Ypsilanti, Mich., 1867–70; was engaged in the insurance business in Chicago, 1871–81, and began farming on a large scale in North Dakota in 1881. He was elected governor of North Dakota by the Republican party in 1899. He was president of the board of trustees of the North Dakota hospital for the insane for six years, president of the Constitutional convention in 1889, and insurance commissioner, 1894–98.

FANEUIL, Peter, merchant, was born in New Rochelle, N.Y., in 1700; son of Benjamin and nephew of Andrew Faneuil, French Huguenots who settled in Westchester county, N.Y., in 1690 and founded the town of New Rochelle. They removed to Boston, Mass., in 1701, and became prosperous merchants, Peter succeeding to the business. He took an active interest in the subject of a public market which had begun to be

agitated as early as 1717 and he was largely responsible for the appropriation of £700 made by the town in 1734 to build market houses. The hucksters and country people refused to use these buildings and in a few years they were torn down or sold. In 1740 at a public meeting Mr. Faneuil proposed to erect at his own expense a suitable market-house and present it to the town. The opposition to the project was so strong that while the citizens gave him a unanimous vote of thanks for his offer, on a vote to accept the gift it was carried by only seven votes. The market-house was designed by the artist Smibert and was two years in building (1740–42). The first public use made of the audience hall was the funeral oration of the donor, March 14, 1743, when John Lovell, the famous schoolmaster, was the orator. On Dec. 30, 1760, the accession of George III. to the throne of England was celebrated from the balcony of Faneuil hall by a blare of trumpets, while the forts in the harbor fired a salute, and the same day a state dinner was served in the hall. In 1761 the hall was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt by the town, largely through the proceeds of a lottery, in 1763. In 1767 upon the repeal of the stamp act it was brilliantly illuminated. In 1768 the citizens held a revolutionary meeting in the hall to provide ways and means for resisting the oppression of England and the indignity of quartering British troops in the colony. On the citizens refusing to lodge the soldiers, they were quartered in Faneuil hall in October, 1768, and during the occupation of Boston by the British the soldiers and loyalists used it as a theatre. During the Revolution it was used as the meeting place for the patriots and it thus became known as the "cradle of American liberty." In 1805 the hall was remodeled after designs by Bulfinch and in 1822 the first city government of Boston was organized there. The hall continued to be used for patriotic meetings and many of the reform movements of the nineteenth century were born and nurtured within its walls. Peter Faneuil died in Boston, Mass., March 3, 1743.

FANNIN, James W., soldier, was born in North Carolina about 1800; son of James W. Fannin. He was liberally educated and when he reached his majority migrated to Georgia and thence to Texas, where in 1834 he settled upon a plantation. He was a companion of Colonel Bowie and was given a commission in the Texan army as captain. He was in the engagement at

the Mission of the Conception, Oct. 28, 1835. He declined a position as colonel on the staff of Gen. Sam. Houston in November, 1835, and led a factious party opposed to the leadership of Houston. As a compromise he was made government agent and placed in command of 500 Texans, the bulk of the insurgent army. When the Alamo was besieged he was at Goliad, designing to march and capture Matamoras. On March 6 the Alamo fell, and on the 13th Fannin received his orders from Houston, who was at Gonzales with only 300 men, to fall back to Victoria on the east bank of the Guadalupe. On the 19th he began his retreat, but the same day was halted by a column of Mexicans. He fought desperately until darkness put a stop to the carnage. Sixty of his men were either killed or disabled and Fannin himself was severely wounded. He was within two miles of water and the protection of a forest of oaks, which he could have easily reached in the darkness, but he refused to leave his dead and wounded and the next morning he surrendered his entire force under promise of being sent back to the United States. They were marched back to Goliad and on March 27, by an order from Santa Anna, the Mexican commander, the captured force was put to death. In the excitement of the slaughter about twenty-six escaped. Fannin met his death at the hands of his captors while in the prison at Goliad, Texas, March 27, 1836.

FANNING, John Thomas, civil engineer, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 31, 1837; son of John Howard and Elizabeth Fanning, grandson of Capt. John Fanning, and a descendant of Edmund Gilbert Fanning of Groton, Conn., who came to America in 1652. He was educated for the profession of architecture and civil engineering. During the civil war he served in the 3d Connecticut volunteers and later as a field officer in the 3d Connecticut militia. He began his professional practice in Norwich, Conn., in 1862, and planned in eastern New England many public and private buildings, mills and bridges. He was for eight years acting city engineer of Norwich and planned the city's water supply, cemetery and other public improvements. He resided in Manchester, N.H., while constructing the public water supply for that city, and while there was a member of the board of education and chairman of the high school committee. He removed to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1886, and became agent and chief engineer of the Saint Anthony Falls water power company, consulting engineer of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway, and of the Great Northern railway; vice-president of the Minneapolis union railway, and later was employed as consulting engineer and expert in connection with various large water powers and public water supplies. He originated a comprehensive plan for the drainage of 3000 square miles of the valley of the Red River of the North, in the five river counties in Minnesota; the construction of the great dam, public water supply and electric lighting of Austin, Texas; the large water power on the Missouri river at Great Falls, Mont., and on the Spokane river at Spokane Falls, Wash., and a large water power on the Missouri river near Helena, Mont. He was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science; director of the American society of civil engineers and president of the American waterworks association. He is the author of: *Treatise on Hydraulic and Water Supply Engineering* (12th ed., 1897) and many papers on engineering topics.

John T. Fanning

FARAN, James J., representative, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1799. He was graduated at Miami university in 1831, was admitted to the bar in 1833, and settled to practise law in Cincinnati. He was a member of the Ohio house of representatives, 1835–36 and 1837–39; speaker of the same, 1838–39; a member of the state senate, 1839–43, and speaker of the senate, 1841–43. He was a Democratic representative in the 29th and 30th congresses, 1845–49. He was mayor of Cincinnati, 1855–57; postmaster for several years, and associate editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, 1844–81. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1892.

FARGO, William George, expressman, was born in Pompey, N.Y., May 20, 1818. He acquired a limited education, worked in a country store and in 1841 became freight agent at Auburn, N.Y., for the Auburn & Syracuse railroad company. In 1842 he engaged as messenger for Pomeroy's express between Buffalo and Albany and in 1843 made his home in Buffalo. In January, 1844, with Henry Wells and Daniel Dunning he organized the Wells express company between Buffalo and Detroit, gradually extending it as far as St. Louis. In 1845 the firm became Livingston & Fargo, and in 1850 the American Express company united the interests of the various firms. Henry Wells was elected president and Mr. Fargo secretary. Upon its consolidation with the Merchants Union express company in 1868, Mr. Fargo became president of

the American express company. In 1851, with Henry Wells and others, he organized the Wells, Fargo & Co. express, to operate between New York and San Francisco, Cal., *viâ* the isthmus of Panama, with local interior lines throughout California. His brothers, James Congdel and Charles, were interested with him in the express business, the former succeeding him as president of the American express company and being also president of the Merchants Despatch transportation company, and the latter, vice-president and general manager of the American express company. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1881.

FARIBAULT, John Baptist, pioneer, was born in Berthier, Quebec, about 1769. He was brought up to a commercial life and in 1798 became agent for the American fur company of the northwest of which John Jacob Astor was president. He made the voyage from Montreal to Mackinaw in a canoe with nineteen men, and there, under the direction of an Indian guide, traversed the wilderness to the residence, at Port Vincent on the Wabash, of General Harrison, then governor of the territory of Indiana. In this journey he suffered great privations and after obtaining a permit to trade with the Indians he established himself at the port of Des Moines. He then advanced into the Indian country to Saint Peter, where he tried to teach the Sioux Indians agriculture. He married a half breed woman and educated his eight children under adverse conditions. After ten years with the Astor company he established himself as a trader and made a fortune, which he lost in the war of 1812, in which conflict he took sides with the Americans, although many fur traders led the Dakotas, Ojibways and Winnebagoes to join the British. He was arrested while on business at Mackinaw, as a traitor to the British government. His adventures while trading with the Indians were of the most startling character and on several occasions he barely escaped from the savages with his life. He was the first white man to cultivate the soil northwest of Des Moines on the Mississippi and his influence was potential between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers as far as the Red River of the North. In 1840–43 he built at his own expense St. Paul chapel, the first Roman Catholic church erected in Minnesota, and which gave the name to the future city. He spent the last of his days at Faribault, a city founded by his son Alexander, and in the organization of the state a county was named for him. He died at Faribault, Minn., in 1860.

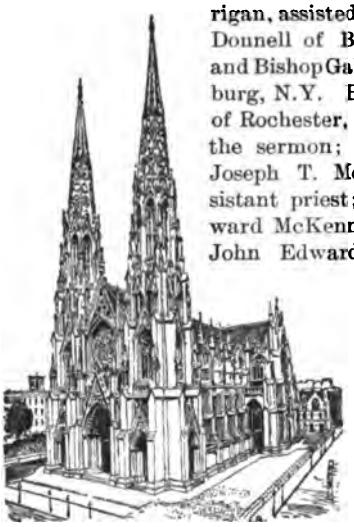
FARIS, George Washington, representative, was born in Jasper county, Ind., June 9, 1854; son of James C. and Margaret M. (Brown) Faris; grandson of John Faris, and a descendant of John Faris. He was graduated from Indiana Asbury university, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He was a Republican representative from Indiana in the 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901, and was chairman of the committee on manufactures in the 55th congress. He was married, May 28, 1878, to Anna, daughter of Judge Solomon Claypool.

FARLEY, James Thompson, senator, was born in Albemarle county, Va., Aug. 6, 1829. He removed to Missouri and from there crossed the plains to California in 1850, and in 1854 was admitted to the bar. He served two terms in the state assembly, being chosen speaker of that body at the beginning of the session of 1856. He was in the state senate, 1860–68, and was president *pro tempore* through one session. In 1873 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for U.S. senator but succeeded A. A. Sargent on March 4, 1879, his term expiring March 3, 1885. He died in Jackson, Cal., Jan. 22, 1886.

FARLEY, John Murphy, R.C. bishop, was born in Newtown Hamilton, County Armagh, Ireland, April 20, 1842; son of Philip and Catharine (Murphy) Farley. He studied at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., was graduated at St. Joseph's seminary, Troy, N.Y., in 1866, and was then selected by Cardinal McCloskey to be sent to the American college at Rome where he was graduated and was ordained to the priesthood, July 11, 1870. He was appointed assistant pastor of St. Peter's church, New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y. In 1872 when Mgr. McNeirny was made bishop of Albany, Cardinal McCloskey made Father Farley his private secretary, and in 1884 he appointed him pastor of St. Gabriel's church, New York city, to succeed Father Clowny, deceased. Here he built St. Gabriel's parish school, a model educational institution. In 1884 the Pope, by request of Cardinal McCloskey, appointed him papal private chamberlain with the title of Monsignor and the same year he was unanimously elected rector of the American college in Rome, which honor, at the request of Cardinal McCloskey, he declined. In 1886 Archbishop Corrigan appointed Mgr. Farley diocesan consulter and one of his official advisers. He was made vicar-general of the arch-diocese in 1891, domestic prelate April 8, 1892, and protonotary apostolic in August, 1895. On Dec. 21, 1895, he was conse-

John M. Farley

crated in St. Patrick's cathedral with full canonical ceremony, titular bishop of Zeugma and auxiliary bishop of New York, by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Bishop Gabriel of Ogdensburg, N.Y. Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, N.Y., delivered the sermon; the Very Rev. Joseph T. Mooney was assistant priest; the Rev. Edward McKenna and the Rev. John Edwards, deacons of honor; the Rev. James H. McGean, deacon of the mass; the Rev. Charles H. Colton subdeacon; the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, chaplain of the briefs; the Rev. C. G. O'Keefe, deacon of the cross; the Very Rev. A. A. Lings, the Revs. F. P. Fitzmaurice, J. J. Dougherty, N. J. Hughes, M. C. O'Farrell and J. J. Flood, chaplains. He became Archbishop of New York, Sept. 1, 1902.



St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

FARLOW, William Gilson, botanist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 17, 1844. He was graduated at Harvard, B.S., 1866, M.D., 1870. He studied in Europe until 1874; was assistant professor of botany at Harvard, 1874–79, and was then appointed professor of cryptogamic botany. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences; a member of the National academy of science; corresponding member of the Manchester (England) literary and philosophical society; and a member of the Linnean society, London, and of learned societies of Germany and Italy. He is the author of: *The Black Knot* (1876); *Diseases of Olive and Orange Trees* (1876): *The Gymnosporangia, or Cedar-Apples of the United States* (1880); *Marine Algæ of New England* (1881); *Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany; The Potato Rot; Index of Fungi.*

FARMAN, Elbert Eli, diplomatist, was born in New Haven, Oswego county, N.Y., April 23, 1831; son of Zadok and Martha (Dix) Farman; grandson of Roswell Farman and of Charles and Prudence (Welles) Dix, and a descendant of Robert Foreman, a planter of Maryland, who came from London to Annapolis in 1674. He also descended on his mother's paternal side from Leonard Dix, one of the settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., and on his mother's maternal side from Gov. Thomas Welles, who settled in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1635. He was graduated at Amherst in 1855 and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was district-attorney of Wyoming county, N.Y., 1867–75. In 1876 President Grant appointed him U.S. agent and consul-general at Cairo, Egypt, President Hayes made him a member of the commission to revise the international codes of Egypt; President Garfield appointed him judge of the international courts of Egypt, and President Arthur named him as one of the international commission that examined the claims for damages arising from the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. He received from the Khedive the decoration of Grand officer of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, a distinction seldom accorded to foreigners. He received from Amherst the degree of A.M. in 1860, and that of LL.D. in 1882.

FARMER, Hannah Tobey Shapleigh, philanthropist, was born in Berwick, Maine, March 20, 1823; daughter of Richard and Olive (Tobey) Shapleigh. On Dec. 25, 1844, she was married to Moses Gerrish Farmer whom she materially assisted in the development of many important discoveries and inventions. She was active in charitable works and during the civil war she originated and conducted a series of entertainments for the benefit of soldiers, by which large sums were realized and distributed through the Christian commission and other benevolent channels. In 1888 she erected, in Eliot, Maine, to the memory of an infant son, "Rosemary Cottage" "to give shelter and food and comfort" to needy women and children. This institution was subsequently given over by Mrs. Farmer to the care of the city missionary society of Boston, Mass. She contributed both prose and poetry to the general press, writing largely for the advancement of various philanthropic movements. She died in Eliot, Maine, June 27, 1891.

FARMER, James Eugene, professor and author, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 5, 1867; son of Elihu Jerome and Lydia (Hoyt) Farmer, and grandson of James M. and Mary Ella (Beebe) Hoyt. He was graduated at Yale in 1891, pursued a post-graduate course in history at Western Reserve university and received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1894. He was made master in history and English literature at St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., in 1894. He was elected to a membership in the *Société de l'Histoire de la Revolution Française* in 1897. He is the author of two *Essays on French History* (1897): 1st, *The Rise of the Reformation in France*, and 2d, *The Club of the Jacobins; The Grenadier, a Story of the Empire* (1898); and *The Hussar's Song*, a ballad published in *Current Literature*, August, 1897.

FARMER, John, historian and genealogist, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., June 12, 1789; son of John and Lydia (Richardson), grandson of Oliver and Rachel (Shed), great-grandson of

Oliver and Abigail (Johnson) and great² grandson of Edward Farmer, born in England about 1640, who came to New England prior to 1670 and settled in Billerica, Mass. He was educated in the district schools, and taught school for about ten years. In 1821 he settled in Concord, N.H., where he engaged in business as a druggist. He also served as a tutor and became interested in historical and antiquarian research, to which he devoted the most of his life. He was a member of several literary societies and was one of the founders of the New Hampshire historical society, acting as its corresponding secretary, 1825–38. He published town histories of Billerica (1806) and Amherst (1820); with the aid of Jacob B. Moore a *Gazetteer of New Hampshire* (1823); and the *Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England* (1829). He contributed to the *Collections* of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire historical societies and to the *American Quarterly Register;* compiled the *New Hampshire Register;* edited Belknap's *History of New Hampshire;* and in 1822 with Jacob B. Moore, he commenced the historical, biographical and topographical *Collections of New Hampshire* (3 vols). He died in Concord, N.H., Aug. 13, 1838.

FARMER, John, cartographer, was born in Half Moon, Saratoga county, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1798; son of John and Catherine Jacokes (Stoutenburgh) Farmer, and a descendant of Paul Farmer. He attended school near Albany, N.Y., and for a time had charge of a Lancasterian school there. In 1821 he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he first taught school and then engaged in surveying. He drew the first published map of Michigan and subsequent to 1825 published twelve different maps of Lake Superior, Detroit, Michigan and Wisconsin, engraving nearly all of them himself. In 1831 he drew the first map of Detroit, Mich., for the governor and judges of the state. This map was submitted to congress and afterward published in the American state papers. He filled city offices in Detroit and published the first *Gazetteer of Michigan* (1830). He died in Detroit, Mich., March 24, 1859.

FARMER, Lydia Hoyt, author, was born in Cleveland, Ohio; daughter of James M. and Mary Ella (Beebe) Hoyt, and granddaughter of Alexander M. Beebe, LL.D., a celebrated New York lawyer. She was married to Elihu Jerome Farmer in 1864; their son, James Eugene (Yale, 1891), became an educator and author; another son, Ernest M., a musical composer and violinist, and their daughter, Ethel F., an author and musician. Mrs. Farmer's books include: *A Story Book of Science* (1886); *The Prince of the Flaming Star* (operetta, 1889); *Boy's Book of Famous Rulers* (1886); *Girl's Book of Famous Queens* (1887); *The Life of La Fayette* (1888); *A Short History of the French Revolution* (1889); *A Knight of Faith* (1889); *A Moral Inheritance* (1890); *What America Owes to Women* (World's Fair Book, edited by Mrs. Farmer, 1893); *Aunt Belindy's Points of View* (1894); *The Doom of the Holy City: Christ and Cæsar* (1895); *The Nero of the Nineteenth Century* (1897).

FARMER

FARMER, Moses Gerrish, pioneer electrician, was born in Boscawen, N.H., Feb. 9, 1820; son of Col. John and Sally (Gerrish) Farmer. His earliest ancestors in America were Isabella (Barbage) Farmer (widow of John Farmer) and her son Edward who was born in Ansley, Warwickshire, England, in 1641 and came to Billerica, Mass., 1670–73; and Capt. William Gerrish who was born in Bristol, Somersetshire, England, in 1617, came to New England in 1639 and was married to Mrs. Joanna Oliver, widow of John Oliver of Newbury. Moses attended Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., 1837–40, and Dartmouth college, 1840–43, illness preventing his graduation from the latter. He taught school at Eliot, Maine, and at Dover, N.H., until 1847. In 1845 he began the study of electrical science with reference to its industrial application and laid the foundation for electrical engineering in the United States. He invented several electro-motors and in 1846 constructed a minature railroad track and electro-magnetic engine which he exhibited for the first time, July 26, 1847, in Dover, N.H., and later in various towns, lecturing upon the subject of electro-magnetism and its applications. In December, 1847, he was employed at South Framingham, Mass., with F. O. J. Smith, who was engaged in constructing the telegraph line from New York to Boston, and in July, 1848, he removed to Salem, Mass., where he had charge of the telegraph office till 1849, when he left it to open some new offices on the Vermont and Boston line, beginning at Manchester, N.H. While there he invented the open-circuit automatic repeater. In South Framingham he invented an electric striking device for fire-alarm service which he exhibited in Boston in 1849. In 1851 he planned and constructed the telegraph fire-alarm system in Boston and was its superintendent till 1853. In 1849 he made an electro-magnetic clock with dead beat escapement and continuity-preserving circuit-breaker, which was in use in the Boston fire-alarm office many years. Prior to 1850 he

Moses G. Farmer

invented an electric grid broiler upon which he broiled steak. Between 1852 and 1855 he constructed an apparatus by which he was enabled to transmit four messages simultaneously over a single wire; devised the printing telegraph; was the first to make use of the "unison stop"; and the first to suggest the use of the continuity-preserving key in the duplex telegraph. In 1852–53 he constructed an instrument for determining the velocity of sound. In 1855 he successfully deposited aluminum from its chloride solution, which never had been accomplished before, and also deposited copper in a condition both hard and brittle, a great achievement in electro-metallurgy. In 1856 he constructed for the Dudley observatory, Albany, N.Y., a chronograph and system of electric clocks. In 1856 he commenced the business of electrotyping, and produced the first under-cut electrotype in America, from a gutta-percha mould. In 1857–58, he invented the automatic repeater and the double current system of duplex telegraphy, the automatic regulator for incandescent lighting systems, and devised an electro-magnetic apparatus to show the height of water in steam boilers. In July, 1859, he lighted the parlor of his home in Salem, Mass., with incandescent electric lights. In September, 1859, he discovered the law of the (now-called) "self-exciting dynamo" and between that time and 1866 built the first dynamo machine, "an invention which," says Prof. A. E. Dolbear, "has made possible all the electrical industries of today." With this machine in 1868 he lighted a private residence in Cambridge, Mass., with forty incandescent lamps in multiple series and with absolute regulation at the dynamo. Between 1864 and 1868 he perfected a thermo-electric battery and in 1868 constructed the largest one ever built for the deposition of copper upon steel to produce the American-compound telegraph wire. In the latter part of 1869 he was employed to examine and report upon the condition of the land lines and cables of the New York, Newfoundland and London telegraph company, and as a result of these investigations invented a new insulator. In 1860–63 he made alloys of aluminum with copper and other metals which closely resembled 18-karat gold and which is now in common use among jewelers. He was professor of electrical science at the U.S. naval torpedo station at Newport, R.I., 1872–81, and invented the machines for firing torpedoes. He resigned because of ill health and removed to Eliot, Maine. He was married, Dec. 25, 1844, to Hannah Tobey, daughter of Richard Shapleigh of Berwick, Maine, and their only daughter, Sarah Jane, established in 1894 the Greenacre Assembly at Greenacre-on-the-Piscataqua, Eliot, Maine, and in 1896 at the same place the Monsalvat school for the comparative study of religion. Mr. Farmer was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, a member of the Institute of technology, of the Essex institute, of the American society of mechanical engineers, and of the English institution of electrical engineers, and was the first American elected to honorary membership by the American institute of electrical engineers. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1853 and was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science in 1855. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 25, 1898.

FARMER, Silas, author, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 6, 1839; son of John and Roxana (Hamilton) Farmer; grandson of John and Catherine Jacokes (Stoutenburgh) Farmer, and of Dr. Silas and Achsah (Burns) Hamilton; and a descendant of Paul Farmer, Boston, 1713, and of William Hamilton, Cape Cod, 1668. He studied with his father who was a cartographer, and continued the business after the death of the latter in 1859. He was appointed historiographer of the city of Detroit in 1882. He was the founder of the Detroit Y.M.C.A. and the Chautauqua movement in part grew out of a suggestion made by him. He wrote a series of religious and temperance booklets, of which over eighty thousand copies were published, and besides numerous religious and historical articles he compiled the *Association Hymn Book* (1868); and wrote *History of Detroit and Michigan* (1884–87–90); *Champions of Christianity* (1897); *Y.M.C.A. Songs* (1898). He died in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 29, 1902.

FARNAM, Charles Henry, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 12, 1846; son of Henry and Ann Sophia (Whitman) Farnam. He was graduated from Yale in 1868 and from Columbia law school in 1871. He was assistant in archæology at Yale, 1877–91. He published *History of John Whitman and His Descendants* (1887).

FARNAM, Henry, engineer, was born in Scipio, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1803; son of Jeffrey A. and Mercy (Tracy) Farnam. He attended and afterward taught the district school and prepared himself for the profession of civil engineer. In 1821 he was one of a party making surveys for the western portions of the Erie canal. He removed to Connecticut in 1825 to become assistant engineer on the Farmington canal, and was made chief engineer in 1827, holding the position as long as the canal was in operation. In 1847–50 he built the canal railroad which was substituted for the Farmington waterway, and in 1850, with Joseph E. Sheffield, he contracted to build the unfinished portion of the Michigan southern railroad from Hillsdale to Chicago, completing in 1852 the first line entering Chicago from the east.

In 1852–54 they built the Chicago & Rock Island railroad, of which Mr. Farnam was president until 1863. He also constructed the Peoria & Bureau Valley railroad and in 1855 finished the construction of the Rock Island bridge, the first bridge to span the Mississippi river. He spent

the years 1863–68 in foreign travel, and on his return to the United States made New Haven, Conn., his home. He was married in 1839 to Ann Sophia Whitman of Farmington, Conn. He gave Farnam Hall to Yale college, to which institution he also bequeathed his residence for a president's house, after the death of his immediate heirs. He died in New Haven, Oct. 4, 1883.

FARNAM, Henry Walcott, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6, 1853; son of Henry and Ann Sophia (Whitman) Farnam. He was graduated from Yale in 1874, spent three years in study in German universities, and took the degree of Doctor of Political Science (R.P.D.) at Strassburg in 1878. He was tutor at Yale, 1878–80, and in 1880 was advanced to the chair of political economy. He was married in 1890 to Elizabeth Upham, daughter of William L. Kingsley of New Haven. In 1892 he became one of the editors of the *Yale Review* and in 1898 was appointed president of the Civil Service board of New Haven. He is the author of a memoir of his father, published in 1889; edited John Koren's *Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem* (1899), and contributed numerous articles on economic subjects to scientific periodicals.

FARNHAM, Eliza Woodson (Burhans), philanthropist, was born in Rensselaerville, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1815. She went to Illinois in 1835, where she met Thomas Jefferson Farnham, a native of Vermont and a lawyer, to whom she was married in 1836. In 1839 her husband took command of an expedition to Oregon and in 1841 she returned to her native state, Mr. Farnham remaining on the Pacific coast, where he wrote "Travels in Oregon Territory" (1844); "Adventures in California" (1846); and "Mexico, its Geography, People and Institutions" (1846). He died in California in 1848. Mrs. Farnham in 1844 became matron of the Woman's prison, Sing Sing, N.Y., and there instituted a government of the department by kindness, which was a revelation in the line of prison discipline. In 1848 she gave up her position to accept one in the Institution for the blind, Boston, Mass. In September, 1848, she went to California in order to settle up the estate of her deceased husband. She returned to New York in 1856, studied medicine in 1857–58, and in 1859 organized an emigration society to provide homes in the west for destitute women. She is the author of *Life in Prairie Land* (1846); *California Indoors and Out* (1856); and *My Early Days* (1859). She also edited Sampson's *Criminal Jurisprudence*, and wrote *Ideal Attained* (1865), and *Woman and Her Era* (2 vols., 1864). She died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1864.

FARNHAM, Luther, librarian, was born at Concord, N.H., Feb. 5, 1816. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1837 and at the Andover theological seminary in 1841. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Nov. 20, 1844, and was pastor at Northfield, Mass., 1844–45. In 1845–47 he was assistant editor of the *Christian Alliance* and of the *Massachusetts Ploughman.* From 1847 to 1861 he was for brief periods acting pastor at Marshfield and Concord, Mass., Tiverton, R.I., and Lynnfield, West Newbury, East Marshfield, Concord, Burlington and New Bedford, Mass., making Boston his residence. He was also librarian of the New England historic, genealogical society, 1854–56, and secretary of the Southern aid society, 1855–61. In 1862 he became librarian and secretary of the General theological library in Boston, and continued as such during the rest of his life. Beginning with a part of an office, few books and no money, the library grew under his management until it owned a building free from debt in the best part of the city, an invested fund of over $30,000, and 14,000 volumes; and had become a religious and intellectual centre. He was married in 1845 to Mrs. Eugenia Frink Alexander of Northfield, Mass. He published *A Glance at Private Libraries* (1855). He died in Boston, Mass., March 15, 1897.

FARNHAM, Roswell, governor of Vermont, was born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1827; son of Roswell and Nancy (Bixby) Farnham. In 1840 he removed with his family to Bradford, Vt., where he prepared for college at the town academy. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1849, taught school for several years and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1857. He was state's attorney for Orange county, 1859–61, then entered the Union army as 2d lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Vermont volunteers. He acted as provost-martial of Newport News, Va., 1861; was captain of the Bradford guards, 1862;

and lieutenant-colonel of the 12th Vermont regiment during its field service. At the close of the war he returned to Bradford, Vt., and resumed the practice of law. He was a member of the state senate, 1868–69; a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1876, also a presidential elector the same year; and governor of Vermont, 1880–82. On Dec. 25, 1849, he married Mary Elizabeth Johnson of Bradford. He died in Bradford, Vt., Jan. 5, 1903.

FARNSWORTH, Benjamin Franklin, educator, was born in Bridgton, Maine, Dec. 17, 1793; son of Samuel and Betsey (Fitch) Farnsworth. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1813 and was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1816, holding a pastorate in Edenton, N.C., for two years. He was master of the Bridgewater, Mass., academy, 1821–23; then became principal of a high school for young ladies in Worcester, Mass.; was for a time editor of the *Christian Watchman*, Boston; and held the chair of theology at the New Hampton, N.H., theological institute, 1826–33. He taught school in Providence, R.I., in 1833; was president of Georgetown college, Ky., and professor of psychology, ethics and Christian evidences there in 1836; president of Memphis university, Tenn., in 1837; and later president of Union university, Tenn., and the Louisville collegiate institute, Ky. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Georgetown college in 1840. He died in Louisville, Ky., June 4, 1851.

FARNSWORTH, John Franklin, representative, was born in Eaton, Canada, March 27, 1820. He settled in Michigan in 1834, where he acquired a classical education, studied law and practised his profession. He removed to Chicago, where he was elected as a Republican a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, serving 1857–61. He recruited the 8th Illinois cavalry regiment and was elected its colonel in 1861. He was then commissioned by the war department to recruit the 17th Illinois regiment, and on Nov. 29, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general. He was in active duty at the front until March, 1863, when by reason of injuries received he was forced to resign. He made his home in St. Charles, Ill., and was a representative from his district in the 38th–42d congresses, inclusive, 1863–73. He then engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D.C. His nephew, Gen. Elon John Farnsworth, was killed while leading a cavalry charge at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. John F. Farnsworth died in Washington, D.C., July 14, 1897.

FARNSWORTH, Philo Judson, physician, was born in Westford, Vt., Jan. 9, 1832; son of Levi and Lucy (Curtis) Farnsworth; grandson of Levi Farnsworth and of Amasa Curtis; great-grandson of Ebenezer Farnsworth who served in the army of Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga and assisted in taking St. Johns and Montreal; and a descendant of Mathias Farnsworth who settled in Massachusetts in 1666. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in arts in 1854 and in medicine in 1858 and in 1860 he received the degree of M.D. from the New York college of physicians and surgeons. He was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the University of Iowa, 1868–94; was a member of a number of medical societies, and a contributor to professional periodicals. He published: *A Synopsis of a Course of Lectures on Materia Medica* (1884).

FARNUM, John Egbert, soldier, was born in New Jersey, April 1, 1824. He was educated at Pottsville, Pa., and joined the U.S. volunteer army as sergeant-major of the 1st Pennsylvania infantry in 1846, serving through the Mexican war. He joined the expedition of General Lopez which left New Orleans, La., in 1850, to take part with the Cuban patriots fighting for their independence. He accompanied the adventurer, William Walker, on his expedition to Nicaragua in 1855 and served in the various exploits until Walker's return to New Orleans in 1857. He was then put in command of the slaver *Wanderer* and was arrested and indicted by the U.S. court at Savannah for carrying on the slave trade. He was in New York when the civil war broke out and assisted General Sickles in recruiting the 70th New York volunteers. He was made major of the regiment and was with Sickles's brigade in all its early battles, gaining promotion to the rank of colonel. He engaged in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, where he was wounded, and also served at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, receiving the brevet rank of brigadier-general for gallant conduct. After Gettysburg his wounds incapacitated him from further active service and he was made colonel of the 11th regiment, veteran reserve corps. He was appointed inspector of customs of New York city, and died there, May 16, 1870.

FARQUHAR, Edward, librarian, was born in Sandy Spring, Md., Sept. 2, 1843; son of William H. and Margaret (Briggs) Farquhar, and grandson of Amos Farquhar and of Isaac Briggs. He lived on a farm until he reached manhood, and acquired his education principally at home, although he attended schools in his native place and at Alexandria, Va. He was appointed assistant librarian in the United States patent office in 1865. He was instructor in English literature at Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1893, and became professor of history in the Corcoran school of that university in 1896. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Columbian university in 1894. He was made secretary of the Washington society for philosophical inquiry.

FARQUHAR, John M., representative, was born near Ayr, Scotland, April 17, 1832. He attended an academy in his native town and immigrated to the United States, where for twenty-three years he was a printer, editor or publisher. He was president of the National typographical union, 1860–62, and then enlisted as a private in the 89th Illinois infantry. He rose to the rank of major and served as judge-advocate and as inspector on the staffs of Generals Willich, Beatty and Wood in the Fourth army corps, taking part in all the battles of that corps, excepting Missionary Ridge. He settled in Buffalo, N.Y., after the war, and was a representative from the 32d New York district in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–91.

FARQUHAR, Norman von Heldreich, naval officer, was born in Pottsville, Pa., April 11, 1840; son of George W. and Amilia (von Schrader) Farquhar. He was graduated at the U.S. naval academy in 1859 and was assigned to the squadron on the African coast engaged in suppressing the slave trade. He served as midshipman on board the *San Jacinto*, *Saratoga* and *Constellation* and as acting master on board the *Mystic* and *Sumter*. He was made prize-master of the captured slaver *Triton*, while yet a midshipman, and with a crew of ten men and no other officer brought her to the United States in safety, though not then twenty-one years old. He was commissioned lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1861, and served on board the *Mystic* and the *Mahaska* on the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1862–63; on the *Rhode Island* in the West India squadron, 1863–64; on the *Santiago de Cuba*, North Atlantic squadron, 1864–65, and was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher, N.C., 1864–65. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, Aug. 5, 1865; served at the Naval academy, 1866–68; on the *Swatara*, European squadron, 1868–69; Boston navy yard, 1870; as executive officer of the *Severn*, 1870–71; commanded the *Kansas* in the surveying expedition of 1871; at Boston navy yard, 1872; on board the *Powhatan*, 1872; was commissioned commander, Dec. 12, 1872; on duty at Naval academy, 1872–78; on board the *Portsmouth*, 1878; in command of *Quinnebaug* and *Wyoming*, European squadron, 1878–81; commandant of cadets at Naval academy, 1881–86; and commanded the *Constellation* on two practice cruises, 1883–84. He was commissioned captain, March 4, 1886; commanded the *Trenton* on the Pacific station, 1886–89; and was at Apia, Samoa, during the memorable hurricane, March 16, 1889. By good seamanship he managed to save from drowning the 450 officers and men who composed the crew of the *Trenton*. For his conduct on this occasion he was awarded a gold medal by the Humane society of Massachusetts. He was senior member of the board of officers at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., August, 1889; member of lighthouse board, October, 1889; chief of bureau of yards and docks, navy department, 1890–94; commandant League Island navy yard, 1894–96; commanded U.S.S. *Newark*, 1896; commissioned commodore, July 21, 1897; commandant, Norfolk navy yard and station, 1897–99. He was commissioned rear-admiral, Dec. 25, 1898, and was assigned to the command of the North Atlantic squadron, Oct. 10, 1899, as successor to Rear-Admiral Sampson assigned to the Boston navy yard.

FARR, Evarts Worcester, representative, was born in Littleton, N.H., Oct. 10, 1840, son of John and Tryphena (Morse) Farr. He entered Dartmouth college but left before finishing his sophomore year to enlist in the army. He was commissioned lieutenant and later captain. At the battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862, he was shot in the right arm which necessitated amputation. He returned to the front as major of the 11th New Hampshire regiment and was mustered out of service, June 4, 1865 He was admitted to the bar in Littleton, N.H., in 1867, and practised there during the rest of his life. He was assistant assessor of internal revenue, 1865–69, assessor, 1869–73, solicitor of Grafton county, 1873–79, and a representative in the 46th congress, 1879–81. He was married May 19, 1861, to Ellen F., daughter of Augustus Burpee of New Hampton, N.H. Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1872. He died at Littleton, N.H., Nov. 30, 1880.

FARR, Marcus Stults, zoölogist, was born in Cranbury, N.J., Feb. 19, 1870; son of James and Mary (Stults) Farr; grandson of Frederick and Margaret (Gulick) Farr and a direct descendant from Frederick Farr, who emigrated from England about 1700 and settled at Cranbury, N.J. He was prepared for college by the Rev. William S. Steen of Philadelphia, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1892. He was awarded a fellowship in biology at his graduation and was a post-graduate student one year, gaining the degree of S.M. in 1893. In June, 1893, he received an appointment to a fellowship in zoölogy at the University of Chicago where he did special research work in reptilian morphology

and philogeny. For his thesis on this subject and on examination, he received the degree of A.M. in 1894. In September, 1894, he returned to Princeton and was for two years engaged in resident graduate work in biology and geology, devoting especial attention to paleontology, and receiving the degree of Sc.D. in 1896. He was assistant in paleontology at Princeton university, 1896–98, and on Dec. 1, 1898, was appointed assistant in zoölogy at the New York state museum. He was married Oct. 24, 1894, to Luella, daughter of Peter and Cordelia Bergen. His doctor's thesis was published in *Proceedings* of the American Philosophical society, Vol. XXXV., pp. 147–75, May 15, 1896.

FARRAGUT, David Glasgow, naval officer, was born at Campbell's Station near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801; son of Maj. George and Elizabeth (Shine) Farragut; and grandson of Antonio and Juana (Mesquida) Ferragut, and of John and Ellenor (McIven) Shine. His father,

D. G. Farragut

of unmixed Spanish blood and a descendant of the renowned Don Pedro Ferragut, who served under James I., King of Aragon, was born in Ciudadella, on the Island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, Sept. 29, 1755, and came to America in 1776, where he served in the Revolution and the war of 1812. He first settled in Eastern Tennessee, removing thence to Louisiana. He was muster-master for the Tennessee militia, defending the frontier settlers from the Indians; major of cavalry, and subsequently a navigator on Lake Ponchartrain, La. He was married to Elizabeth Shine, who was born near Kinston, N.C., and was of Scotch descent. In 1808 David, then a lad of seven years, was adopted by Capt. David Porter, a friend of his father, who took him from New Orleans on board the bomb-ketch *Vesuvius* to Washington. There the lad attended school and was promised a midshipman's warrant by Paul Hamilton, secretary of the navy, when he attained the age of ten years. He received the warrant, Dec. 17, 1810, and went on his first cruise on board the *Essex*, Captain Porter, July, 1811. Returning in a few months he was ordered to the naval school at Newport, R.I., for the winter. The declaration of war with Great Britain put an end to his school duties and he was ordered to the *Essex* bound on a cruise to the South Pacific. He detected insubordination and

prevented a threatened mutiny of prisoners confined on the *Essex*, and in October, 1812, although only twelve years old, was prize master of the recaptured American whaler *Barclay*, bringing the vessel with her crew safely into the harbor of Valparaiso. When the *Essex* capitulated to the *Phœbe* and *Cherub*, March 28, 1814, he was made prisoner with Captain Porter and upon being exchanged accompanied his foster-father to New York. He attended a classical and military school at Chester, Pa., 1814–15, and joined the Mediterranean squadron in 1815 as aid to Capt. W. M. Crane, and in 1816 was on board the *Macedonian*. He received nine months' tuition in English literature and mathematics from the Rev. Charles Folsom, U.S. consul at Tunis. In 1819 he was made acting lieutenant on board the *Shark*, sailed for Malta, spent the latter part of the winter at Messina, and was ordered home for his examination. He took passage in the *American*, a merchantman, and on being chased by a supposed pirate he took command of the ship, mustered the crew and prepared the defence. He landed in America, Nov. 20, 1820, and passed his examination for a commission, though not to his own satisfaction. In May, 1822, he was ordered to sea in the sloop-of-war *John Adams* and made a short cruise in the Gulf of Mexico and to Vera Cruz, returning in December, 1822. He was then ordered to the *Greyhound* of Commodore Porter's fleet, operating against pirates in the Caribbean sea, and was actively engaged for six months, holding command for a short time of one of the fleet schooners. On Sept. 24, 1823, he was married to Susan C., daughter of Jordan and Fanny Marchant of Norfolk, Va., and did not join a ship until two years later, owing probably to the fact that his health was very delicate. In August, 1825, he was promoted lieutenant and ordered to the frigate *Brandywine*, Capt. Charles Morris, which conveyed Lafayette to France, then sailed to England and thence to the Mediterranean, returning to New York in May, 1826. He attended lectures at Yale college in 1826 and established and conducted a naval school on the *Alert*, Norfolk navy yard, 1826–27, with gratifying results. He was on the *Vandalia* in Brazilian waters, 1828–29; and in December, 1829, was ordered home on account of the weakness of his eyes. He remained in Norfolk nearly three years and in December, 1832, was ordered to sea in the *Natchez*, as first lieutenant. He was stationed in Charleston harbor during the nullification troubles in 1833; commanded the *Boxer*, on the Brazilian station, 1834; and was on court-martial duty at Norfolk and in Washington, 1834–38. In 1838 he cruised in the *Constellation* for two months and in August was given command of the sloop *Erie*, which sailed at once to

D. E. Farragut

Tampico and thence to Vera Cruz. In January, 1839, he returned to Norfolk, where he remained unemployed, except on courts-martial, until December, 1840, when his wife died. On Feb. 22, 1841, he was ordered to the *Delaware*, and on Sept. 27, 1841, was promoted to the rank of commander. He commanded the sloop of war *Decatur* in South American waters, 1842, was relieved early in 1843, and on Dec. 26, 1843, was married to Virginia, daughter of William Loyall of Norfolk, Va. In April, 1844, he was made executive officer of the receiving ship *Pennsylvania*, at Norfolk, and was later transferred to the Norfolk navy yard, where he was stationed at the outbreak of the Mexican war. At the beginning of the difficulties he made application for service in the gulf, but it was not until after repeated attempts that he was sent in February, 1847, in command of the *Santiago* to operate with the squadron of Commodore Conner against Vera Cruz. He did not reach the station, however, until after Commodore Perry had assumed command and the land forces under Scott had captured the place. He here contracted yellow fever; complained to the department at Washington of unfair treatment from Commodore Perry, and was ordered home with the *Saratoga*, arriving in February, 1848, and at once resuming his position at the Norfolk navy yard. In 1851–52 he was employed in Washington in helping to draw up a book of ordnance regulations for the navy, and he meanwhile attended regularly the lectures at the Smithsonian institution. In August, 1854, he was ordered to California as first commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island, and planned and built up the yard, remaining there four years. On Sept. 14, 1855, he was promoted captain, then the highest grade in the U.S. navy. He commanded the *Brooklyn*, 1858–60, and was on waiting orders at Norfolk, 1861, when the civil war broke out and he reported at Washington for assignment to active duty, but was ordered to Brooklyn, N.Y., as a member of the retiring board. In 1862 he was placed in command of an expedition planned to co-operate with the army in opening the Mississippi river and capturing New Orleans. He sailed on the *Hartford*, flag-ship, from Hampton Roads, Feb. 2, 1862, and gathering together six sloops-of-war, sixteen gunboats and twenty-one mortar boats with five inferior coalers and barges, carrying in all 200 guns, without a single iron-clad or armored vessel, he reached the forts below New Orleans, April 24, 1862, and at once proceeded to engage Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip simultaneously by dividing his fleet in two divisions. He encountered besides the fire from the forts, a formidable iron-clad ram, the *Manassas*, a fire-raft, and a chain stretched across the channel. His progress was also disputed by shore batteries and armed river crafts consisting of gunboats, cotton-boats and rams. He met the combined force, one after another giving way before the guns of the Federal fleet, and he reached New Orleans, April 25, 1862, and captured the city. He had lost 37 men killed, 147 wounded and the gunboat *Varuna* sunk. On June 28, 1862, he ran the batteries of Vicksburg and with eight of his wooden vessels joined Commodore Davis's fleet of iron-clads above the city, He ran the batteries of Vicksburg again on his return, July 15, and on July 16, 1862, he was commissioned rear-admiral, receiving at the same time a vote of thanks from congress for his gallantry in passing Forts Jackson and St. Philip. He ran the batteries at Port Hudson, opened communication with Flag-Officer David D. Porter, son of his foster-father, and assisted in the reduction of the place, July 9, 1863, when he turned over the command of the western squadron to Rear-Admiral Porter. He was on leave of absence till January, 1864, when he was ordered to make a reconnoissance of the Confederate defences of Mobile bay with the design of capturing the city. His report to the government was to the effect that with a single iron-clad gunboat and a land force of 5000 men, he could take the city. He then prepared a fleet of fourteen wooden vessels with the *Hartford* as flag-ship, and four iron-clads, the *Tecumseh* and *Manhattan*, sea-going monitors, and the *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*, two river monitors, built in St. Louis. The bay was defended by Fort Morgan with 88 heavy guns; Fort Gaines; Fort Powell; the Confederate *Tennessee*, a broadside iron-clad, 209 feet long and 48 feet wide, with sloping sides, fitted with a ram and armed with four six-inch rifles and two seven-inch rifles; three wooden gunboats; a line of piles to the edge of the channel and a triple line of contact torpedoes across the channel to within 100 yards of Fort Morgan. In the attack, begun at early dawn, Aug. 5, 1864, the *Brooklyn* led the way, the *Hartford* taking the second place in the column with the *Metacomet* on her port. Of the monitors forming the second column, the *Tecumseh* led, and as it passed the fort Captain Craven fired two shots at the fort and the two columns moved forward five minutes before seven, the *Brooklyn* receiving the first fire from Fort Morgan and replying with her bow guns; this was followed by a general engagement between the monitors and the fort. Farragut took his position in the port main rigging of the *Hartford*, while Captain Jouett was near at hand, standing on the wheelhouse of the *Metacomet*. The pilot was in the maintop of the *Hartford* so as to see over the smoke, and Farragut mounted step by step for a like purpose, till he stood near

the maintop. Captain Drayton, seeing the danger of the admiral being thrown to the deck by a sudden lurch, ordered a sailor aloft with lashing with which he secured the admiral to the shrouds. The *Tecumseh* was within two hundred

THE HARTFORD AND TENNESSEE IN MOBILE BAY AUG. 5. 1864. FARRAGUT IN THE RIGGING.

yards of the *Tennessee* and five hundred yards ahead of the *Hartford* when Farragut from his outlook saw the monitor reel, lurch and go down headforemost. A torpedo had exploded by contact with her hull. The gallant Craven went down with his ship, as did most of the crew. The *Brooklyn* backed down to the starboard bow of the flag-ship; the *Manhattan* had passed ahead; the *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw* were abreast of the *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Metacomet*. The *Brooklyn* was ordered to go ahead but failed to move, and the *Hartford* and *Metacomet* by a dexterous movement passed close under the stern of the *Brooklyn*. With an exclamation, "Damn the torpedoes!" given in response to the warning of danger such as had already lost to the navy the *Tecumseh* and her crew, Admiral Farragut gave the order, "Four bells? Captain Drayton, go ahead! Jouett, full speed!" and the *Hartford* and *Metacomet* crossed the torpedo line five hundred yards from Mobile Point, and Mobile bay was unlocked to the Union fleet. Meanwhile the *Hartford* was being terribly punished by the guns from the fort and Admiral Buchanan ordered the *Tennessee* to ram the flag-ship, which order failed of execution through the dexterous movement of the helm of the *Hartford*, and the *Tennessee* turned back to meet the oncoming wooden vessels of the invading fleet, which she passed, exchanging shots with each in turn. The *Monongahela* gave the Confederate ram a glancing blow with her prow. The order was then given by Farragut to pursue the enemy and destroy the fleet, but a thick rain-squall enabled them to escape under the guns of the fort. At half-past eight, three hours after the first signal and an hour and a half after the action began, the *Hartford* was at anchor four miles above Fort Morgan and the crew was sent to breakfast. While so engaged the *Tennessee* left the protecting fort and made for the fleet.

Farragut directed the remaining monitors to attack the *Tennessee* and the wooden vessels to charge the ram bows on at full speed and to use their guns only as the ships swung into position. The *Hartford's* anchor hanging to the water edge struck the *Tennessee* and the two vessels passed, scraping their respective sides, the *Hartford* discharging seven nine-inch guns at close range against the sloping sides of the *Tennessee* without effect. The admiral mounted the port mizzen-rigging to watch the encounter and both the *Lackawanna* and the *Hartford* made a circuit to get a position, when a collision between the two vessels cut the *Hartford* to within two feet of the water line. At this moment the monitor came up and gave fight to the Confederate ram. Admiral Buchanan was struck by an iron splinter which broke his leg and he turned over the command of the ram to Captain Johnston, who soon afterward hauled down the Confederate flag. The same night Fort Powell was abandoned and blown up; on August 7 Fort Gaines surrendered, and on the 23d Fort Morgan capitulated. The loss on the flag-ship was twenty-five killed and twenty-eight wounded out of a company of three hundred. The *Brooklyn* had eleven killed and forty-three wounded and the total loss to the Federal fleet in the battle was three hundred thirty-five killed, one hundred thirteen of whom went down with the *Tecumseh*. The *Tennessee* was a factor in the fight for three hours. Farragut remained in the bay till November, but advised against taking the city and recommended maintaining a strict blockade. On Nov. 30, 1864, he sailed from Pensacola, and reached New York Dec. 12, 1864, with the *Hartford*. The citizens of New York presented the admiral with the sum of $50,000 with which to purchase a home in that city, and on Dec. 22, 1864, congress created the grade of vice-admiral of the navy and the President nominated Rear-Admiral Farragut to the position. On July 25, 1865, congress further honored the hero of Mobile Bay by creating the grade of admiral and the senate unanimously confirmed his nomination to the position and rank, which was held subsequently by David Dixon Porter and George Dewey. He commanded the European squadron, 1867–69, visited California in 1869, and in January, 1870, he performed his last public service in command of the naval force participating in the obsequies of George Peabody at Portland, Maine. In the summer of 1870 he became the guest of Rear-Admiral Pennock, then commandant of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., and he died there, surrounded by his family and friends. His body was sent to New York, where the final and public funeral ceremonies were held on September 30, President Grant, the members of the

cabinet, many military and naval officers, ten thousand soldiers and a large number of military and civic organizations forming the procession. The government erected to his memory a colossal bronze statue in Farragut square, Washington, executed by Miss Vinnie Ream (afterward Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie), and a statue of the admiral by St. Gaudens was placed in Madison square, New York city. See *The Life of David Glasgow Farragut* by his son Loyall (1879); by Alfred T. Mahan (1892). Farragut received a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, Oct. 1900. He died in Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1870.

FARRAGUT MONUMENT.

FARRAR, Edgar Howard, lawyer, was born in Concordia Parish, La., June 20, 1849. He was prepared for college at Baton Rouge and was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1871, with the degree of M.A. He studied law at the University of Louisiana, was admitted to the bar in 1873, and practised in New Orleans. In 1880 he was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New Orleans, having for two years previous been an assistant. In 1882 he was selected by Paul Tulane to act as one of the trustees of the fund of over a million dollars to found a university in Louisiana, which, by consolidation with the state university, became known as the Tulane university. He was for some years chairman of the executive committee of the committee of one hundred, organized for the purpose of reforming the municipal government of New Orleans. When the Mafia troubles arose in 1890, he was appointed chairman of the committee of safety formed to prosecute the assassins of the chief of police and to uproot the lawless societies. He led the campaign in 1892 which defeated the proposition to extend the charter of the Louisiana lottery company for twenty-five years.

FARRAR, John, educator, was born in Lincoln, Mass., July 1, 1779; son of Deacon Samuel Farrar of Lincoln, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard in 1803 and studied theology at Andover. He was tutor in Greek at Harvard, 1805–07, and Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1807–36, resigning in the latter year on account of ill health. He was twice married, his second wife being Eliza Ware, daughter of Benjamin Rotch of New Bedford, Mass., and the author of several books. Brown university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1833. He was vice-president of the American academy of arts and sciences and contributed to several scientific periodicals. While a professor at Harvard he published a translation of Lacroix's "Elements of Algebra" (1818), for the use of his pupils. This was followed by translations from Legendre, Boit and Bezant, and these text-books were adopted by Harvard and the U.S. military academy. He died in Cambridge, Mass., May 8, 1853.

FARRAR, Timothy, jurist, was born in Concord, Mass., June 28, 1747; son of Samuel and Lydia (Barrett) Farrar. He was graduated from Harvard in 1767, taught school for two years, and removed to New Ipswich, N.H., where he engaged in agriculture and in teaching school. He held various town offices and in 1775 received from the Revolutionary government the commission of judge of the court of common pleas and also that of major of militia. He was a member of the convention for forming a more complete state constitution, from 1778 to 1782, and was a member of the council from 1779 to 1784. In 1791 he was transferred to the superior bench and in 1802 was appointed chief justice, but held the office only a few months. He was reinstated as judge of the court of common pleas and in 1813 was appointed chief justice, serving until 1816. He was married in 1779 to Anna, daughter of Capt. Edmund Bancroft of Pepperell, Mass. Harvard gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1847. He died in Hollis, N.H., Feb. 20, 1849.

FARRAR, Timothy, jurist, was born in New Ipswich, Mass., March 17, 1788; son of Judge Timothy and Anna (Bancroft) Farrar. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1807 and was admitted as an attorney in 1810. He practised in New Ipswich until 1813, when he became the law partner of Daniel Webster in Portsmouth, N.H. In 1822 he removed to Hanover, N.H., where he continued his practice and also filled the positions of secretary, treasurer and librarian of Dartmouth college. He was judge of the court of common pleas, 1824–33. In 1836 he went to Exeter, N.H., and became cashier of the Exeter bank, which position he held until 1844, when he removed to Boston, Mass. He was vice-president of the New England historic, genealogical society, 1853–58. He was married in 1817 to Sarah, daughter of William Adams of Portsmouth, N.H. Dartmouth gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1867. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 27, 1874.

FARRELL, James Charles, journalist, was born at Albany, N.Y., March 24, 1870; son of John H. Farrell. He attended St. John's college,

Fordham, N.Y., and was graduated from Brothers academy in 1886. He was employed by the Press company in that year and later with his father purchased the Albany *Union*, *Times* and *Sun*, and re-established the *Times Union*, which he conducted till 1896, when he assumed the management of the Albany *Argus*. He was made a director of the Park bank, of the Equal Rights life insurance association, and resident vice-president of the National Surety company of Albany.

FARRINGTON, Oliver Cummings, mineralogist, was born in Brewer, Maine, Oct. 9, 1864; son of Joseph R. and Ellen E. (Holyoke) Farrington; and grandson of Oliver and Hannah (Rider) Farrington and of Edward and Melinda (Snow) Holyoke. He was graduated at the University of Maine, B.S., 1881, M.S., 1888. He was teacher of science, Greely institute, Maine, 1882–83; principal and teacher of sciences, Bridgton academy, Maine, 1884–87; tutor in mineralogy at Yale university, 1889–91; assistant in the department of mineralogy, U.S. national museum, Washington, D.C., 1893; curator of geology, Field Columbian museum, Chicago, Ill., from 1894, and lecturer in mineralogy at the University of Chicago from 1895. He was elected a fellow of the Geological society of America in 1895 and a member of the Chicago academy of science in 1895. He was married, Aug. 3, 1896, to Clara Adaline Bradley. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in 1891. In addition to numerous geological and mineralogical papers in scientific journals he published: *Handbook of Meteorites* (1895); and *Observations on Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl* (1896).

Oliver C. Farrington

FARRINGTON, William George, clergyman, was born in New York city, Dec. 15, 1832; son of John C. and Louisa (Brady) Farrington; grandson of George and Frances (Guion) Farrington and of William and Mary (Vermilyea) Brady; and a descendant of Edmund Farrington, who came from Southampton, England, and finally settled at the eastern end of Long Island, calling the settlement Southampton, Dec. 13, 1640. He was graduated from Columbia in 1853 and from the General theological seminary in 1856. He was ordained deacon, June 29, 1856, and advanced to the priesthood, Dec. 21, 1856, by Bishop Horatio Potter. He was rector of St. John's church, L.I., 1856–58; assistant in Trinity parish, New York city, 1858–62; rector of Christ church, Hackensack, N.J., 1863–70; of St. Barnabas's church, Newark, N.J., 1870–72, and of Christ church, Bloomfield, N.J., 1877–89. In the fall of 1889, having become a member of the editorial staff of *The Churchman* of New York, he removed to Orange, N.J. He was married, Jan. 14, 1865, to Anna Wilson, only daughter of Leonard W. Kip of New York city. The College of William and Mary conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1872. He published tractates on *The Historical Church*, *Christian Education* and *The Order and System of the Church*, and sermons on *The Brotherhood*, *The Duty of Giving Thanks* and other subjects.

FARROW, Samuel, representative, was born in Virginia in 1759. The family removed about 1765 to Musgrove's Mills near Spartanburgh, S.C., where Samuel became a scout in the patriot army and was in the battle of Musgrove's Mills. With his two brothers he was captured by the British and his mother secured their release by delivering up six British prisoners captured by her. At the close of the war he studied law and in 1793 was admitted to the South Carolina bar. He established a practice at Spartanburgh, was lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, 1810–12, and was Democratic representative in the 13th congress, 1813–15. He was re-elected to the 14th congress, but resigned in order to serve in the lower house of the state legislature, of which body he was a member, 1816–21. He helped to found state asylums for lunatics and deaf mutes. He died in Columbia, S.C., Nov. 18, 1824.

FARWELL, Charles Benjamin, senator, was born near Painted Post, Steuben county, N.Y., July 1, 1823. His first ancestor in America left England for Massachusetts in 1640. He attended Elmira academy and engaged in land surveying and farming until 1844, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was a clerk in the county clerk's office, teller in a bank, and from 1853 to 1861, clerk of Cook county. In 1861 he entered into the dry goods business in partnership with his brother John Villiers Farwell, under the firm name, John V. Farwell & Co. He was a member of the state board of equalization in 1867; chairman of the board of supervisors of Cook county in 1868, and a national bank examiner in 1869. He was a Republican representative from Illinois in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75. His seat in the 44th congress was successfully contested by J. V. Le Moyne in 1876. He was again a representative, serving in the 47th congress, 1881–83, declining re-election. In 1887 he was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. John A. Logan and served

until March 4, 1891. In 1887 he built with his brother the Texas state capitol, for which they received three million acres of land which they turned into a ranch and stocked with 150,000 cattle. He died in Chicago, Sept. 24, 1903.

FARWELL, Nathan Allen, senator, was born in Unity, Maine, Feb. 24, 1812. He attended the public schools, was admitted to the bar, and established himself for the practice of his profession in Rockland, Maine. He was a Republican state senator, 1853, 1854, 1861 and 1862, was president of that body in 1861, and was a member of the lower house of the state legislature, 1860, 1863 and 1864. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Baltimore, 1864, and to the Loyalists' national convention in Philadelphia, 1866. He filled the vacancy in the U.S. senate caused by the resignation of William Pitt Fessenden, serving from Dec. 5, 1864, to March 3, 1867. At the expiration of his term as U.S. senator he retired from political life and afterward devoted his time to the shipping trade and to the marine insurance business. He died in Rockland, Maine, Dec. 9, 1893.

FASQUELLE, Jean Louis François Benoit, educator, was born in Guines, France, Sept. 19, 1808. He was educated in Paris and Germany. In 1827 he took up his residence in England and in 1833 received from the College of Barnstaple the degree of LL.D. In 1834 he immigrated to the United States and settled in Michigan, where he was a teacher of languages. He was professor of modern languages and literature in the University of Michigan, 1846–62, and librarian, 1852–54. He published *Fasquelle's French Course*, the first of his series of French text-books (1851); *A Colloquial French Reader* (1852); followed by *Telèmaque*, *Napoleon*, *Racine*, *Manual of French Conversations* and *Shorter Course in French*. He died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 1, 1862.

FASSETT, Cornelia Adèle Strong, painter, was born in Owasco, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1831. She studied painting in New York city and afterward under Matthieu and other artists in Paris and Rome. About 1855 she returned to the United States and opened a studio in Chicago, Ill. In 1875 she removed to Washington, D.C., where she executed her most noted work, "The Electoral Commission in Open Session" (1877–80), which was purchased by the Senate committee on library in 1886, for $7,500, and hung in the capitol at Washington, D.C. In 1873 she was elected a member of the Chicago academy of design. In addition to the work mentioned she painted portraits of Vice-President Henry Wilson, Mr. Justice Miller, Mr. Justice Field, Chief-Justice Waite President Garfield, Gen. John A. Logan, Clara Barton and others. She died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 4, 1898.

FAULK, Andrew Jackson, governor of Dakota, was born in Milford, Pike county, Pa., Nov. 26, 1814; son of John and Margaret (Heiner) Faulk. His father was an accomplished scholar and educator, and his mother was the granddaughter of Gen. Daniel Brodhead, a Revolutionary soldier in command of the western department of the army and a direct descendant of Capt. Daniel Brodhead, of the British army which captured New York from the Dutch in 1664. His parents removed to Kittanning, Pa., while he was a child and he learned the trade of printer and was editor of the Armstrong *Democrat*, 1837–43. He read law, was admitted to the bar and became interested in state politics as a Democrat, but opposed the extension of slavery. He supported Frémont in 1856 and Lincoln in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln post-trader to the Yankton Indian reservation, Dakota territory, and in 1862 by building a blockhouse and calling to his aid friendly Indians and U.S. troops he prevented a massacre such as had met the settlers of Minnesota, and finally drove the hostile Indians out of the territory. He returned to Kittanning, Pa., in 1864, and engaged in the oil business. In August, 1866, he was appointed by President Johnson governor of the territory of Dakota and superintendent of Indian affairs. In March, 1867, his name was sent to the senate for confirmation and was favorably acted upon he having received the endorsement of the territorial legislature. He furnished valuable information to the Indian peace commissioners whose two years of labor resulted in the treaty of Fort Laramie in 1868. He encouraged the opening and developing of the mineral resources of the Black Hills during his administration and lived to see the region redeemed from savage control and formed into three commonwealths populated by hardy and honest white settlers. In 1867 he visited Washington with sixty chiefs and head men of the Sioux nation at the request of the war department, and presented the Indians to the President and the heads of the departments. He retired from office in 1869, was mayor of Yankton in 1871, and also served as alderman, as U.S. court commissioner, as clerk of both the U.S. and territorial courts and as president of the Dakota bar association. He spent his declin-

ing years in the same house that had been the executive mansion during his three years' administration of the affairs of the territory. He was married in 1835 to Charlotte McMatt of Washington county, Pa., who, with four children, survived him. He died at Yankton, Dak., Sept. 4, 1898.

FAULKNER, Charles James, representative, was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Va., July 2, 1806; son of Maj. James and Sarah (Mackay) Faulkner. He was graduated from Georgetown university, D.C., in 1822, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He was a member of the Virginia house of delegates, 1832–33; of the state senate, 1841–42, and was again elected to the house of delegates in 1848, during this term introducing a bill which was passed and sent to congress and which developed into the fugitive slave law of 1850. He was a member of the convention which met to revise the state constitution in 1850, represented his district in the 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1851–59; and was appointed U.S. minister to France by President Buchanan in 1857, accepting the position in 1859. On his return from Paris in August, 1861, after settling his accounts with the government as minister, and being given by Mr. Seward, secretary of state, a pass to his home in Virginia, he was arrested by order of the secretary of war, Simon Cameron, ostensibly to be held as a hostage for Treasurer Henry S. McGraw of Pennsylvania, who had been captured at the first Bull Run fight. He was then confined in Fort LaFayette, New York harbor, and afterward in Fort Warren, Boston, until his exchange for Representative Alfred Ely of New York, on Dec. 9, 1861. He accepted the position of adjutant-general on the staff of "Stonewall" Jackson. While acting in that capacity he wrote twenty of the twenty-two published reports of that distinguished leader. With the death of General Jackson Mr. Faulkner remained at the residence of his son-in-law, the Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, in Appomattox, until the surrender of the army of General Lee. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of West Virginia, 1872, represented his district in the 44th congress, 1875–77, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for governor of West Virginia and for United States senator. He was married to Mary Wagner, daughter of Gen. Elisha Boyd He died in Boydville, W. Va , Nov. 1, 1884.

FAULKNER, Charles James, senator, was born in Boydville, Berkeley county, Va., Sept. 21, 1847; son of Charles James and Mary Wagner (Boyd) Faulkner; and grandson of Maj. James Faulkner and of Gen. Elisha Boyd. He went abroad with his father in 1859 and studied in Paris and Switzerland. Returning to the United States in 1861 he went south after the arrest of his father by the U.S. authorities, entered the Virginia military institute in 1862 and served with the cadets in the Confederate army at the battle of New Market. He afterward served as an aide on the staffs of Gens. John C. Breckinridge and Henry A. Wise. After the war he studied under his father at Boydville and was graduated in law from the University of Virginia in 1868. The same year he was admitted to the West Virginia bar and began the practice of his profession at Martinsburg. He was judge of the 13th judicial district, 1880–87, and was elected to a seat in the U.S. senate to succeed Johnson N. Camden, serving, 1887–93.

Chas. J. Faulkner.

He was re-elected in 1893 for the term expiring March 3, 1899. He was permanent chairman of the Democratic state convention of 1888, chairman of the state convention of 1892, and chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committees of 1894 and 1896. He was married, Nov. 25, 1869, to Sallie, daughter of John Winn of Charlotteville, Va., and they had five children. Mrs. Faulkner died in Washington, D.C., March 31, 1891, and on Jan. 3, 1894, he was married to Virginia Fairfax, daughter of H. C. Whiting of Hampton, Va. He was a member of the committees on appropriations, District of Columbia, immigration, Indian depredations, privileges and elections and on the select committee on Potomac river front in the 55th congress. In September, 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Canadian commission in place of Senator Gray, transferred to the Paris peace commission.

FAUNCE, Daniel Worcester, clergyman, was born in Plymouth, Mass., Jan. 3, 1829; son of Peleg and Olive (Finney) Faunce; grandson of Peleg Faunce, and a descendant of "Elder Faunce," ruling elder of the first Puritan church at Plymouth for forty years. He was long the town clerk, and he it was who by knowledge of his father and of the first settlers, identified "Plymouth Rock." Daniel Worcester was graduated at Amherst in 1850 and was a student at Newton theological institution, 1851–53. He was ordained pastor of the Somerville Baptist church in August, 1853, and was pastor there one year. He was pastor of Pleasant street church, Worcester, Mass., 1854–60; at Malden, 1860–66; First church, Concord, N.H., 1866–75;

Washington street church, Lynn, Mass., 1875–81; E Street church, Washington, D.C., 1881–89; at West Newton, Mass., 1889–93, and at Pawtucket, R.I., from 1894. He received the degree of D.D. from Amherst in 1880. He was married Aug. 15, 1853, to Mary P. Perry, and their son William Herbert Perry became president of Brown in 1899. He is the author of: *The Christian in the World* (1873); *A Young Man's Difficulties With the Bible* (1875); *Prayer as a Theory and a Fact* (1895); *Inspiration as a Friend* (1896); and *Hours with a Sceptic* (1897). He twice won the "Fletcher Prize" of $500, also the "Green Prize" of the American tract society for his books.

FAUNCE, John, naval officer, was born in Plymouth, Mass., March 25, 1807. In 1820 he went to sea and there was instructed in navigation by a sailor and was master of a ship before he was twenty-one. He entered the United States revenue marine service as 3d lieutenant, in 1837 was ordered to the *Campbell* which was commissioned to co-operate with the army in the Seminole war, and during about two years of active service he was the only officer on the vessel. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, June 5, 1841, 1st lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1845, and captain, March 8, 1855, and was given charge of the life-saving stations of New Jersey and Long Island. In 1857 he assisted in the construction of the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* and as her commander accompanied the expedition to Paraguay, 1858–59. He received commendations from his superior officers and from Secretary Toucey for his skill in handling his vessel during this expedition, and was presented a silver pitcher by the officers of the fleet. In 1861 the *Harriet Lane* was placed in the naval service and still in command of Captain Faunce was sent with other vessels to relieve Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and in August assisted in the capture of the Hatteras Inlet fortifications. At the close of the war Captain Faunce was appointed to locate life-saving stations along the coast and was retired May 6, 1881. He died in Jersey City, N.J., June 5, 1891.

FAUNCE, William Herbert Perry, educator, was born in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 15, 1859; son of the Rev. Daniel Worcester and Mary Parkhurst (Perry) Faunce. He was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1889. He was instructor in mathematics at Brown, 1881–82; attended Newton theological institution, 1880–81, 1882–84; was graduated in 1884, and ordained at Springfield, Mass., June 11, 1884. He was pastor of the State Street Baptist church, Springfield, Mass., 1884–89, and of the Fifth Avenue church, New York city, 1889–99. He was lecturer on "Preaching" for two years at Chicago university, and resident preacher at Harvard for two periods in 1897–98. He visited Europe three times to study university methods in German universities. On June 8, 1899, at a meeting of the members of the corporation of Brown university, twenty-one of the forty-five members being present, Dr. Faunce was unanimously elected president of the university to succeed Elisha Benjamin Andrews, resigned. He subsequently accepted the position and was inaugurated in September, 1899. The selection of presidents from the alumni had become a fixed custom with Brown corporation and Dr. Faunce became the eighth alumnus in succession so honored. He received from Brown the honorary degree of D.D. in 1895.

FAUNTLEROY, Thomas Turner, soldier, was born in Richmond county, Va., Oct. 6, 1796. He was a lieutenant in the U.S. army during the war of 1812, and soon after its close was admitted to the Virginia bar and established a practice in Warrenton, representing that town in the state legislature in 1823. In 1836 he was commissioned major of dragoons in the U.S. army and served through the Seminole war. In 1845 he was ordered to the Texas frontier to hold the Indians in check, then joined General Taylor and afterward commanded General Scott's cavalry in Mexico. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and again sent to the Texas frontier, 1849; was commissioned colonel, 1850; led a winter campaign against the Indians in the Rocky mountains, 1854–55; and against the Indians in New Mexico, in 1858. At the opening of the civil war he joined the Confederate army, was commissioned brigadier-general by the Virginia convention and given the military command of Richmond, but when the Confederate government made that city the capital it refused to recognize his commission. He died in Leesburg, Va., Sept. 12, 1883.

FAVILLE, Oran, educator, was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1817. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847. He was teacher of ancient languages in Oneida conference seminary, Cazenovia, N.Y., 1844–46; teacher of ancient languages and afterward principal of the Troy conference academy, Poultney, Vt., 1846–52; professor of ancient languages at McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill., 1852–53, and the

first president of Ohio Wesleyan female college, Delaware, Ohio, 1853–55. Resigning the last named position because of ill health, he removed to a farm in Mitchell county, Iowa, and was subsequently county judge, lieutenant-governor of the state, and president, and in 1863 acting secretary of the state board of education. He was appointed by President Lincoln a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. military academy in 1863; was editor of *The Iowa School Journal*, 1863–67, and state superintendent of public instruction, 1864–66. In 1845 he married Maria M. Peck of De Witt, N.Y. He died in Waverly, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1872.

FAWCETT, Edgar, author, was born in New York city, May 26, 1847, son of Frederick and Sarah (Lawrence) Fawcett; grandson of Thomas Fawcett, and a descendant of Capt. James Lawrence, U.S.N., known as "Don't-give-up-the-ship" Lawrence. He was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870. He travelled considerably in Europe and became well known as a writer of short stories, poems and novels. He is also the author of several successful plays. His published works include: Novels: *Purple and Fine Linen* (1873); *Ellen Story* (1874); *A Hopeless Case* (1880); *A Gentleman of Leisure* (1881); *An Heir to Millions* (1882); *An Ambitious Woman* (1883); *Rutherford* (1884); *Tinkling Cymbals* (1884); *The Adventures of a Widow* (1884); *The Confessions of Claud* (1886); *A New York Family* (1886); *The House at High Bridge* (1887); *The Adopted Daughter* (1887); *A Man's Will* (1888); *Miriam Balestier* (1888); *Douglas Duane* (1889); *The Evil That Men Do* (1889); *Solarion* (1890); *A Daughter of Silence* (1890); *Divided Lives* (1890); *A Demoralizing Marriage* (1891); *Women Must Weep* (1891); *Loaded Dice* (1891); *American Push* (1892); *A Round Unvarnished Tale* (1893); *Fabian Dimitry* (1894); *A New Nero* (1894); *Outrageous Fortune* (1894); *A Mild Barbarian* (1895); *The Ghost of Guy Thyrle* (1895); *Her Fair Fame* (1895); *Life's Fitful Fever* (1896); *A Romance of Old New York* (1897); *Two Daughters of One Race* (1897); and *New York* (1898). Essays: *Social Silhouettes* (1886); and *Agnosticism and Other Essays* (1889). Poems: *Fantasy and Passion* (1878); *Romance and Revery* (1886); and *Songs of Doubt and Dream* (1891). Humorous verse: *The Buntling Ball* (1885); and *The New King Arthur* (1886).

Edgar Fawcett

FAXON, Charles Edward, botanical artist, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 21, 1846; son of Elisha and Hannah Mann (Whiting) Faxon; grandson of Elisha and Ruth (Cobb) Faxon, and a direct descendant from Thomas Faxon of England, who settled in Braintree, Mass., before 1647. He was graduated from Lawrence scientific school, Harvard university, S.B., 1867, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1897. He was instructor in botany in Harvard, 1879–84, and assistant in charge of the Arnold arboretum from 1881. He was elected a member of the American academy of arts and sciences; of the Boston natural history society and of the New England botanical club. He produced the plates of Sargent's *Silva of North America* (1890–99); Eaton's *Ferns of North America* (1877–80); *Garden and Forest* (1888–89); Sargent's *Forest Flora of Japan* (1894), and plates for the leading botanical journals.

FAY, Francis Ball, representative, was born in Southborough, Mass., June 12, 1793. He was a market man in Boston, 1812–17, and a merchant in Southborough, 1817–31. He served as postmaster and town treasurer of Southborough, 1817–21; was deputy sheriff of Worcester county, 1824–30; was a state representative, 1830–31, 1834–36 and 1840, and a state senator, 1843–45 and 1868. In 1831 he removed to Chelsea, where he bought the first ferry boats running between that place and Boston. In 1852 he was elected a Whig representative in the 32d congress to fill a vacancy, serving till March 3, 1853. He was the first mayor of Chelsea in 1857, declining re-election. In 1851 he endowed the Fay free library at Southborough, Mass., later was one of the founders of the State industrial school for girls at Lancaster, Mass., and was connected with the latter institution as commissioner, trustee and treasurer, 1854–64. In 1858 he removed to South Lancaster, Mass., where he died Oct. 6, 1876.

FAY, Heman Allen, soldier, was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1778; son of Jonas and Lydia (Safford) Fay. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1808, and served on garrison duty during the war of 1812–15. In 1816 he was appointed chief forage-master of the northern division of the army and in 1818 was stationed at Albany, N.Y., as U.S. military store-keeper. He published: *An Official Account of Battles Fought Between the Army and Navy of the United States and Great Britain in 1812–15* (1815). He died in Bennington, Vt., Aug. 20, 1865.

FAY, Henry Harrison, educator, was born in New Paltz, Ulster county, N.Y., April 5, 1835; son of the Rev. Dr. Eliphaz and Mary Helen (Lee) Fay, and a descendant on the paternal side from Samuel Morse, who came from England to New England in 1635, and on the maternal side from

John Lee, who came from Essex county, England, in 1634. His father, Eliphaz Fay, was president of Waterville college, afterward Colby university, 1841–44. Henry was an honorary graduate from the University of Rochester in 1857, and received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1859. He took up his residence in Newport in 1854, and there established his school for boys, which became one of the most prominent college preparatory schools in America. During the period of the civil war, aside from his regular school duties, he prepared a large number of young men to enter the U.S. naval academy. His success was so marked that the secretary of the navy made a personal recognition of the fact. The school continued under his management until he retired in 1875. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions at Baltimore, in 1864, and Philadelphia in 1872. He was appointed by President Grant a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. military academy in 1875. He was one of the original members of the board of state charities and correction; a member of the Rhode Island general assembly, 1875–80; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1880–84; again a member of the general assembly, 1884–85, and in that body was the chairman of the committee on education, and a member of the finance committee. He was a member of the school board; superintendent of the public schools of Newport; a director in the Redwood library, 1874–97, and vice-president of the library, 1885–97. He was postmaster of Newport, 1889–93, and a director of the First National bank for twenty years. He was a frequent contributor to the press on educational, literary and political subjects. He was married in 1864, to Ida, daughter of William and Mary Alexandria (Jones) Garland of Baltimore, Md. He died in Newport, R.I., Sept. 8, 1897.

FAY, Jonas, patriot, was born at Hardwick, Mass., Jan. 28, 1737; son of Stephen and Ruth (Child) Fay; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Wellington) Fay, and great-grandson of John and Mary (Brigham) Fay, who came from Wales to Boston, arriving on the *Speedwell*, June 27, 1656. The Fays were of French origin, having fled to Wales during the Huguenot persecution. Jonas served in 1756 in the French war as clerk in Capt. Samuel Robinson's company of Massachusetts troops at Fort Edward and Lake George. He afterward studied medicine and in 1766 was among the early settlers of Bennington, Vt., where he practised his profession. In 1772 he was appointed a delegate from Bennington and neighboring towns to appear before Gov. William Tryon of New York and urge him to discontinue his violent proceedings against the Vermont settlers. In March, 1774, he was clerk of the convention of settlers which drew up resolutions to defend their cause and their leaders by force, Allen, Warner and others having been threatened by the New York assembly with outlawry and death. In 1775 he accompanied Ethan Allen's expedition to Ticonderoga as surgeon. In January, 1776, he was clerk to the convention at Dorset and drew up the petition to congress to be allowed to serve the patriot cause independent of New York. He was secretary of the convention of July, 1777, that framed the constitution of Vermont and during the summer of that year was a member of the council of safety. Between 1777 and 1782 he was four times an agent of the state to the continental congress. He was a member of the governor's council, 1778–85; judge of the supreme court in 1782, and judge of probate, 1782–87. He then returned to the practice of medicine at Bennington, removing to Charlotte in 1800, to Pawlet a few years later and finally returning to Bennington. He was twice married: first, May 1, 1760, to Sarah, daughter of Capt. John Fassett, and secondly, Nov. 20, 1777, to Mrs. Lydia Safford. He was joint author with Ethan Allen of *A Concise Refutation of the Claims of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York to the Territory of Vermont* (1780). He died at Bennington, Vt., March 6, 1818.

FAY, Theodore Sedgwick, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 10, 1807. He attended the public schools and studied law. In 1828 he became associate editor of the *New York Mirror*, under the joint control of himself, George P. Morris and Nathaniel P. Willis, his principal contributions to the paper afterward being a series of letters written while travelling in Europe, 1831–41. He was secretary of the American legation at London, England, 1836, at St. Petersburg, Russia, 1837–41, at Berlin, 1841–53, and minister-resident at Berne, Switzerland, 1853–61, after which he removed to Berlin where he lived in retirement until his death. In addition to a series of essays on Shakespeare, he published: *Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man* (1832); *The Minute-Book* (1833); *Norman Leslie* (1835); *Sydney Clifton* (1839); *Countess Ida* (1840); *Hoboken, a Romance* (1843); *Robert Rueful* (1844); *Ulric, or the Voices*, a volume of poems (1851); *Views of Christianity* (1856); *History of Switzerland* (1860);

Die Sklavenmacht (1865); *Great Outlines of Geography* (1867); *First Steps in Geography* (1873); and *The Three Germanys* (1889). He died in Berlin, Germany, Nov. 24, 1898.

FAYERWEATHER, Daniel B., philanthropist, was born in Stepney, Conn., in 1821. His early education was confined to a brief period in the district school. He was apprenticed to a farmer and on reaching his majority learned the trade of a shoemaker, working at Bridgeport, Conn. In 1854 he entered the employ of Hoyt Brothers, leather dealers of New York city, and in 1870 was admitted into partnership, the firm name being J. B. Hoyt & Co. Subsequently the senior partner withdrew and the style of the firm was changed to Fayerweather & Ladew. Mr Fayerweather accumulated an estate estimated to aggregate $5,500,000, a large proportion of which was bequeathed to colleges and hospitals. Litigation was begun by the immediate heirs which continued until January, 1897, when the property was distributed as follows: Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Williams and Amherst colleges, Wesleyan university (Conn.), Hamilton college, University of Rochester, Lincoln (Pa.), Virginia (Charlotteville) and Hampton (Va.), universities and Maryville (Tenn.), college, $100,000 each; Yale, $300,000; Columbia, $200,000; Cornell, $200,000; Lafayette, (Pa.), Marietta (Ohio), Adelbert (Ohio), Wabash (Ind.), Park (Mo.), colleges, and Union theological seminary, $50,000 each. In another article of the will Mr. Fayerweather directed that the residue of his estate — after the payment of private bequests — amounting to $2,500,000 be held in trust, and be divided equally among the twenty colleges already mentioned. This article was revoked by codicils made as late as the date of Mr. Fayerweather's decease and the residue was bequeathed to "Justus L. Bulkeley, Thomas G Ritch and Henry B. Vaughan, to them and their heirs forever." The three residuary legatees did not retain this bequest for themselves, but after increasing the bequests of the immediate heirs, distributed by deed of gift the remainder of the residue, amounting to about $2,150,000, among several colleges and charitable institutions. Mr. Fayerweather died in New York city, Nov. 15, 1890.

FEARING, Benjamin Dana, soldier, was born in Harmar, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1837. He was graduated at Marietta college in 1856 and engaged in the publishing business in Philadelphia, Pa., until the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted in the volunteer army in April, 1861, and in August, 1861, was appointed adjutant of the 36th Ohio regiment. He was transferred to the 77th Ohio in December of the same year, and promoted to the rank of major, serving as such at the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the 92d Ohio regiment, Aug. 26, 1862, and became its colonel March 22, 1863. He led three regiments in defending Hoover's Gap, and on September 19 was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, being unable to return to the field until March, 1864. He served at the battles of Resaca, May 13–15; Kenesaw mountain, June 27; Atlanta, June 22–28; and Jonesboro, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1864. He commanded a brigade in Sherman's march to the sea, Nov. 16–Dec. 21, 1864, and received the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 2, 1864. On March 19, 1865, he was dangerously wounded at the battle of Bentonville, N.C. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, after the close of the war and engaged in manufacturing until 1869, when illness resulting from his wounds compelled him to retire. He died at Harmar, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1881.

FEATHERSTON, Winfield Scott, soldier, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1821. He served for a brief period against the Indians in 1836 and shortly afterward removed to Houston, Miss., where he was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was a Democratic representative in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51; was a presidential elector in 1852, and in 1860 was delegated by the people of Mississippi to consult with those of Kentucky on the question of secession. He joined the Confederate army in May, 1861, as colonel of the 17th Mississippi regiment, and in March, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general in recognition of his bravery at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861. He served in the Seven days' battles in Virginia, being wounded on the sixth day, June 30, 1862. In January, 1863, he was transferred to Vicksburg, and early in 1864 led an expedition to meet Admiral Porter's gunboats, joining General Johnston in Georgia in March. He resumed the practice of his profession at the close of the war and served in the Mississippi legislature, 1876–78, and 1880–82. As chairman of the judiciary committee in 1879–80 he assisted in revising the state code. He was appointed circuit judge in 1881. He died in Holly Springs, Miss., May 28, 1891.

FEBIGER, Christian, soldier, was born in Denmark in 1746. He received a military education and accompanied his uncle to Santa Cruz when that officer was made governor of the island. In 1773 he engaged in commerce in New England, and on April 28, 1775, joined the patriot army, distinguishing himself at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was taken prisoner at the storming of Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, and was sent to New York with the other prisoners in September, 1776. He was exchanged Jan. 1, 1777, and fought with the Virginia line, holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the battle of Brandywine

he was made colonel of the 2d Virginia, Sept. 26, 1777. He was at Germantown, his command forming the right of Greene's wing, and at Monmouth, where he led 4000 men. He commanded the right column of Wayne's force at Stony Point, N.Y., July 15, 1779, and personally captured Colonel Johnson, the British commander, receiving from congress a silver medal. He was known in the army as "Old Denmark." He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; retired from the army Jan. 1, 1783; was brevetted brigadier-general, Sept. 30, 1783, and was treasurer of Pennsylvania, 1789–96. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20, 1796.

FEBIGER, John Carson, naval officer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 14, 1821; grandson of Gen. Christian Febiger, "Old Denmark," of the army of the American Revolution. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman from Ohio, Sept. 14, 1838, and was on board the *Concord* of the Brazil squadron when that vessel was wrecked in 1843 on the eastern coast of Africa. He was promoted passed midshipman, May 20, 1844; lieutenant, April 30, 1853; commander, Aug. 11, 1862; captain, May 6, 1868; commodore, Aug. 9, 1874; rear-admiral, Feb. 4, 1882, and was retired on his own application, July 1, 1882. He was on the *Germantown* in the East Indies, 1858–60, on the sloop *Savannah*, 1861–62; and commanded the *Kanawha* in the Western Gulf blockading squadron, 1862, and vessels in the Mississippi squaron, 1862–63. He was assigned to the command of the *Mattabeset* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1864, taking part in the defeat of the Confederate ram *Albemarle* and capture of her tender, the *Bombshell*, in Albemarle sound, N.C., May 5, 1864, and receiving the commendation of Captain Melancton Smith and Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee for his gallantry and skill in the engagement. He commanded the *Ashuelot* in the Asiatic squadron, 1866–68; was inspector of naval reserve lands 1869–72; served on the examining board, 1874–76, and was commandant of the Washington navy yard, 1876–80. He died at Londonderry, near Easton, Md., Oct. 9, 1898.

FEE, John Gregg, abolitionist, was born in Bracken county, Ky., Sept. 9, 1816; son of John and Sarah (Gregg) Fee and grandson of John Fee. He entered college at Augusta, Ky., studied two years at Oxford, Ohio, and was graduated at Augusta college in 1840. He attended Lane theological seminary, 1842–43, and was ordained by the synod of Kentucky at Versailles, in 1844. While at Lane he became convinced of the evil of slavery, and his first church, in Lewis county, passed resolutions denouncing slavery as sinful and refusing fellowship with slaveholders. On account of this action Mr. Fee was censured by the synod for "disturbing the peace of Zion," and was disowned and disinherited by his father. In 1845 he withdrew from the Presbyterian church "on account of its persistent connection with slaveholding," and engaged in preaching in Kentucky and organizing "churches of Christ" under the direction of the American missionary association, 1845–79. In 1853 he accepted an invitation from Cassius M. Clay to preach in Madison county and he settled on a tract of ten acres, presented by Mr. Clay. There, in 1855, he with others founded an anti-slavery school, which afterward became Berea college. Through his entire ministry before the war Mr. Fee was exposed to mobs. He was president of the trustees of Berea college, 1855–92. He died in Berea, Ky., Jan. 11, 1901.

THE FIRST BUILDING OF BEREA COLLEGE.

FEEHAN, Patrick Augustine, R.C. archbishop, was born at Spring Hill, county Tipperary, Ireland, Aug. 29, 1829. He pursued his studies in philosophy at Maynooth college, Kildare, and there studied for the priesthood. He immigrated to America in 1852, was ordained a priest, Nov. 1, 1852, at St. Louis, Mo., by Archbishop Kenrick, and became a missionary in the province of St. Louis. He became pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception and president of the Kenrick seminary. He was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1865, bishop of Nashville as successor to the Rt. Rev. James Whelan, resigned. During his administration the number of churches in the diocese nearly trebled. He founded the College of the Christian Brothers, Memphis, Tenn., in 1871; the Convent of the Good Shepherd, and an orphan asylum at Memphis and one at Nashville. He also received into the diocese the Sisters of Mercy, who founded St. Bernard's

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.

convent, an academy, three schools at Nashville, a select school at Jackson and one at Dayton; the Dominican sisters who founded St. Cecilia's convent and academy, an orphan asylum and schools at Nashville, Notre Dame de Lourdes academy at Chattanooga, and a school at Clarksville; the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, who founded St. Vincent's infirmary, Chattanooga, St. Mary's academy, Knoxville, and a school for colored children at Dayton, and took charge of the orphan asylum at Memphis; and the Sisters of St. Francis, who established St. Joseph's hospital at Memphis. He was elevated to archbishop, Sept. 10, 1880, and became the first administrator of the province of Chicago, created that year, reaching his new field of labor, Nov. 25, 1880. He was a member of the plenary council of Baltimore, 1884. Through his executive ability he greatly advanced the financial as well as spiritual welfare of his province. He died there, July 12, 1902.

FEHRENBACH, John, educator, was born near Berlin, Ontario, Canada, July 25, 1857; son of Mathew and Mary (Halter) Fehrenbach. He received a common school education in his native town, 1867–70, and was graduated from St. Jerome's college in 1875. He studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood and was ordained in Rome in March, 1883. He was vice-president of St. Mary's college of the Fathers of the Resurrection in Kentucky, 1886–97, and was elected president of the institution in 1897. He received the degree of Ph.D. in 1880, and the degree of D.D. in 1884, from the Roman university.

FELCH, Alpheus, governor of Michigan, was born in Limerick, Maine, Sept. 28, 1806. He was a grandson of Abijah Felch, a soldier of the American Revolution, who, on the death of Alpheus's parents in 1809 adopted the boy as his son. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy, graduated at Bowdoin in 1827, and practised law in Houlton, Maine, 1830–33. He removed to Monroe, Mich., in 1833, represented Monroe county in the state legislature, 1835, 1836 and 1837, and was a bank commissioner, 1838–39, in which latter position he did great service in putting an end to the existence of the recklessly conducted institutions known as "wild cat" banks. He was auditor-general of the state from February 8 to April 4, 1842. He was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the state in 1842, removed to Ann Arbor in 1843 and resigned from the bench in 1845, when he was elected, by the Democratic party, governor of the state. He was inaugurated Jan. 5, 1846, and resigned March 3, 1847, to take his seat in the U.S. senate, having been elected to that body Feb. 2, 1847, for the term expiring March 3, 1853. He was appointed by President Pierce a member of the commission to settle Spanish and Mexican war claims and served as president of that body, 1853–56, the report of the commission being published in forty large volumes. He was a regent of the University of Michigan, 1842–47, and Tappan professor of law, 1879–83. Bowdoin college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1877. He was president of the Michigan pioneer and historical society, and in 1895, on the occasion of the inauguration of Governor John T. Rich, he delivered an address outlining the marvellous growth of the state from the time he witnessed the oath of office administered to Stephen T. Mason, the first governor. He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., June 13, 1896.

FELDER, John Myers, representative, was born in Orangeburg district, S.C., July 7, 1782. He was graduated from Yale in 1804, studied law at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1808. He held a major's commission in the war of 1812, and served several terms in the state legislature. He was a Democratic representative in the 22d and 23d congresses, 1831–35, declining to be a candidate for a third term. About 1830 he retired from professional life and became a mill owner and planter. He was a state senator, 1840–51. He died at Union Point, Ga., Sept. 1, 1851.

FELL, Thomas, educator, was born in England, July 15, 1851; son of Thomas and Hannah (Corry) Fell. His father was a staff surgeon on board H.M.S. *Brandon* and died in the Crimea during the war against Russia in 1855. He was lineally descended from Thomas Fell, Swarthmore, Ulverstone, England, who did much to support the cause of the Society of Friends during the time of their persecution in England in the seventeenth century. Dr. Fell was educated at the Royal institution school, Liverpool, England, until 1866, after which he entered King's college, London, and subsequently matriculated at the London university. At the close of his collegiate career he travelled for some years through Europe, Egypt, India and China. He was married in 1881 to Isabella Louisa, daughter of William L. Hunter of New York and subsequently removed with his family to Baltimore, Md. In 1884 he was appointed professor of ancient and modern languages at New Windsor college, Md.,

and in 1886 he accepted the presidency of St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. Dr. Fell received the degree of LL.D. from Hampden-Sidney college, Va., and that of Ph.D. from St. John's college in 1889.

FELLOWS, John, soldier, was born in Pomfret, Conn., in 1733. He was an officer in the colonial wars against the French and Indians and a delegate to the Massachusetts provincial congress in 1775. He joined the Continental army at Cambridge, Mass., in 1776, as colonel of a regiment of minute men, recruited in western Massachusetts. He was made a brigadier-general June 25, 1776, and led his brigade at the battles of Long Island, White Plains and Bemis Heights, Saratoga, and was among the prominent commanders of the American army at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was later made sheriff of Berkshire county. He died in Sheffield, Mass., Aug. 1, 1808.

FELLOWS, John R., representative, was born in Troy, N.Y., July 29, 1832. His father removed about 1837 to a farm in Saratoga county, where the son spent his summers in farm work and the short winters at the district school. He went to Camden, Ark., in 1850 to work for his uncle, a merchant there. Here he studied law in the office of Judge Stith and with the help of private tutors advanced himself in English and the classics. He was admitted to the bar in 1855 and practised in Camden with Walter L. Bragg as his law partner, and on the circuit. He joined the Native American party, and in 1860 was elector for the state at large on the Bell and Everett ticket, canvassing the entire state and acquiring a reputation as an eloquent campaign orator. He joined the Confederate army in 1861 as a private in the 1st Arkansas regiment and was rapidly promoted, gaining for his action at Shiloh and in the battles around Corinth, the rank of colonel. He was a member of the besieged garrison at Port Hudson, La., and after holding out two months he helped to arrange the terms of capitulation and carried the flag of truce, preceding the surrender. He was not exchanged and on being released from the Federal prison, June 10, 1865, returned to Camden, Ark., and resumed the practice of law. He was elected to the state senate, was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868 in New York city, and at the personal request of the Democratic nominee for the presidency he remained in New York and took part in the political canvass, which he extended to several of the neighboring northern states. He then engaged in the practice of law in New York city and became a prominent figure in local politics. He was assistant district attorney of New York city, 1869–72, 1882–87, and district attorney, 1888–91. He represented the sixth district of New York in the 52d congress, 1891–93. He was a leader in the councils of Tammany Hall, was again elected district attorney in 1893, and continued in that office until his death, which occurred in New York city, Dec. 7, 1896.

FELLOWS, Samuel McGaffey, educator, was born in North Sandwich, N.H., Nov. 13, 1818; son of Stephen and Peggy (McGaffey) Fellows; grandson of Stephen and Hannah (Sargent) Fellows, and a descendant of William Fellows, who came from England to America about 1635 and settled in Ipswich, Mass. He was a teacher in Rock River seminary, Mt. Morris, Ill., 1843–53; principal of Iowa conference seminary, afterward Cornell college, 1853–75; professor of Latin language and literature there, 1857–59; president of Cornell college and a trustee of that institution, 1860–63, and professor of mental and moral science, 1859–63. He received the degree of A.M. from Wesleyan and Indiana Asbury, 1852. He died in Mount Vernon, Iowa, June 26, 1863.

FELT, Joseph Barlow, historian, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 22, 1789. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1813, was licensed to preach by the Congregational society in 1815 and held pastorates at Sharon and Hamilton Mass., 1821–34. In April, 1836, he was commissioned by Governor Everett to classify and bind the archives of the state of Massachusetts, finishing the task in 1846, meanwhile securing from the English archives duplicates of records that had been lost. He was librarian of the Massachusetts historical society, 1842–58, was corresponding, resident and honorary member of the New England historic, genealogical society, 1845–69, and its president, 1850–53, and a member of other historical organizations. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1856. His publications include: *Annals of Salem* (1827; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1845–49); *History of Ipswich, Essex and Hamilton* (1833); *Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency* (1839); memoirs of *Roger Conant* (1848) *Hugh Peters* (1851) and *William S. Shaw* (1852) *Genealogical Items for Gloucester and Lynn* (1850–51); *Ecclesiastical History of New England* (2 vols., 1855–62). He died at Salem, Sept. 8, 1869.

FELTON, Charles N., senator, was born in Erie county, New York, in 1832. He attended the public schools and in 1849 went to the California gold fields. He was paid $500 for watching a haystack for a month, shotgun in hand, to repel marauders, and with this sum he established a mining-camp store in San Francisco. In a few months he made $3000 from the sale of pickles to the miners as a palliative for scurvy. At one time he owned a part of the famous Comstock lode and sold his share and that of his partners for $190,000. He was under sheriff of Yuba county 1857, first assistant U.S. treasurer, and then treasurer of the mint at San Francisco six

years, served three years in the California legislature, and represented the 5th district of California in the 49th and 50th congresses, 1885–89. He was elected U.S. senator as a Republican, March 19, 1891, for the unexpired term of Senator George Hearst, deceased, his term of service ending March 3, 1893.

FELTON, Cornelius Conway, educator, was born in West Newbury, Mass., Nov. 6, 1807; son of Cornelius Conway and Anna (Morse) Felton; grandson of Thomas and Martha (Conway) Felton; and great-grandson of Lieut. Nathaniel Felton, who came from Yarmouth, England, was married to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Skelton, and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1683. During his college course at Harvard, Cornelius partially supported himself by teaching in Boston, Concord and at Round Hill school, Northampton. He was a conductor of the *Harvard Register* in his senior year and was graduated in 1827. He taught at Geneseo, N.Y., 1827–29; was Latin tutor at Harvard, 1829; Greek tutor, 1830–32; university professor of Greek, 1832–34; Eliot professor of Greek literature, 1834–60; faculty regent, 1849–57, and president of the institution from Feb. 16, 1860, to Feb. 26, 1862. He spent five months of 1853–54 in Greece, where he made a study of ancient art and language, and of the modern Greeks, by whom he became known as the "American professor." He was married in 1838 to Mary, daughter of Asa Whitney. She died in 1845 and he was married in 1846 to Mary Louisa, daughter of Thomas Greaves and Mary (Perkins) Cary of Boston. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution, 1856–62, a member of the Massachusetts board of education and of the Massachusetts historical society; fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and corresponding member of the Archæological society of Athens, Greece. He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1848 and from Yale in 1860. He published Greek text-books, including an edition of Homer, with Flaxman's illustrations (1833) which was revised and reissued periodically for many years. He translated Menzel's *German Literature* (3 vols., 1840); *Classical Studies* (1843); Guyot's *The Earth and Man* (1849); *Selections from Prof. Popkin with Memoir* (1852); wrote *Life of William Eaton* for Sparks's *American Biographies* (1853); and prepared a revised edition of Smith's *History of Greece* (1855); and *Selections from Modern Greek Writers* (1856). His *Familiar Letters from Europe* was published posthumously (1864); and *Greek, Ancient and Modern,* lectures before the Lowell institute, Boston, (1867). While *en route* for Washington to attend a meeting of the regents of the Smithsonian institution, he died in Chester, Pa., Feb. 26, 1862.

C. C. Felton

FELTON, George Hurlburt, educator, was born in Granville, Mass., Sept. 7, 1846; son of George D. and Louisa M. (Hurlburt) Felton; and grandson of Stephen Felton of New Salem, Mass., and of Arvey Hurlburt of Sandisfield, Mass. He was graduated from Brown, A.B., 1869, and from the University of the city of New York, M.D., 1878. He was a teacher at Suffield, Conn., 1869–70, and at Hampden, Conn., 1870–71; a student at the Rochester theological seminary, 1871–72, and a teacher at North Scituate, R.I., 1872–74, at Foxboro, Mass., 1874–75, and at Hightstown, N.J., 1876–77. He engaged in the practice of medicine at Haverhill, Mass., 1878–80, at Lynn, Mass., 1881–82, and became city physician at Lynn in 1882. He removed to St. Paul, Minn., and practised medicine there, 1882–85, and at Granby, Mass., 1885–86. He was the normal principal at Leland university, New Orleans, La., in 1887, and professor of materia medica at New Orleans university, 1889–98.

FENN, Harry, illustrator, was born at Richmond, Surry, England, Sept. 14, 1840. He was educated in England until about 1858, when he went to Italy and studied art. In 1860 he visited America to make sketches, proposing to remain only six months, but decided to make that country his permanent residence. His first work to gain special notice was the illustrating of the original edition of Whittier's "Snow Bound," the appearance of which volume marked a departure in book illustrating in America. His next important work appeared in the successive numbers of "Picturesque America," followed by "Picturesque Europe" and "Picturesque Palestine, Sinai and Egypt." The illustrations were drawn from nature and the selection of scenery and places kept him travelling for seven years. He was afterward engaged in illustrating articles in the leading American magazines. He was one of the founders of the American water-color society and contributed each year to its exhibitions.

FENNER, Arthur, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, R.I., in 1745; son of Arthur and Mary (Olney) Fenner. He was appointed by the town of Providence a member of the "Committee of Inspection," recommended by the Continental congress, and which held its first meeting in the chamber of the town council,

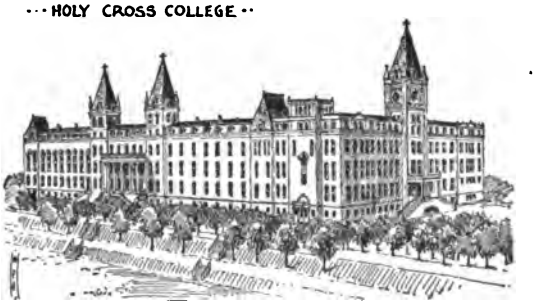
Dec. 24, 1774. For many years he was clerk of the court of common pleas in Providence, and was governor of the state of Rhode Island, 1790–1805. He died in Providence, R.I., Oct. 15, 1805.

FENNER, James, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, R.I., Jan. 22, 1771; son of Gov. Arthur Fenner. He was graduated from Brown with the highest honors of his class in 1789 and for several years was a representative in the Rhode Island general assembly. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1805 and held the seat during the two sessions of the 9th congress, 1805–07, when he resigned to accept the office of governor of Rhode Island, in which capacity he served, 1807-11, 1824–31 and 1843–45. He was presidential elector, 1821 and 1837; and president of the Rhode Island constitutional convention, 1842. In November, 1792, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Sylvanus and Freelove (Whipple) Jenckes. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Brown in 1825. He died in Providence, R.I., April 17, 1846.

FENTON, Lucien Jerome, representative, was born near Winchester, Ohio, May 7, 1844; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Smith) Fenton; grandson of Jeremiah and Rosanna (Lawrence) Fenton, and of Barnabas and Elizabeth (Rees) Smith. His first ancestor in America was Samuel Fenton. He attended the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and the Ohio university at Athens. On Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in the 91st Ohio regiment and served until disabled by a gunshot wound at the battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. He held various offices in the town and county, and in 1880 was appointed to a position in the custom house at New Orleans, La. In 1884 he organized the Winchester (Ohio) bank. He was appointed a trustee of Ohio university in 1892, and in the same year was a delegate to the Republican national convention. He was a Republican representative from the 10th district of Ohio in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99.

FENTON, Reuben Eaton, governor of New York, was born in Carroll, Chautauqua county, N.Y., July 1, 1819; son of George W. Fenton. He attended the district school and Fredonia academy, studied law in Jamestown, N.Y., and in 1839 established himself as a country merchant. He afterward added to his business that of a dealer in lumber. He was colonel of the 162d regiment, N.Y. state militia, was supervisor of the town of Carroll, 1846–52, and in 1859 was elected to the state assembly as a Democrat. He was a representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55, and voted against his party on the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This cost his re-election in 1854, but in 1856 he was elected to the 35th congress by the new Republican party, and he was re-elected to the successive congresses including the 38th, serving 1857–65. He was governor of the state of New York, 1865–69, and U.S. senator as successor to Edwin D. Morgan, from March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1875. He was chairman of the commission appointed by President Hayes to take part in the international monetary conference at Paris, France, 1878–79. He was president of the First national bank of Jamestown, N.Y., and helped to establish the Swedish orphanage there. He was married in 1838 to Jane, daughter of John Frew. She died in 1840, and in 1844 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Joel Scudder of Victor, N.Y. Their son, Reuben Eaton Fenton, succeeded to the business of his father. Governor Fenton died at Jamestown, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1885.

FENWICK, Benedict Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Md., Sept. 3, 1782. He was descended from the Fenwicks of Fenwick Tower, Northumberland, England. His first ancestor in America, Cuthbert Fenwick, was a prominent jurist of Maryland. His cousin, Edward Dominic Fenwick (1768–1832), was a pioneer Dominican missionary. Benedict was educated at Georgetown college, 1793–1805, and at the College of St. Sulpice, 1805–08. He was ordained to the priesthood at Georgetown, D.C., March 12, 1808, and was stationed at St. Peter's church, New York city, 1808–17. He visited Thomas Paine during his last illness at the urgent request of the dying man. He founded the New York literary institute and made the plans and designs for St. Patrick's cathedral, of which he began the erection in Mulberry street. In 1816 he was made vicar-general



and in 1817 was president of Georgetown college and rector of Trinity church, Georgetown, D.C. He was sent to Charleston, S.C., in 1818, to reconcile differences between the French and English Catholics in the diocese and on his return to Georgetown in 1822 he was appointed procurator general of the Society of Jesus in the United States. On Nov. 1, 1825, he was consecrated at Baltimore, Md., by Archbishop Marechal, bishop of the diocese of Boston, which at that time embraced the whole of the territory of New England, but had only four churches. He opened parochial schools in Boston, built the convent and

academy of St. Benedict in Charlestown and made a visitation of his diocese in 1827, organizing congregations and marking out sites for churches. He provided missionaries and churches for the Indians and witnessed rapid progress in their civilization. By 1831 he had erected seventeen new churches, but under considerable opposition and persecution. In 1834 the convent at Charlestown was burned by a mob during the night, but the nuns escaped without injury. He founded the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., in 1843, and at his death his diocese contained fifty prosperous churches, an orphan asylum and numerous parochial schools, academies and colleges. In 1835–36 he was administrator *sede vacante* of the diocese of New York. His brother Enoch was also a Roman Catholic priest. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 11, 1846.

FENWICK, Edward Dominic, R.C. bishop, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., Aug. 19, 1768, a descendant from Cuthbert Fenwick. Catholic schools being prohibited in Maryland, young Fenwick was sent to Europe where he was educated by the English Dominicans who had established a college at Bornheim, Belgium, near Antwerp. He entered the college Dec. 24, 1784, and received the Habit there Sept. 4, 1788. He completed his course at the theological seminary conducted by the Dominicans; was made professor at the college, and after his ordination at Ghent, Belgium, in June, 1793, procurator of the house. When the French invaded Flanders in 1794 he was imprisoned and threatened with death but was released on his proving himself an American citizen. He thereupon went to England, entered the convent of the Dominicans and while there determined to introduce the order into the United States. He prevailed upon some of their members to accompany him home. The general of the order aided him and made him superior of the colony and on arriving in Baltimore he placed himself under the direction of Bishop Carroll who advised him to work in the west, so in need of missionaries. He purchased a

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, CIN. O.

farm in Washington county, Ky., from his own means and in 1806 with his three companions established the "Convent of St. Rose of the Order of Preachers." Determined to extend his missionary work into Ohio, he resigned his position as provincial and made long journeys in the wilderness, at first having only three Catholic families in the centre of the state. They had not seen a priest for ten years. He afterward visited Ohio from St. Rose twice every year and new acquisitions were made to the church at each visit. In 1819 he built in Cincinnati, Ohio, the first Roman Catholic church in the state and followed it with churches at Somerset, Zanesville, Lancaster, St. Barnabas, Rehoboth, St. Patrick and distant places on the frontier. When, through the advice of Bishop Flaget, the new diocese of Cincinnati was created June 19, 1821, Father Fenwick was appointed its first bishop. He was consecrated at St. Rose by Bishop Flaget Jan. 13, 1822. He went to Europe in 1823 for financial aid for his impoverished diocese. Leo XII. presented him with a tabernacle, at the time the finest in the United States. He also gave him candlesticks, chalice and other articles for the altar of his new cathedral and 12,000 Roman crowns to defray the expenses of his journey. He returned with a large fund and in 1826 began the building of the cathedral. In 1829 he attended the first provincial council at Baltimore. He introduced the Sisters of Charity in his diocese and the Poor Clares, the third order of St. Dominic. He founded on Oct. 17, 1831, the Atheneum, subsequently St. Xavier's college in Cincinnati. He visited the Indians in the northwest territory and at Mackinaw selected two members of the tribe to be trained for the priesthood, sending them to Rome to be educated. While ministering to the sick during the cholera epidemic he was stricken, and died at Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1832.

FENWICK, John R., soldier, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1780. He was educated in England, entered the service of the United States as lieutenant of marines in 1799, and was promoted captain in that corps in 1809. In December, 1811, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of light artillery, and served in the war of 1813. At the assault on Queenstown Heights, Oct. 13, 1812, he was wounded and made prisoner. On March 18, 1813, he was brevetted colonel for gallant conduct on the Niagara frontier and on the same date was made adjutant-general of the army with the rank of colonel. When the troops were disbanded, June 1, 1815, he was restored to his former rank of lieutenant-colonel of light artillery in the regular army. He was made colonel of the 4th artillery, May 8, 1822, and brevetted brigadier-general, March 18, 1823. He died at Marseilles, France, March 19, 1842.

FERGUSON, Colin, educator, was born in Kent county, Md., Dec. 8, 1751; the son of Scotch immigrants. He acquired his education in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and on his return to America in 1782 became a teacher in the academy of the Rev. Dr. William Smith at Chestertown, Md., which upon the organization of Washington college in June, 1782, was merged into that institution. Mr. Ferguson was made vice-president of the college and subsequently professor of languages, mathematics and natural philosophy, and in 1789 he succeeded Dr. Smith to the presidency. In 1804 when the college was deprived of an appropriation from the state he resigned his office and retired to his farm in Kent county. While connected with Washington college he studied theology and was ordained a priest by Bishop Seabury, Aug. 7, 1785. He was rector of St. Paul's parish, Kent county, Md., during the remainder of his life. He was a delegate to the Episcopal general convention in 1789 which adopted the constitution of the church. The honorary degrees of A.M. and D.D. were conferred upon him by Washington college in 1783 and 1787 respectively. He died in Kent county, Md., March 10, 1806.

FERGUSON, Henry, educator, was born in Stamford, Conn., April 18, 1848; son of John and Helen (Morewood) Ferguson. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, A.B. 1868, A.M., 1875, and was ordained a deacon in the P.E. church in 1872, and a priest in 1873. He was rector of Christ church, Exeter, N.H., 1872–78; of Trinity church, Claremont, N.H., 1878–81, and in 1883 accepted the chair of history and political economy in Trinity college. In 1886 he was elected a member of the American historical association, and of the American economic association. He was married in 1874 to Emma, daughter of the Rev. Frederic Gardiner of Middletown, Conn. He published: *Four Periods in the Life of the Church* (1895); and *Essays on American History* (1895).

FERGUSON, Robert Gracey, educator, was born at Dry Run, Franklin county, Pa., Feb. 16, 1842; son of James and Mary A. (Doyle) Ferguson. He was graduated from Jefferson college in 1862 and served in the U.S. army as 2d lieutenant in the signal corps, 1863–64. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Monongahela, April 12, 1865; was ordained pastor by the presbytery of Big Spring, Oct. 17, 1866, and was pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Mercersburg and Cove, Pa., 1866–74, and at Butler, Pa., 1874–84. In 1884 he was elected president and professor of mental and moral science at Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa., which institution is under the direction of the United Presbyterians.

FERGUSON, Samuel David, fourth missionary bishop of the missionary jurisdiction of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, and 139th in succession in the American Episcopate, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 1, 1842; son of Edward and Roseine Elizabeth Ferguson. His parents were of African birth and emigrated to Liberia in 1848. He was educated in the mission schools under Bishop John Payne, became a teacher in 1862, studied theology, and was ordained deacon Dec. 28, 1865, and priest, March 15, 1868. He was assistant rector of St. Mark's parish, Harper, 1865–68 and rector, 1868–97. He was chosen president of the standing committee, business agent of the mission and superintendent of the Cape Palmas orphan asylum and girl's school. He was elected missionary bishop of the West African mission, April 24, 1884, to succeed the Rt. Rev. Charles Clifton Penick who resigned in October, 1883. He was consecrated in Grace church, New York city, June 24, 1885, by Bishops Lee, Stevens, Littlejohn, Starkey and Potter and after a few months' travel in the United States in the interest of the work, he returned to Cape Palmas, where he assumed the duties of his bishopric. He received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon in 1885 and that of D.C.L. from Liberia college in 1893.

FERGUSON, Wilbert, educator, was born at Richwood, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1857; son of William H. and Sarah (Main) Ferguson, and grandson of William and Rhoda (Leonard) Ferguson and of Eleazer and Margaret (Cole) Main. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1879; was assistant editor and publisher of the Richwood *Gazette*, 1879–82; assistant professor of ancient languages at Adrian college, Mich., 1882–83, and professor of Greek in the same college, 1883–94, spending the years 1890 and 1891 in study at the University of Leipzig, Germany. In 1894 he was appointed acting professor of Greek in the Illinois Wesleyan university and in 1895 was elected to the full chair.

FERNALD, Charles Henry, naturalist, was born on Mt. Desert Island, Maine, March 16, 1838; son of Eben and Sophronia (Wasgatt) Fernald; grandson of Tobias and Comfort (Tarr) Fernald, and of Davis and Sarah (Hadlock) Wasgatt, and a descendant of Dr. Renald Fernald, surgeon of

the Piscataqua colony, who came from England and settled in Portsmouth, N.H., about 1630. His father was a farmer and a ship owner. His early life was spent at the old homestead, known as "St. Sauveur," one of the first French settlements on the coast of Maine. From 1854 to 1859 he followed the sea. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the navy, where he spent three years in the South Atlantic squadron. During this time he completed his collegiate studies, and on returning home he pursued a course in zoölogy under Louis Agassiz, and later studied and travelled extensively in Europe. He was principal of the academy in Litchfield, Maine, 1865–66; of the academy in Houlton, Maine, 1866–71; filled the chair of natural history in the Maine state college at Orono, 1871–86, and was elected professor of zoölogy in the Massachusetts state agricultural college at Amherst, in 1886. Upon the establishment of the Hatch experiment station in connection with this college, he was appointed the entomologist and took charge of the insectary in connection with his other duties. He made a study of the microlepidoptera or small moths, of which he gathered the largest private collection in the world. He published numerous papers on insects in the scientific journals of America and Europe, and prepared a monograph of the tortricidæ of the world, and a monograph of the pyralidæ of North America. He was elected a member of many scientific societies in the United States and Europe. He received from Bowdoin college the honorary degree of A.M. in 1871, and from the Maine state college that of Ph.D. in 1887. He published: *Catalogue of the Tortricidæ of North America* (1882); *Butterflies of Maine* (1884); *Grasses of Maine* (1885); *Sphingidæ of New England* (1886); *Orthoptera of New England* (1888); *Crambidæ of North America* (1896); *Pterophoridæ of North America* (1898).

C. H. Fernald

FERNALD, Chester Bailey, author and playwright, was born in Charlestown, Mass., March 18, 1869; son of Frank Lysander and Mary Elizabeth (Remick) Fernald; grandson of William Salisbury and Sarah Ann (Hanscom) Fernald, and a direct descendant of Dr. Renald Fernald, who landed at Kittery, Maine, 1626–30, and settled in Portsmouth, N.H., about 1630; and also of Andrew Pepperell of Kittery. His father, a prominent naval constructor, built the U.S.S. *Maine* and other U.S. vessels. The son attended various preparatory schools in Philadelphia, Pa., Somerville, Mass., and Washington, D.C., and matriculated at Harvard in 1889, but did not enter. He travelled extensively in the United States, was for four years engaged in ship draughting under his father, and was Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, 1893–94. On June 12, 1896, he was married to Josephine Harker, a native of San Francisco, and a graduate of Vassar college. He is the author of numerous contributions to the leading periodicals; and published: *The Cat and the Cherub* (1896), which was dramatized and had a long run, *The Yellow Burgee* (1898) and *The Moonlight Blossom*, a Japanese romantic comedy.

FERNALD, Henry Torsey, educator, was born in Litchfield, Maine, April 17, 1866; son of Charles Henry and Maria E. (Smith) Fernald, and grandson of Eben and Sophronia (Wasgatt) Fernald. He was graduated from the University of Maine, S.B., 1885, S.M., 1888, and from Johns Hopkins university, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1890. He was elected a member of the Society of naturalists; the American morphological society, and the Association of economic entomologists. He devoted special attention to economic entomology and was state zoölogist of Pennsylvania, 1898–99. He was professor of zoölogy in the Pennsylvania state college, 1890–99, and in 1899 was made professor of entomology in the Massachusetts agricultural college, and associate entomologist of the Massachusetts Hatch experiment station.

FERNALD, James Champlin, author, was born in Portland, Maine, Aug. 18, 1838; son of Judge Henry B. and Mabel (Collins) Fernald; grandson of Anthony Fernald of Portland, and a descendant of Dr. Renald Fernald, who settled in Portsmouth, N.H., about 1630. He was graduated at Harvard in 1860 and at the Newton theological institution in 1863. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church, Rutland, Vt., in 1864 and was pastor at various places in Maine and Ohio for twenty years. He was married first, April 29, 1869, to Mary B. Griggs of Rutland, Vt., who died June 7, 1870; and secondly, June 18, 1873, to Nettie S. Barker of McConnellsville, Ohio. He edited synonyms, antonyms and prepositions in the Standard dictionary; was editor-in-chief of the *Student's Standard Dictionary* and of the *Standard Intermediate Dictionary* and for a time editor of the *Homiletic Review*. His published works include: *Economics of Prohibition* (1889); *The New Womanhood* (1891); *English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions* (1894); *The Spaniard in History* (1899); *The Imperial Republic* (1899).

FERNALD, Merritt Caldwell, educator, was born in Levant, Maine, May 26, 1838; son of Robert and Roxana (Buswell) Fernald; grandson of Dimon and Margery (Fernald) Fernald, and a descendant of Dr. Renald Fernald, who came from England and settled in Portsmouth, N.H., about 1630. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1861; was principal of Gould's academy, Bethel, 1861–63; taught in other academies, 1863–64; pursued special studies in chemistry and mineralogy at Harvard, 1864–65; was principal of the Houlton (Maine) academy, 1865–66; principal of the Foxcroft (Maine) academy, 1866–68; professor of mathematics and physics in the Maine state college, Orono, 1868–79, acting president, 1868–71, and president, 1879–93. In 1896 he became professor emeritus of philosophy in the University of Maine. He was married Aug. 24, 1865, to Mary Lovejoy Heywood of Bethel, Maine. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin in 1881.

FERNOW, Bernard Eduard, forestry expert, was born in Inowraclaw, province of Posen, Prussia, Jan. 7, 1851; son of Edward and Luise (Nordman) Fernow. He was graduated at the gymnasium at Bromberg; entered the profession of forestry, following the regular prescribed courses for government service and also studying law at the University of Koenigsberg. He served his year in the army during the Franco-German war, 1870–71, and became lieutenant of the reserves. In 1876 he immigrated to America and engaged in metallurgical business and as a consulting forest engineer. He was married in 1879 to Olivia Reynolds of Brooklyn, N.Y. He served as secretary of the American forestry association (formerly congress), 1883–87, and from 1887 as chairman of its executive committee. He was made chief of the division of forestry of the department of agriculture at Washington in March, 1886, and continued in that office for thirteen years, when in 1898 he became director of the State college of forestry at Cornell university, the first institution of its kind in the United States. He was made an honorary LL.D. by the State university of Wisconsin in 1897. He was made a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science; a life member of the American institute of mining engineers; an honorary curator of the National museum; an honorary member of the Scotch arboricultural association; of the Academy of science of St. Petersburg; of the Pennsylvania forestry association, and an active member of various scientific societies of the United States. He is the author of many official reports, bulletins and other publications of professional or propagandist character, establishing the science of forestry in the United States. He organized especially the most comprehensive investigations in timber-physics.

B. E. Fernow

FERNOW, Berthold, historian, was born in Inowraclaw, Province of Posen, Nov. 28, 1837; son of Edward and Bertha (de Jachman) Fernow. His father was royal Prussian privy councillor and his mother a sister of Vice-admiral de Jachman. He studied at the Pædogogium of Our Lady, a royal Protestant gymnasium at Magdeburg, Saxony, 1849–56, and at the gymnaseum, Bromberg, 1856–58. He studied agriculture, 1858–60; was in the military service, 1860; emigrated to America in 1862 and enlisted in the 4th Missouri cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant in the 3d U.S. colored troops and in the year 1864 served as topographical engineer on the staff of Gen. John P. Hatch in the operations against Charleston, S.C., and of Gen. Israel Vodges in Florida. After the war he joined the New York commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He became a farmer in New Jersey and in 1875 was appointed by John Bigelow, secretary of state of New York, keeper of the Dutch colonial historical records at the State library, Albany, N.Y. His service to the state gained for him election to various historical societies of the United States. He edited, compiled and translated Vols. XII., XIII., and XIV. of *Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York, 1877–85;* also *Records of New Amsterdam (New York), 1652–1674* (1897); edited Vol. I. of the New York State Archives, *New York in the Revolution* (1887); wrote *Albany and its place in the History of the United States* (1887); *The Ohio Valley in Colonial Days,* and contributed historical, biographical and genealogical articles to various state and county histories and cyclopædias.

Berthold Fernow

FERREE, Barr, art critic, was born in Philadelphia, Pa.; son of Samuel Patterson and Annie Appleton (Drown) Ferree, and grandson of James Barr Ferree. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, B.S. in 1884. He became an architect and was made an instructor in architecture and president of the department of architecture of the Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences in 1898. He was secretary of the National sculpture society; honorary and corresponding member of the Royal institute of British architects; corresponding member of the Academie d'Aix-en-Provence of France, and also of the Société archéologique du Midi de la France, Toulouse, and the Société archéologique d'Eure-et-Cher, Chartres, France. He organized the Pennsylvania society of New York, and was made its first secretary. He became interested in popular movements in art and a writer and lecturer on art subjects.

FERRELL, William, meteorologist, was born in Bedford county, Pa., Jan. 29, 1817. He became interested in astronomy in his boyhood and could predict eclipses with almost absolute precision. By his own efforts he acquired a college education, studying at Franklin college for two years and receiving his degree from Bethany college, Va., in 1844. He taught in Liberty, Mo., 1844-46; in Southern Kentucky, 1846–53; and in Nashville, Tenn., 1853–57. Meanwhile he devoted his leisure to the study of higher mathematics and astronomy and contributed occasionally to scientific periodicals. In 1857 he became assistant in the office of the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac*, Cambridge, Mass. In 1867 he was appointed an assistant on the coast survey, having charge of the tidal observations, resigning in 1882 to accept the chair of meteorology in the signal office in Washington, D.C. The maxima and minima tidal-predicting machine, described in Appendix No. 10 of the *Report of the Coast and Geodetic Survey* of 1883 was invented by him. He was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1868; was an associate fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and an honorary member of the meteorological societies of Austria, London, and Germany. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. His published writings comprise over fifty papers, including *Motions of Fluids and Solids relative to the Earth's Surface* (1859); *Determination of the Moon's Mass from Tidal Observations* (1871); *Converging Series Expressing the Ratio between the Diameter and the Circumference of a Circle* (1871); *Meteorological Researches:* Part I., *On the Mechanics and the General Motions of the Atmosphere* (1877). Part II., *On Cyclones, Tornadoes and Waterspouts* (1888), and Part III., *On Barometric Hypsometry and the Reduction of the Barometer to Sea Level* (1882); *Temperature of the Atmosphere and the Earth's Surface* (1884); a textbook *On the Recent Advances in Meteorology* (1886); and *A Popular Treatise on the Winds* (1889). He died in Maywood, Kan., Sept. 18, 1891.

FERRERO, Edward, soldier, was born in Granada, Spain, Jan. 18, 1831. His parents were natives of Italy who emigrated to America in 1833. His father, an Italian patriot, was a friend of Argenti, Avozzana, Garibaldi and others and entertained the political refugees from Italy at his home in New York city. Edward was educated in the public schools, and became teacher of dancing in the U.S. military academy and of private classes in New York. He was a member of the militia and in 1861 had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the summer of 1861 he recruited the 51st N Y. volunteer regiment at his own expense and led it at the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, N.C. His conduct won for him the command of a brigade. At the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, he greatly distinguished himself, and also in covering the retreat of Pope at Chantilly on the following day. He fought at South Mountain where after the death of Reno he commanded a brigade, and at Antietam where he received promotion to the rank of brigadier-general while on the battle-field, Sept. 17, 1862. He led 1700 men into the fight at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and lost 570 in killed and wounded. He was ordered to the Mississippi, and at Vicksburg his brigade was part of the 9th army corps. He pursued Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, defeating him at Jackson, Miss., running up his brigade flag to the top of the staff on the dome of the state capitol, May 13, 1863, before it was fired. He was with Burnside at Knoxville where he commanded a division during the siege, Nov. 17 to Dec. 4, 1863, and his defence of Fort Saunders, December 4, against an assault by Longstreet's veterans, compelled that commander to retire. He commanded a division of colored troops at Petersburg. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers Dec. 2, 1864, and was mustered out Aug. 24, 1865. He conducted the Lenox lyceum in New York, and afterward was employed in the Metropolitan museum of art. He died in New York city, Dec. 11, 1899.

FERRIER, Edsall, educator, was born in Warwick, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1831; son of Joseph and Hannah (Edsall) Ferrier; grandson of Robert Ferrier; and of Huguenot ancestry. He was graduated at Lafayette in 1854, Latin salutatorian, and received his A.M. degree in course. He pursued his theological course at Princeton, 1854–57, and was ordained, May 10, 1858, by the presbytery of Hudson. He was pastor at Amity, N.Y., 1858–60; at Florida, N.Y., 1860–65; professor of English language and literature at Washington and Jefferson college, 1865–66; Graeff professor of English language and vice-president, Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, 1866–72; and pastor at Mauch Chunk, Pa., 1873–83. He was president of the alumni association of Lafayette college, and received from that institution the degree of D.D. in 1881. In 1893 he accepted the chair of Hebrew at Lafayette college, and in 1897 the chair of logic and moral philosophy in the same institution, holding also the chair of Hebrew.

FERRIS, Isaac, educator, was born in New York city, Oct. 9, 1798; son of John and Sarah (Watkins) Ferris; grandson of Gilbert and Sarah (Fowler) Ferris; and a descendant of Jeffrey Ferris. He was graduated from Columbia with the first honors in 1816, his college course having been interrupted by a year's service in the war of 1812. He was instructor in Latin at Albany

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

academy, 1816–17; attended the Associate theological seminary, New York city, 1817–18; and the seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1818–20. He was ordained to the Reformed Dutch ministry in 1820 and was pastor at New Brunswick, N.J., 1821–24, at Albany, N.Y., 1824–36, and in New York city, 1836–53. He was organizer of the Rutgers female institute, New York city, its first president, 1839–56, and was subsequently connected with the Ferris institute. In 1852 he became chancellor of the University of the city of New York, holding also the chair of moral philosophy and the evidences of revealed religion. He resigned in 1870 and was elected chancellor emeritus. He was a corporate member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, 1830–32; the organizer and corresponding secretary and later president of the Board of foreign missions of the Reformed Dutch church; chairman of the distributing committee of the American Bible society, 1847–73; a founder of the Y.M.C. association of New York city in 1852; president of the New York Sunday-school union, 1837–73; and a member of the New York historical society. He was thrice married: first in 1820 to Catharine A., daughter of Richard Burchan, secondly, in 1839, to Sarah J., daughter of John Crygier; and thirdly, in 1850, to Letitia, daughter of Abraham G. Storm. He received the degree of D.D. from Union in 1833 and that of LL.D. from Columbia in 1853. His published writings include *Domestic Christian Education* (1835); *Ecclesiastical Characteristics of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church* (1848); and numerous sermons and addresses. He died at Roselle, N.J., June 16, 1873.

FERRIS, John Mason, editor, was born in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1825; son of the Rev. Isaac and Catharine Ann (Burchan) Ferris. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1843; attended the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N.J., 1846–49, and was ordained a minister in the Reformed Dutch church in 1849. He was pastor at Tarrytown, N.Y., 1851–54; at Chicago, Ill., 1854–62, and at Grand Rapids, Mich., 1862–65. He was a professor in the Western theological seminary of the Reformed church in America, at Holland, Mich., 1864–65, corresponding secretary of the Board of foreign missions of the Reformed Dutch church, New York city, 1865–83; and treasurer of the board, 1886. In 1881 he became editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*. He was married first in 1850 to Mary E., daughter of Michael Schoonmaker, and secondly, in 1871, to Anna M., daughter of Judge G. L. Martense. Rutgers conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1867.

FERRIS, Morris Patterson, lawyer, was born in New York city, Oct. 3, 1855; son of Isaac and Letitia (Storm) Ferris and grandson of John and Sarah (Watkins) Ferris. His father was chancellor of the University of the city of New York, 1852–70. The son entered the University in the class of 1874, and was graduated from the law department in 1876. He practised his profession in New York city and also engaged in literary work on the lines of historical and genealogical research. He was elected president of the Yonkers historical and library association; secretary of the New York state historical association; registrar of the Society of the war of 1812; Sons of the Revolution; a member of the Society of colonial wars; the American historical association; the Huguenot society, the Order of

foreign wars; the New York genealogical and biographical society; the Long Island historical society; treasurer and counsel of the Society of American authors; member of the Westchester County bar association; attorney-general of the Order of the founders and patriots; secretary of the Sons of the Revolution and a member of several other organizations. He was married, Sept. 4, 1879, to Mary Lanman, daughter of Col. John de Peyster and Marianna Chandler (Lanman) Douw of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and they had three children: Mary Van Rensselaer, Morris Douw and Van Wyck.

FERRISS, Orange, representative, was born in Glens Falls, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1814. He attended the University of Vermont, but was not graduated· was admitted to the bar of Warren county, N.Y., in 1840; was surrogate of the county, 1841–45; and judge, 1851–63; he was a representative from the 16th New York district in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1867–71. Subsequently he was a judge of the U.S. court of claims and an auditor in the U.S. treasury department. He received the degree of A M. from the University of Vermont in 1868. He died in Glens Falls, N.Y., April 11, 1894.

FERRY, Elisha Peyre, governor of Washington, was born in Monroe, Mich., Aug. 9, 1825. He attended the common schools, removed to Waukegan, Ill., in 1840; was admitted to the bar at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1845 and practised at Waukegan. He was presidential elector in 1852 and 1856; mayor of Waukegan, 1859; member of the Illinois constitutional convention, 1861; state bank commissioner, 1861–63; a member of the staff of Governor Yates, 1861–63; and after the war was appointed one of the direct-tax commissioners for the state of Tennessee. In 1869 he removed to Washington Territory where he was surveyor-general and in 1872 was appointed governor by President Grant, holding this office until 1880 when he removed to Seattle. In 1867 he gave up his law practice and became president of the Puget Sound national bank. On Oct. 1, 1889, he was elected governor of the state of Washington and served until 1893. He died in Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14, 1895.

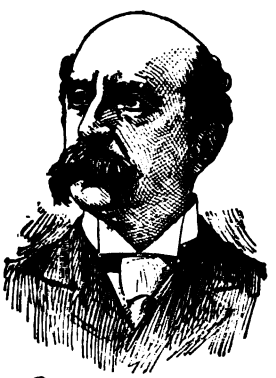
FERRY, Orris Sandford, senator, was born in Bethel, Conn., Aug. 15, 1823. His father was a hat manufacturer, and intended the son to succeed to the business. A trial proving this course inexpedient, he was prepared for college and was graduated from Yale in 1844. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practised in Norwalk. He was made lieutenant-colonel in the state militia in 1847; a judge of probate in 1849, and was elected by the American party a state senator in 1855 and 1856. He was district attorney for Fairfield county, 1857–59; an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 35th and 37th congresses, a representative in the 36th congress, and a member of the committee of thirty-three on the relations of the seceding states. He entered the volunteer army as colonel of the 5th Connecticut regiment, served with General Banks in Maryland, and on March 17, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general, serving in Shields's division, and afterward in Peck's. He served throughout the civil war, and in 1866 was elected by the legislature of Connecticut U.S. senator, and was re-elected in 1872 by a coalition of the Democrats and liberal Republicans. He voted against the civil rights bill, for the impeachment of President Johnson, May 16, 1868, and supported General Grant for the presidency in 1872. He died in Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 21, 1875.

FERRY, Thomas White, senator, was born in Mackinac, Mich., June 1, 1826; son of the Rev. William Montague and Amanda (White) Ferry. His father was born in 1769, graduated at Union college in 1821, was a missionary in Michigan after 1821, establishing a school at Mackinac, and afterward engaged in the lumber business at Grand Haven, becoming wealthy and leaving to benevolent objects at his death in 1867, $120,000. Thomas was educated at the public school and engaged in the lumbering business at Grand Haven. He was county clerk; a state representative, 1850–56; state senator in 1856; delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention of 1860; and delegate to the Loyalist's convention, Philadelphia, 1866. He was a representative in the 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1865–71, and re-elected to the 42d congress but did not take his seat, having been elected a U.S. senator to succeed Senator Howard and taking his seat, March 4, 1871. He was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate, March 9th and 19th and Dec. 20, 1875, and was acting vice-president of the United States from the death of Vice-President Wilson, Nov. 22, 1875, until March 4, 1877. In the absence of President Grant he presided at the opening of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876, and delivered the address. He also presided at the impeachment trial of Secretary Belknap and at the sixteen joint meetings of congress, and during the electoral count, 1876–77. He was re-elected U.S. senator, Jan. 17, 1877, and was president *pro*

tempore of the senate, March 5, 1877, Feb. 26, 1878, April 17, 1878 and March 3, 1879. In 1883 he was again a candidate before the state legislature for re-election to the U.S. senate and after balloting from January 16th to March 17th, Thomas W. Palmer was elected. He died in Grand Haven, Mich., Oct. 14, 1896.

FESS, Simeon Davidson, educator, was born near Lima, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1861; son of Henry and Barbara Fess, and of Swiss descent. He was graduated from the Ohio normal university, Ada, Ohio, in 1889, serving as tutor during 1887–89. On his graduation he was appointed professor of history in the university, and in 1893, after completing the law course and receiving the degree of LL.B., he was placed in charge of the law department. He was married in 1890 to Eva Candas, daughter of Capt. B. A. Thomas of Rushville, Ohio. He acquired considerable distinction as a lecturer, and in 1888–89 delivered lectures on Abraham Lincoln, W. E. Gladstone, and "The Swords of Grant and Lee." His published works include: *A Compendium of United States History* (1891); *Outlines of Physiology and Hygiene* (1893).

FESSENDEN, Francis, soldier, was born in Portland, Maine, March 18, 1839; son of William Pitt and Ellen Maria (Deering) Fessenden, and grandson of Gen. Samuel Fessenden. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1858, became a lawyer, and at the outbreak of the civil war was appointed a captain in the 19th U.S. infantry, May 14, 1861. He was on recruiting duty, 1861; commanded a company in the army of the Cumberland, January to April, 1862; was severely wounded at Shiloh, April, 1862, was colonel of the 25th Maine volunteers, 1862–63, and commanded a brigade in the defences of Washington, D.C. He was colonel of the 30th Maine veteran infantry from September, 1863, to May, 1864. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 10, 1864, and was with Gen. N. P. Banks in the Red River expedition, taking part in the battle of Sabine Cross-Roads, Pleasant Hill and Monett's Bluff. He led the assault and lost a leg at the last-named battle, receiving for his gallantry the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., July 6, 1864. He was also brevetted major on the same date for his services at Shiloh.



Francis Fessenden

He was made major general of volunteers, Nov. 19, 1865, and commanded the 1st infantry division, department of West Virginia. He was subsequently assigned to the 1st veteran corps. He was on the Wirtz military commission from August to October, 1865, president of a court of inquiry, and of a military commission, from November, 1865, to March, 1866, and in the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands in 1866. He declined the appointment of lieutenant-colonel, 45th U.S. infantry, in August, 1866. He was transferred to the 28th infantry on the reorganization of the army and was retired from the regular army on his own application, Nov. 1, 1866, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was also brevetted colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general, U.S. army. He was mayor of Portland, Maine, in 1876, and practiced law in that city after his retirement from the army. He was married in 1862 to Ellen Winslow, daughter of Edward Fox of Portland, Maine.

FESSENDEN, James Deering, soldier, was born in Westbrook, Maine, Sept. 28, 1833; son of William Pitt and Ellen Maria (Deering) Fessenden. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1852 and practised law in Portland, Maine. He was married in 1856 to Frances Cushing Greeley. He enlisted a company of volunteers in the civil war and was commissioned captain of the 2d U.S. sharpshooters, Nov. 2, 1861. He served on the staff of Gen. David Hunter, 1862–63, and engaged in the operations on the Carolina coast. He was promoted colonel of volunteers in 1862, and organized and commanded the first regiment of colored troops in May, 1862, but the government then refused to accept such service. He was transferred to the army of the Tennessee in 1863, and was under Hooker in the campaigns of Chattanooga in 1863, and Atlanta in 1864. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 8, 1864, was ordered to report to General Sheridan in the valley of Virginia and took part in the battle of Cedar Creek in October, 1864. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and served in South Carolina until mustered out. He was appointed register in bankruptcy in 1868, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1872–74. He died in Portland, Maine, Nov. 18, 1882.

FESSENDEN, Reginald Aubrey, electrical engineer, was born in Bolton, Quebec, Canada, Oct. 6, 1866; son of Elisha Joseph and Clementina (Trenholm) Fessenden; and grandson of Elisha and Susan (Tibbetts) Fessenden, and of Norman and Mary (Ridley) Trenholm. The Fessendens of Canterbury, England, immigrated to America in 1641 and settled in Cambridge, Mass., and the Trenholms were of Stockholm, Sweden, Burton, England and Virginia. He was prepared for col-

lege at De Veaux college school, Suspension Bridge, N.Y., and Trinity college school, Port Hope, Ontario, Canada. He matriculated at Bishop's college, Lennoxville, province of Quebec, but was prevented from graduating by continued ill health. He was mathematical master, Bishop's college school, 1881–84; principal of Whitney institute, Bermuda, 1884–86; engineer, Edison machine company, New York, 1886; head chemist, Edison laboratory, 1887–90; electrician, Westinghouse company, Newark, N.J., 1891–92; professor of physics and electricity, Purdue university, 1892–93; and professor of electrical engineering, Western university of Pennsylvania, 1893–99. He was elected a member of the American institute of electrical engineers in 1886; was a member of the institute's International committee on standards of light and illumination, 1894; was secretary of the Engineers' society of western Pennsylvania, 1896–99; director of the Academy of science, Carnegie institute, Pittsburg, Pa., member of the British association for the advancement of science, and of the American association for the advancement of science. He was married in 1890 to Helen May Trott, a descendant of one of the early governors of Bermuda. He contributed to scientific journals, papers on cohesion, molecular physics and general physics and engineering (1885–99).

FESSENDEN, Samuel, lawyer, was born in Fryeburg, Maine, July 16, 1784; son of the Rev. William (Harvard, 1768) and Sarah (Clement) Fessenden; grandson of William (Harvard, 1737) and Mary (Palmer) Fessenden; great-grandson of William and Martha (Wyeth) Fessenden, and great²grandson of Nicholas and Margaret (Cheney) Fessenden who emigrated from Kent county, England, about 1674, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. His father, William Fessenden. (A.M Harvard,1771), was the first minister at Fryeburg, judge of probate, and representative in the state legislature of Massachusetts, and died in 1805. Samuel was graduated at Dartmouth in 1806, was admitted to the bar in 1809, and practised at New Gloucester. He was married in 1813 to Deborah Chandler of New Gloucester. He was a member of the general court of Massachusetts, 1814–16, and a state senator, 1818–19. He was major-general of the 12th division, Massachusetts militia, 1819–33. He removed to Portland in 1822, and was an acknowledged leader in the state of the Federalist party, a representative in the Maine legislature in 1825–26, and an early anti-slavery advocate. He declined to be considered for the presidency of Dartmouth in 1828, and was defeated as the candidate of the Liberal party for governor of Maine in 1847, and for representative in congress in 1848. Bowdoin gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1846. He died in Portland, Maine, March 13, 1869.

FESSENDEN, Samuel Clement, representative, was born in New Gloucester, Maine, March 7, 1815, son of Gen. Samuel and Deborah (Chandler) Fessenden. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834 and at Bangor theological seminary in 1837. He was pastor of the 2d Congregational church, Rockland, Maine, 1837–56, editor and proprietor of the *Maine Evangelist*, 1856–58, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was judge of the municipal court of Rockland and a representative in the 37th congress, 1861–63. He was on the board of examiners of the U.S. patent office, 1865–79, and U.S. consul to St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, 1879–81. His son Joshua Abbe, born Feb. 15, 1841, was appointed sergeant, 1st Maine cavalry in September, 1861; 2d lieutenant, U.S. cavalry in March, 1862; 2d lieutenant, 5th U.S. artillery Sept. 6, 1862; was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallant services at Stone's River, Dec. 3, 1862, and captain for gallant services at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; was promoted captain, 5th U.S. artillery June 26, 1882, and retired in 1896. Another son, Samuel, born April 12, 1847, was 2d lieutenant, 5th Maine battery in 1864, 1st lieutenant, 7th Maine battery in 1865; became a distinguished lawyer at Stamford, Conn., and a leader of the Republican party in that state, and was for many years a member of the Republican national committee. Samuel C. Fessenden died in Stamford, Conn., April 18, 1882.

FESSENDEN, Thomas Amory Deblois, representative, was born in Portland, Maine, Jan. 23, 1826; son of Gen. Samuel and Deborah (Chandler) Fessenden. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1845, and became a leading lawyer at Lewiston, Maine. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1856; an aide on the staff of Governor Morrill in 1858; a representative in the Maine legislature, 1860, and county attorney. He was elected a representative from the Auburn district to the 37th congress to fill the unexpired term of Representative Charles W. Walton, and served through the third session of that congress, when he was succeeded by James G. Blaine. He died in Lewiston, Maine, Sept. 28, 1868.

FESSENDEN, Thomas Green, author, was born at Walpole, N.H., April 22, 1771; son of the Rev. Thomas Fessenden. His father (1739–1813) was

graduated from Harvard in 1758; was pastor at Walpole, N.H., 1767–1813; and published: "The Science of Sanctity" (1804); and "The Boston Self-styled Gentlemen-Reviewers Reviewed" (1806). The son was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1796, A.M., 1799. While an undergraduate he wrote "Jonathan's Courtship" which attracted attention in America and was also published in England. He studied law and contributed frequently to current literature. In 1801 he went to England and by a series of unfortunate investments became penniless. He returned to America in 1804 and engaged in journalism in Boston, Mass., and in New York city. In 1812 he removed to Bellows Falls, Vt., and practised law until 1815, when he accepted the editorship of the Brattleboro, Vt., *Reporter*. He returned to Bellows Falls in 1816 and edited the *Intelligencer* there until 1822, when he founded in Boston, *The New England Farmer*. His published works include: *Original Poems; Democracy Unveiled* (1806); *Pills, Poetical, Political and Philosophical, etc.* (1809); *American Clerk's Companion* (1815); *The Ladies' Monitor* (1818); and *Laws of Patents* (1822). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1837.

FESSENDEN, William Pitt, senator, was born in Boscawen, N.H., Oct. 16, 1806; son of Gen. Samuel Fessenden. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1823 and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practised at Bridgton, Bangor and Portland, Maine, successively. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1832, 1840, 1845–46 and 1853, declined a nomination as representative in the 22d and 26th congresses, was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1840, was a Whig representative in the 27th congress, 1841–43, and at the close of his term resumed the practice of law. He was a delegate to the Whig national conventions of 1848 and 1852, was elected a U.S. senator as an anti-slavery Whig by a Democratic legislature in 1853, as successor to James Ware Bradbury, and was re-elected in 1859 and again in 1865. He opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, spoke on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in 1856, denounced the Lecompton constitution of Kansas in 1858 and severely criticised the ruling of the U.S. supreme court in the Dred Scott case. He was a member of the peace congress of 1861, was chairman of the finance committee in the senate during the civil war and opposed the legal tender act. When Secretary Chase resigned the treasury portfolio in 1864, President Lincoln appointed Senator Fessenden secretary of the U.S. treasury. He resigned his seat in the U.S. senate and the remainder of his term was filled out by the appointment of Nathan Allen Farwell. On accepting his new office, Secretary Fessenden announced that no more greenbacks would be issued, and appealed to the people to take the seven-thirty loan devised by him and which proved popular. Gold, which when he was nominated as secretary was selling at 280, fell first to 225 when he accepted the portfolio, and then gradually to 150 in March, 1865, when he resigned the treasurership to take his seat in the senate, to which he had been re-elected. He was again made chairman of the finance committee, and also chairman of the joint committee on reconstruction, of the celebrated report of which he was the author. He opposed the impeachment of President Johnson in 1868, and voted "not guilty" upon the articles. This brought upon him the indignation of his party, who would not accept his reasons for the vote, and his great popularity at once waned. Public opinion, however, in later years, upheld his action. His last public service was rendered in 1869, when he advocated the payment of the public debt in gold and did much by his voice to strengthen the public credit. He was married in 1832 to Ellen Maria, daughter of James and Almira (Ilsley) Deering and granddaughter of Nathaniel and Dorcas (Milk) Deering. He had four sons: James Deering (1833–1882); William Howard (born May 5, 1835, died Sept. 21, 1898); Harvard law school, 1860, honorary A.M. from Bowdoin, 1865, lawyer in Portland, Maine, and in Riverside, Cal.; General Francis (born in 1839); and Samuel (born Jan. 6, 1841), who was graduated from Bowdoin, 1861, became 1st lieutenant of the 2d Maine battery and acting aide to Brig.-Gen. Z. B. Tower, was mortally wounded at 2d Bull Run, and died at Centreville, Va., Sept. 1, 1862. Senator Fessenden was a regent of the Smithsonian institution, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1858 and from Harvard in 1864, and was a trustee of Bowdoin college, 1860–69. He died at Portland, Maine, Sept. 8, 1869.

W. P. Fessenden

U.S. SENATE CHAMBER.

FETTEROLF, Adam Herman, educator, was born in Upper Providence township, Montgomery County, Pa., Nov. 24, 1841; son of Gideon and

Elizabeth (Hunsicker) Fetterolf. He attended Freeland seminary, Collegeville, Pa., and after teaching in the public schools, he returned to Freeland seminary in 1862 as professor of mathematics. In 1865 he became principal of that institution, which was incorporated into Ursinus college in 1869 and continued in his charge till 1870. He was principal of Andalusia seminary in Bucks county, Pa., 1871–80; vice-president of Girard college, Philadelphia, Pa., 1880–83; and in the latter year was chosen president of that institution. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Lafayette college in 1866, that of Ph.D. by the same institution in 1879 and that of LL.D. by Delaware college in 1886.

A. M. Fetterolf

FEUCHTWANGER, Lewis, chemist, was born in Fürth, Bavaria, Jan. 11, 1805. He was graduated from the University of Jena with the degree of M.D. in 1827 and two years later removed to New York city where he practised his profession and also conducted a German pharmacy, the first to be opened in that city. He introduced into the United States the alloy called "German Silver." In 1837 he was permitted by the government to issue a quantity of nickel one-cent pieces to demonstrate his theory that nickel was a desirable metal for use in small coins. Subsequently a number of nickel three-cent pieces were issued but were not circulated. He was a diligent collector of minerals and a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals. He published: *A Popular Treatise on Gems* (1838); *Elements of Mineralogy* (1839); *Treatise on Fermented Liquors* (1858); and *Practical Treatise on Soluble or Water Glass* (1870). He died in New York city, June 25, 1876.

FEW, Ignatius A., educator, was born in Columbia county, Ga., April 11, 1789, son of Capt. Ignatius Few, a Revolutionary soldier. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, studied law, served as colonel in the war of 1812, and practised law, 1815–28. He was an itinerant minister in the South Carolina and Georgia M. E. conferences, 1828–35, and in 1837 was active in founding Emory college and was its first president, 1837–39. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan university in 1838, and was a delegate to the general conference of 1844. He died in Athens, Ga., Nov. 28, 1845.

FEW, William, senator, was born in Baltimore county, Md., June 8, 1748; a direct descendant from William Few, who came to America with William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. He removed with his parents to North Carolina in 1758 and there acquired his education chiefly through his own efforts. In 1776 he removed to Georgia and at once identified himself with public affairs. He was a representative in the Georgia legislature in 1777, 1779, 1783 and 1793; a member of the executive council, 1777; and in 1778 engaged in the expedition conducted by General Howe and Governor Houstoun for the subjugation of East Florida. He was elected surveyor-general of Georgia in 1778, and in the same year was appointed commissioner of confiscated estates and senior justice of Richmond county. In 1779 he became lieutenant-colonel of the county militia and was actively engaged in resisting the advance of Colonel Campbell upon Augusta, in guarding the frontiers of Georgia and in resisting the predatory attacks of the British, Tories and Indians He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780–82 and 1785–88. He assisted in reconstructing the state government of Georgia in 1781; was admitted to the bar in Savannah in 1784; was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention for revising the constitution of the United States in 1787; and in 1788 was a member of the Georgia convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1788 he was elected a United States senator, and drew the short term, serving from March 4, 1789, to March 2, 1793. In 1796 he was appointed a judge of the second judicial circuit of Georgia. He removed to New York city in 1799, and in 1801–04 was a member of the general assembly of New York. In 1804 he was appointed commissioner of loans. He was an alderman, 1813–14; director of the Manhattan bank, 1804-14, and president of the city bank, 1814. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Albert Chrystie, at Fishkill-on-Hudson, N.Y., July 16, 1828.

FEWKES, Jesse Walter, ethnologist, was born in Newton, Mass., Nov. 14, 1850; son of Jesse and Susan Emeline (Jewett) Fewkes, and grandson of Benjamin Fewkes of Nottinghamshire, England. He was graduated at Harvard in 1875, and received the degrees of Ph.D. and A.M. in natural history in 1877. He was a student of zoölogy at Leipzig and Villa Franca, 1877–80; and was assistant in the Museum of comparative zoölogy, engaged in special research, 1880–89. He studied marine zoölogy at the Newport marine laboratory for seven consecutive summers, and visited Dry Tortugas, the Bermuda Islands and Santa Barbara, Cal., for the same purpose. During the summer of 1889 he was attached to the Station Zoölogique at

Roscoff, France. In 1891 he became deeply interested in the study of primitive religion, especially the ritual of the Moqui Indians. In order better to appreciate this subject he acquired their language and was initiated into one of their priesthoods. In 1892–93 he represented the Hemenway expedition in the historical exposition at Madrid and was honored with the decoration "Isabel la Catolica" grade of knight. In 1893 he received from King Oscar of Sweden a gold medal "Litteris et Artibus" for discoveries in archæology. He was invited in the summer of 1895 to conduct archæological exploration in Arizona for the Smithsonian institution, and in that year and the two following made large collections, the most interesting specimens of which were placed on exhibition in the National museum. In 1898 he was appointed ethnologist in the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian institution. He was married in 1883 to Florence Gorges Eastman, who died in 1888; and again in 1893 to Harriet O., daughter of James E. Cutler of Cambridge, Mass. He was elected a member of several European and American scientific societies, and was editor of the *American Journal of American Ethnology and Archæology*. He is the author of many articles on marine zoölogy and anthropology.

FICKLEN, John Rose, teacher, was born near Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 14, 1858; son of Joseph B. and Ann E. (Fitzhugh) Ficklen of Stafford county, Va., and of Scotch and English descent. He was a student at Randolph-Macon college two years, and continued his studies in Paris and Berlin one and one-half years. He received the degree of B.Let. from the University of Virginia in 1879; was assistant professor of ancient languages at the Louisiana state university, 1879–80, and professor of history and political science at Tulane university, New Orleans, La., from 1886. He was vice-president of the Louisiana historical society; corresponding member of the Minnesota historical society; and secretary of the Louisiana historical society, 1894–97. He was elected to a membership in the American historical association in 1895, to the executive committee of the Southern historical association in 1896, and to the Round Table club of New Orleans, 1897. He was married Dec. 28, 1886, to Bessie M. Alexander. He is the author of *History of Louisiana*, with Grace King as joint author (1893); *An Outline History of Greece* (1895); *A Brief History of New Orleans* (1895).

FICKLIN, Joseph, mathematician, was born at Winchester, Ky., Sept. 9, 1833. He was graduated at the Masonic college, Lexington, Mo., in 1858. He was principal of the high school of Trenton, Mo., 1854–59; professor of mathematics in the Female college, Bloomington, Ill., 1859–60; professor of mathematics in the Christian female college, Columbia, Mo., 1864–65; and professor of mathematics, astronomy and mechanical philosophy in the University of Missouri, 1865–79; after that holding the chair of mathematics and astronomy until his death. The University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1874 and that of LL.D. in 1884. He published: *The Complete Algebra and Key* and *Algebra Problems and Key* (1874); *First Lessons in Arithmetic; Elementary Arithmetic; Table-Book and Primary Arithmetic; Practical Arithmetic; National Arithmetic, with a Key*, and *Elements of Algebra* (1881). He died in Columbia, Mo., Sept. 6, 1887.

FICKLIN, Orlando B., representative, was born in Kentucky, Dec. 16, 1808; son of William and Elizabeth Kenner (Williams) Ficklin, natives of Virginia. He received a good English education in the schools of Kentucky and Missouri, studied one year at Princeton college, Caldwell county, Ky., was graduated from the Transylvania law school in 1830 and began practice in Mt. Carmel, Ill. He removed to Charleston, Ill., in 1837. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1834, 1838 and 1842; attorney for the Wabash circuit in 1835; a representative in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1843–49 and the 32d congress, 1851–53. In the 30th congress he was the colleague of Abraham Lincoln. He was colonel of militia in 1853, after which he engaged in law practice and in farming. He was a presidential elector in 1856. He died in Charleston, Ill., May 5, 1885.

FIELD, Allen Wescott, jurist, was born in La Salle, Ill., Nov. 20, 1853; son of Wescott R. and Bethia (Bates) Field; grandson of Robert Field of Chester, Vt., and a descendant of Thomas Field of Providence, R.I., who settled in Rhode Island in 1667. Allen W. removed to Osage, Iowa, with his parents in 1858 and to Lancaster county, Neb., in 1863. He attended school at Tabor, Iowa, and was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1877. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1883–85, and was speaker of the house in 1885. He was appointed city attorney of Lincoln in 1886 and district judge in 1887–95. He was Republican candidate for United States senator in 1899. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Nebraska in 1885.

FIELD, Benjamin Hazard, philanthropist, was born in Yorktown, N.Y., May 2, 1814; son of Hazard and Mary (Bailey), grandson of John and Lydia (Hazard), great-grandson of Anthony and Hannah (Burling), great[2] grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Bowne), great[3] grandson of Anthony and Susannah, great[4] grandson of Robert and Elizabeth (Tayler) Field of Bayside, Flushing, N.Y., 1630; and great[6] grandson of William and Susan (Midgley) Field of Halifax, N.S. (married 1591). He attended an academy at North Salem, N.Y., and in 1831 removed to New York city, where he was employed in the office of his uncle, whom he succeeded in 1838. He retired from business in 1875 and interested himself in philanthropic work. He was one of the founders of the Home for incurables in Fordham, and was its president until he died. He was also president of the New York eye and ear infirmary, of the New York historical society; vice-president of the American society for the prevention of cruelty to children; a founder and president of the New York free circulating library; a director of the Roosevelt hospital, the American museum of natural history, the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and other charitable organizations. He erected a building for and supported a public high school in his native town for many years. He died in New York city, March 17, 1893.

FIELD, Caroline Leslie, author, was born in Milton, Mass., Nov. 10, 1853; daughter of Seth D. and Adeline Dutton (Train) Whitney; granddaughter of Moses and Rebecca (Dunbar) Whitney and of Enoch and Adeline (Dutton) Train; and a descendant of John and Elinor Whitney of Watertown, Mass. She was educated at Milton, chiefly at home, and was married to James Alfred Field Oct. 13, 1875. She resided in New Jersey and at Guilford, Conn., for several years, and in 1893 removed to Milton, Mass. She is the author of: *High Lights* (1885); *The Unseen King, and Other Verses* (1887); *Nannie's Happy Childhood* (1899).

FIELD, Cortlandt de Peyster, philanthropist, was born in New York city, Dec. 28, 1839; son of Benjamin Hazard and Catharine M. Van Cortlandt (de Peyster) Field; and grandson of Hazard and Mary (Bailey) Field. He was graduated from Columbia in 1859 and took an extra two years' course under Professors McCullough and Joy in a class which was the beginning of the school of mines. He then entered into business as merchant and banker. In 1887 he gave to Peekskill, N.Y., as a monument to his mother, a public library which he endowed and furnished. In 1887 he endowed with $20,000 the Field home, founded and built by him for aged, infirm and respectable poor persons at Fieldhome, in Yorktown, Westchester county, N.Y. St. Catharine's church, named for his mother, was founded by Mr. Field in 1888 and maintained at his expense from its beginning, as well as the industrial schools attached to it. He also increased the endowment of the Field home. He became a member of the New York historical society, the Society library, the St. Nicholas society, the New York academy of sciences, the National academy of design, the Museum of natural history, and of many other organizations.

FIELD, Cyrus West, projector of the ocean telegraph, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 30, 1819; son of the Rev. David Dudley and Submit (Dickinson) Field, and grandson of Captain Timothy Field and of Captain Noah Dickinson, officers in the American Revolution. He was educated at the village school and when fifteen years old began mercantile life as a clerk in the store of Alexander T. Stewart in New York city. In 1838 he became a travelling salesman for his brother, Matthew D. Field, who had a paper-mill at Lee, Mass., and in 1840 he established a paper-mill at Westfield, Mass. In October, 1840, he became junior partner in the commission paper house of E. Root & Co., in New York city. In December, 1840, he was married to Mary Bryan Stone of Guilford, Conn. In the spring of 1841 his firm failed and he set about to pay the debts and reinstate himself in business. He so far succeeded that in 1853 he paid off all the old indebtedness with seven per cent interest, left $100,000 remaining in the business and retired with what was considered at that time an ample fortune. He made a tour in South America, 1853–54, for the benefit of his health. An English telegraph engineer, Frederic W. Gisborne, under the patronage of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Mullock of Newfoundland, had organized the Newfoundland electric telegraph company to establish telegraphic communication between Liverpool, Eng., and the west coast of Ireland and between New York and Newfoundland, the message to be carried across the ocean on fast-sailing vessels. This project had failed for want of means and Gisborne came to New York in January, 1854, to embark more capital in the project. Mr. Field became interested in the scheme through his brother, Matthew D., who was a civil engineer

and encouraged the project. It was necessary to form submarine connection between Cape Breton and Newfoundland and this led Field to exclaim "If between these two points why not between Newfoundland and Ireland?" and the Atlantic cable was then first conceived. With Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized and obtained chartered rights for the New York, Newfoundland and London telegraph company and the incorporators subscribed $1,500,000 to the stock. For thirteen years Mr. Field devoted his entire time to the project, visiting Europe thrice each year, watching the manufacture and testing of cables and obtaining subscriptions from capitalists, concessions from Parliament, and advice from leading electricians and engineers. The Atlantic telegraph company was formed with a capital of $1,750,000, Mr. Field personally purchasing one-fourth of the capital stock and selling three-fourths to English capitalists. In 1858 after one unsuccessful trial a cable was laid, but after a few days it suddenly became useless. The civil war interfered with the immediate continuance of the project, but in 1866 the *Great Eastern*,

after one partial failure, safely deposited a larger cable on the "telegraph plateau" or bed of the ocean. The cable of 1865, which had parted in mid-ocean, was repaired and the Atlantic cable was a success. The congress of the United States voted Mr. Field a gold medal and the thanks of the nation; the prime minister of England declared that only the fact of his alienship prevented his receiving the highest honors in the power of the British government to give; the commissioners of the Paris exposition of 1867 gave him the grand medal, the highest prize they had to bestow; kings decorated him, and states and cities vied with each other in doing him honor. While Mr. Field was employed with the cable his firm in the paper business failed in 1857, his warehouses were destroyed by fire in 1859, and the panic of 1860 forced him to compromise with his creditors. He again paid off his obligations and before the successful accomplishment of his projected scheme he had placed himself in good financial standing with the world. He afterward directed his energies toward projected submarine telegraphs between India, China, the Sandwich Islands, Australia and San Francisco, between the United States, Cuba, South America, and toward the solution of the question of rapid transit in New York city. He accomplished the construction of the New York elevated railroad and on May 16, 1877, owned a majority of the stock and was elected its president. Having demonstrated the practicability of the project and its value as a money-earner he was mercilessly robbed by his associate, to whom he trusted the control of the enterprise during his absence in Europe, and he was left during his declining years with a few shares of ocean telegraph stock and the semblance of ownership of his home, "Ardsley-on-the-Hudson," but even this was of no material benefit to his heirs. Severe domestic afflictions added to the distress of his closing days. His medals, decorations, plate, letters of congratulation and paintings, the souvenirs of his successful accomplishment in ocean telegraphy, were deposited in the Metropolitan museum of art, New York city, and he was honored by election to fellowship in various learned societies in both Europe and America. Williams college conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1859 and that of LL.D. in 1875. He died at Ardsley, near Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., July 12, 1892.

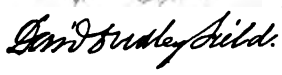
FIELD, David Dudley, clergyman, was born in East Guilford, Conn., May 20, 1781; son of Capt. Timothy and Anna (Dudley) Field. His first American ancestor, Zachariah Field, emigrated from England about 1631 and settled in the colony of Plymouth, Mass. Zachariah's son Ebenezer removed to Guilford, Conn., and his son David died there in 1770. David's son, Captain Timothy, an officer of the American army during the Revolution, was the father of David

THE FIELD PLACE, STOCKBRIDGE

Dudley, who was graduated at Yale in 1802, paying his way through college by teaching school, was licensed to preach by the association of New Haven east in 1803 and received his M.A. degree from Yale in 1805. He had charge of the church at Somers in 1803, and while there was married

to Submit, daughter of Capt. Noah Dickinson, an officer under Putnam in the French and Indian war and also in the war of the Revolution. He was ordained April 11, 1804, as pastor of the Congregational church at Haddam, Conn., and served that congregation for fourteen years. He resigned his charge in 1818 and made a missionary tour through the wilderness of western New York, under direction of the Missionary society of Connecticut. He was installed pastor of the church at Stockbridge, Mass., in August, 1819, as successor to Dr. Stephen West, and remained there eighteen years. He returned to Haddam in 1836 and was pastor of his old congregation until 1844, when they divided and he took charge of a new church formed at Higganum, and in 1851 retired from the ministry. He passed his declining years at Stockbridge, Mass. He served for a time as vice-president of the Connecticut historical society, and was also a corresponding member of the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania historical societies. He visited Europe in 1848 with his son Stephen. Williams college conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1837. Of his seven sons, six lived to maturity and gained national fame—David Dudley, lawyer; Jonathan Edwards, legislator; Stephen Johnson, jurist; Cyrus West, merchant; Matthew, civil engineer, and Henry Martyn, author. He published: *History of the County of Berkshire* (1829); *History of the County of Middlesex* (1839); *History of Pittsfield* (1844); and *Genealogy of the Brainard Family* (1857); besides numerous sermons and addresses. He died in Stockbridge, Mass., April 15, 1867.

FIELD, David Dudley, lawyer, was born in Haddam, Conn., Feb. 13, 1805; son of the Rev. David Dudley and Submit (Dickinson) Field, and grandson of Capt. Timothy Field and of Capt. Noah Dickinson, officers in the American army during the Revolution. He was graduated at Williams in 1825 and was admitted to the New York bar in 1828. His labors in the direction of law reform largely influenced legislation in his adopted state and shaped constitutional amendments. He was a member of the commission on practice and procedure in 1847 that formed the code of procedure introduced in February, 1848, and enacted into law their first report in April, 1848, and the entire code of civil and criminal procedure in four instalments completed January, 1850. Most of the states of the union followed New York in adopting this system, and England and the English colonies, including India, made it the basis of new judicature acts. Field's criminal procedure was also adopted by the legislatures of at least half the states. In 1857 he was appointed by the state of New York the head of a commission to prepare a political code, a penal code and a civil code designed to supersede the unwritten or "common" law. The work of the commission was completed in 1865, and covered the entire province of American law. The penal code was adopted by the state, and other states drew largely from the civil code, California and Dakota adopting the entire scheme. In 1866 at a meeting of the British association for the promotion of social science he introduced a scheme for the revision of the general law of nations. In 1872 he presented to the social science congress the result of seven years' labor devoted to the formulation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which attracted the attention of jurists and was translated into French, Italian and Chinese. This plan, which included the settlement of disputes between nations by arbitration rather than war, resulted in the formation in 1873 at Ghent of an institute of international law, an association formed to promote the principles of arbitration and to reform and codify existing laws, and Mr. Field was made its first president. He was originally a Democrat, but when the question of the perpetuation of slavery became uppermost as a political issue he supported the Republican party in 1856, 1860 and 1864. In the electoral dispute of 1876 he again took part with the Democrats and was a representative in the 44th congress to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Representative Smith Ely as mayor of New York city. In 1890 he presided at the great peace convention in London. He published: *Letters on the Reform of the Judiciary System* (1839); *The Reorganization of the Judiciary* (1846); *What Shall be Done with the Practice of the Courts? Shall it be Wholly Reformed? Questions Addressed to Lawyers* (1847); *The Electoral Votes of 1876: Who should count them, what should be counted and the remedy for a wrong count* (1877); *Suggestions Respecting the Revision of the Constitution of New York* (1867); *Draft Outlines of an International Code* (1872, 2d ed., 1876); *Speeches and Arguments before the Supreme Court of the United States, and Miscellaneous Papers* (2 vols., 1884); and *American Progress in Jurisprudence*, prepared for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago (1893). He died in New York city, April 18, 1894.



FIELD, Edwin Stanton, musician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1869; son of Charles Jacob and Claire Sarah Jane (West) Field. He

was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving a certificate of proficiency from the department of music in 1888 and the degree of Bachelor of Music in 1897. He became professor of modern languages in the New York military academy. Besides many hymns, sonatas, nocturnes, and rondos, he composed: *Jubilate Deo* for chorus and solos (1888); *Kyrie Eleison* (1889); *Psalm CXVII.* for chorus and solos (1891); cantata, *The Fountain of Living Waters*, for chorus, solos and orchestra (1897); and a series of glees (1898) including *Hats Off! The Flag is Passing By*, dedicated to and composed for the cadets of the New York military academy.

FIELD, Eugene, poet, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3, 1850; son of Roswell Martin and Frances (Reed) Field, both natives of Windham county, Vt. His mother died in 1856 and he was brought up by his cousin, Miss Mary Field French of Amherst, Mass. In 1865 he entered the private school of the Rev. James Tufts, Monson, Mass., and matriculated at Williams college in 1868, but left on the death of his father in 1869 to accompany his guardian, Prof. John William Burgess, to Galesburg, Ill., where he attended Knox college for two years. He afterward studied for one year at the University of Missouri. In 1872 he visited southern Europe, and in May, 1873, he became a reporter on the St. Louis *Evening Journal*. He was married in October, 1873, to Julia Sutherland Comstock of St. Joseph, Mo. He was a city editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette*, 1875–76; editorial writer on the St. Louis *Morning Journal* and the St. Louis *Times-Journal*, 1876–80; managing editor of the Kansas City *Times*, 1880–81; managing editor of the Denver *Tribune*, 1881–83; and special writer on the Chicago *Record* from 1883 until his death. He wrote and published his first bit of verse in 1879; it was entitled "Christian Treasures." Ten years later he began suddenly to write verse frequently, meanwhile having written many short stories and tales. In 1889 ill health compelled him to visit Europe and he spent fourteen months in England, Germany, Holland and Belgium. After his death his daughter, Mary French Field, gave readings from his poems in many of the principal cities in the United States. The following is a list of his published writings: *Denver Tribune Primer* (1882); *The Model Primer* (1882); *Culture's Garland* (1887); *Little Book of Western Verse* (1889); *Little Book of Profitable Tales* (1889); *Echoes from the Sabine Farm* (1891); *With Trumpet and Drum* (1892); *Second Book of Verse* (1892); *Holy Cross and Other Tales* (1893); *Dibdin's Ghost* (1893); *First Editions of American Authors* (1893); *Facts, Confessions and Observations* (1894); *Love Songs of Children* (1894); *Tribute to the Memory of Ruth C. Gray* (1894); *Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac* (1896); *The House* (1896); *Songs and Other Verse* (1896); *Second Book of Tales* (1896); *Auto-Analysis* (1896); *Field Flowers, Eugene Field Monument Souvenir* (1897); and *Lullaby Land* (1897). He died at Buena Park, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4, 1895.

Eugene Field

FIELD, Henry Martyn, educator, was born in Brighton, Mass., Oct. 3, 1837. He was graduated at Harvard in 1859 and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1862. He was acting assistant surgeon in the volunteer army, 1862–63, and practised medicine in New York city, 1864–67, and at Newton, Mass., 1867–72. He was assistant professor of materia medica in Dartmouth college, 1870–71; professor, 1871–87; and was elected professor of therapeutics in 1887. He received an honorary M.D. degree from Dartmouth in 1881. He published *A Memorial of Dr. Peaslee* (1879), and *Evacuant Medication* (1888).

FIELD, Henry Martyn, editor and author, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., April 3, 1822; son of the Rev. David Dudley and Submit (Dickinson) Field, and grandson of Captain Timothy Field and of Captain Noah Dickinson, officers in the American Revolution. He was graduated at Williams in 1838, studied theology and was installed pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Mo., in 1842. Resigning in 1847, he spent over a year in Europe and was in Paris at the Revolution in 1848, and stood in front of the Tuileries when it was being sacked by the mob. Returning to America he was settled over the Congregational church in West Springfield, Mass., 1851 to 1854, when he removed to New York, where he had purchased half of *The Evangelist* and afterward purchased the other half, becoming sole proprietor and editor. He travelled much abroad and wrote many books, the first of which was "The Irish Confederates, a History of the Rebellion of 1798," that appeared in 1851, and the next, "Summer Pictures from Copenhagen to Venice," in which he described a visit to Europe in 1858. In 1875–76 he made a journey round the world, which was the subject of two volumes, "From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn," and "From Egypt to Japan." In the autumn of 1881 he went abroad again, and in the following spring made a second visit to Egypt, and crossed the Desert to Mount Sinai, living in tents and riding on camels, and re-

turned by "the great and terrible wilderness" to the Holy Land: which altogether furnished material for three volumes, that appeared one after the other, at intervals of two or three years, viz: "On the Desert," "Among the Holy Hills," and "The Greek Islands and Turkey after the War." His next route of travel was in another direction, to the southwest corner of Europe, to Spain and Gibraltar, from which he crossed over into Africa, an excursion which he repeated several years later, and out of which came three books: *Old Spain and New Spain* (1890); *Gibraltar* (1892); and *The Barbary Coast;* while home topics were treated in *Blood Is Thicker Than Water*, and *Bright Skies and Dark Shadows*, both giving his impressions of the southern states after the civil war; followed by *Our Western Archipelago*, in which he pictured Alaska as he saw it in the summer of 1894.

Henry M. Field.

FIELD, James Gavin, lawyer, was born at Walnut, Culpeper county, Va., Feb. 24, 1826; son of Judge Lewis Yancey and Maria (Duncan) Field; grandson of Daniel Field and of Charles Duncan, and a descendant of Sir John Field of England. He acquired a classical education, engaged in mercantile business in Fairfax, Va., taught school and became clerk to Major Hill, paymaster in the U.S. army, with whom he went to California in 1848 and was employed in the pay department of the United States army. He was one of the secretaries of the California constitutional convention in 1850. He returned to Virginia in October, 1850, studied law with his uncle, Judge Richard H. Field, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was the commonwealth's attorney of Culpeper county, Va., 1859–61. He entered the Confederate army as a private and rose to the rank of major, serving on the staff of Gen. A. P. Hill, 1861–65. He was wounded at Cold Harbor and lost his leg at the battle of Slaughter Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862. He was attorney-general of Virginia, 1877–82, when he retired to a farm in Albemarle county. He was the People's party candidate for vice-president of the United States in 1892 on the ticket with James B. Weaver for President and received 22 electoral and 1,041,028 popular votes.

FIELD, Kate, author, journalist, lecturer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1838; daughter of Joseph M. and Eliza (Riddle) Field. Both parents were actors and persons of culture and refinement. The first paternal American ancestor, Mathew Field, came from Ireland, the family having come originally from Warwickshire, England. Mathew Field was noted for his benevolence and was called "the saint." His property was confiscated in 1798 and he removed to America, settling in Baltimore, at that time the Mecca of the Roman Catholics. He became a publisher and brought out the first American Catholic almanac. He left two sons, Matthew, a poet, and Joseph, the actor, poet, journalist and story writer. Joseph M. Field founded in St. Louis, Mo., the *Reveille* which he edited for some years and also had his own theatre in St. Louis, and in Mobile. He died in the latter city in 1856 at the age of forty-five. His wife died at sea in 1871. Their daughter, Kate (baptized Mary Katherine Keemle Field), at the age of nine corresponded with her parents in French and for recreation copied French poetry. She wrote for newspapers before she was fifteen, and at that age was placed in a seminary near Boston. A little later she was sent to Florence, Italy, where she was under the care of Isa Blagden, Mrs. Browning's devoted friend. Through this companionship, Mrs. Browning became deeply attached to the young girl and often had her at her home, Casa Guidi. She was taught Latin by Walter Savage Landor, from whom she received a portfolio of valuable drawings from the old masters. She inspired a warm friendship from George Eliot; and Vedder painted her portrait, which is placed in the Museum of fine arts, Boston. Miss Field developed as a writer of comedies, an exceptional press correspondent, a musician, a poet, a dramatic critic, and a lecturer who was also an orator. She passed most of her life in America although through various years she was in London, Paris and Italy, and she made two trips to Alaska. An injury resulting from a fall from a horse impaired her voice and ended her preparations for the lyric stage. She turned to the drama, to literary work and the lecture platform. She made her début on the English stage under the name of Mary Keemle and played for two years in London and the provinces with a fair degree of success; but when she appeared at Booth's theatre, New York, in 1876, to make her American début

Kate Field.

as "Peg Woffington," an attack of stage fright came over her and she soon after abandoned the stage. She wrote from Paris and London for the New York *Tribune* and *Herald*, and contributed to the leading magazines, 1860–80. In 1878 she assisted Professor Bell to introduce his telephone in London, singing through it for the Queen and writing editorials on the subject for the London *Times* and other leading journals. In 1881 she founded a co-operative dress association in New York, mainly to extend employment to women. The enterprise failed after two years' trial, causing Miss Field some financial loss. In 1883–84 she visited Salt Lake City where she made a study of the special phases of Mormonism, and this knowledge became the basis of her popular lectures on the subject, delivered in every state in the United States, 1885–90. She appeared before a congressional committee to relate her observations and views. This led to legislation intended for the extermination of polygamy. In 1890 she founded *Kate Field's Washington*, a national review. In its columns she agitated the subject of free art and secured the remission of the duty. For this achievement the French government decorated her with the "Palms of the Academy" and conferred upon her the title of "Officier de l'Instruction publique." In the spring of 1895 she accepted a commission from the *Times-Herald* of Chicago to visit Hawaii and study the conditions. She sailed from San Francisco, Nov. 14, 1895, and her letters from Hawaii were eagerly read. She secured the first press interview ever granted by President Dole and her letters to the *Times-Herald* were read in cabinet meetings in Honolulu. Exposure in a storm brought on pneumonia which caused her death. Her body was brought to San Francisco and there cremated and the ashes deposited by the graves of her parents in Mount Auburn cemetery near Boston, Mass. Her friend and biographer, Lilian Whiting, placed over her grave a cross of the purest Italian marble bearing the inscription "Kate Field," and the lines

> "Spirits are not finely touch'd
> But to fine issues,"

and her own favorite words "Pax Vobiscum." Her books are *Planchette's Diary* (1868); *Adelaide Ristori* (1868); *Mad on Purpose*, a comedy (1868); *Pen Photographs from Charles Dickens's Readings* (1868); *Hap-Hazard* (1873); *Ten Days in Spain* (1875); *History of Bell's Telephone* (1878); *Life of Fechter* (1882); and her review, *Kate Field's Washington* (8 vols). She died in Honolulu, Hawaii, May 19, 1896.

FIELD, Marshall, merchant, was born in Conway, Mass., in August, 1835; son of John and Fidelia (Nash) Field. He grew up on a farm receiving a common school and academic education. At the age of seventeen he entered upon a mercantile career as clerk in a dry goods store at Pittsfield, Mass., but in 1856 removed to Chicago and secured employment with Messrs. Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.; in 1860 was admitted into partnership, the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., and still later Farwell, Field & Co. The last named firm was dissolved and that of Field, Palmer & Leiter organized in 1865. Mr. Palmer having retired in 1867, the firm was continued under the name of Field, Leiter & Co., until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired, and the concern became known as Marshall Field & Co. The growth of the business of this establishment is shown by the fact that, whereas its sales amounted before the fire to some $12,000,000 annually, in 1895 they aggregated $40,000,000. Mr. Field's business career was remarkable for its success in a city famous for its successful business men and the vastness of their commercial operations. He was a generous and discriminating patron of important public enterprises. Among his conspicuous donations are the gifts of a tract of land valued at $300,000, and $100,000 in cash to the Chicago university, and $1,000,000 to the endowment of the Field Columbian museum, as a sequel to the World's Columbian museum. The latter, chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Field, became one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Field acquired extensive interests in various financial and manufacturing enterprises, including the Pullman palace car company and the Rock Island & Pacific railroad, in each of which he became a director.

Marshall Field

FIELD, Maunsell Bradhurst, lawyer, was born in New York city, March 26, 1822; son of Moses and Susan Kittredge (Osgood) Field; grandson of John and Lydia (Hazard) Field, and of Samuel Osgood, U.S. postmaster-general; and a cousin of Benjamin Hazard Field. He was graduated from Yale in 1841, and was admitted to the bar in 1847, beginning practice in partnership with John Jay. In 1854 he was appointed secretary to the American legation in Paris, and afterward held a similar position with the Spanish legation. He was president of the American commissioners to the Paris exposition of 1855. In

1861 he was appointed U.S. deputy sub-treasurer in New York city, and in 1863–65 was assistant secretary of the treasury at Washington, D.C. He was collector of internal revenue in New York, 1865–69, and judge of the 2d district court of New York city, 1873–74. He was married Jan. 7, 1846, to Julia, daughter of Daniel Stanton of Stockbridge, Mass., and their son Maunsell Bradhurst, born Oct. 21, 1848, became a lieutenant in the U.S. navy, and was married Oct. 25, 1877, to Louise Moore, only daughter of Boltis Moore Segee. He published *Adrian, or the Clouds of the Mind* (with G. P. R. James, 1852); *Poems* (1869); and *Memoirs of Many Men and Some Women* (1874). He died in New York city, Jan. 24, 1875.

FIELD, Richard Stockton, senator, was born in White Hill, N.J., Dec. 31, 1803; grandson of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1821, studied law under his uncle, Richard Stockton, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He represented his district in the state legislature and was attorney-general of the state, 1838–41. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1844. He was appointed by Governor Olden, U.S. senator in November, 1862, to fill the unexpired term of John Renshaw Thomson, deceased, holding the office until the meeting of the state legislature, when James Walter Wall was elected to complete the term ending March 3, 1863. He made an able argument in the senate, maintaining that the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus could only be exercised by the President and that congress had no such power. President Lincoln appointed him U.S. judge for the district of New Jersey, and he held the office from Jan. 21, 1863, to May 25, 1870. He was a delegate to the National union convention of 1866 at Philadelphia. He took great interest in educational matters, was professor of constitutional law in the College of New Jersey, 1847–55, president of the board of trustees of the state normal school, 1855–70, and was the author of its reports to the state legislature. The College of New Jersey conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1859. He was president of the New Jersey historical society. Besides his contributions to the publications of the historical society, which included *The Provincial Courts of New Jersey* (1849), he published addresses: *On the Trial of the Rev. William Tennent for Perjury in 1742* (1851); *The Power of Habit* (1855); *The Constitution not a Compact between the Sovereign States* (1861); *On the Life and Character of Chief-Justice Hornblower* (1865) and *On the Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln* (1866). He died at Princeton, N.J., May 25, 1870.

FIELD, Stephen Johnson, jurist, was born in Haddam, Conn., Nov. 4, 1816; son of the Rev. David Dudley and Submit (Dickinson) Field. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were captains in the American Revolutionary army. He went to Smyrna with his sister Emilia, wife of the Rev. Josiah Brewer, in 1829, and there had a varied experience, including shipwreck and ministering to the sufferers from the plague and cholera. He became familiar with the oriental languages, spent three years in study and observation, visiting Turkey, Greece, Armenia, and the principal cities of Asia Minor, and acquired a knowledge of the spoken languages and religions of the countries visited. He was graduated at Williams college in 1837, at the head of the class. He studied law in Albany, N.Y., and in New York city, in the office of his brother David Dudley, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. While pursuing his law course in Albany he had as an instructor John Van Buren, attorney-general of New York, and for a time he was an instructor in the Albany Female academy. He was a law partner with his brother, 1841–48. He spent 1849 in Europe, accompanied by his venerable father, and went to California at the close of that year. He reached the embryo city of San Francisco with ten dollars and at the end of his first day that sum was reduced to a single dollar, when he presented a letter of introduction to a real estate agent, who advised him to go to Vernon, and sold him several town lots there on credit. To reach it he took passage on a Sacramento river steamboat to the head of navigation, near the spot where Captain Sutter discovered gold. When the steamer reached that "town," finding it wholly submerged by a great flood, with the exception of a solitary house, he decided to go further on, and the following day arrived at a landing known as Nye's Ranch, near the junction of Feather and Yuba rivers. This place was called "Yubaville." It had 1000 people and one adobe house, and had been settled about eight days. They rechristened the town Marysville in honor of the only woman

in the settlement and on the third day Mr. Field was elected its first magistrate under the Spanish title of alcalde. He held the office and administered justice with supreme authority until the organized state government provided a substitute in the person of Judge Turner, from Texas. The new judge denounced Mr. Field as an abolitionist, disbarred him from practice in the courts and swore to drive him from the state. Mr. Field notified the judge that he would defend himself if attacked, and that he did not propose to leave Marysville. He was elected a representative in the first state legislature from Yuba county, and as a member of the judiciary committee he moulded the laws of the state, fixing the legality of land titles and establishing a liberal civil and criminal code after the models submitted by his brother, David Dudley, to the legislature of the state of New York. He served but one term, when he returned to the practice of his profession at Marysville. In 1857 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of California for six years. In 1859, upon the resignation of Chief Justice Terry, he succeeded to the head of the bench. He established the doctrine that gold and silver belonged to the owners of the soil and not to the state, which reversed the doctrine previously laid down that, as in England the minerals of the soil belong to the crown, so in the United States they must by virtue of its sovereignty belong to the state. He was married in 1860 to Miss Swearingen and they had no children. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, upon the unanimous recommendation of the congressional delegates from the Pacific coast, five Democrats and three Republicans. He held the office until Dec. 1, 1897, when after a continuous service of nearly forty-four years, President McKinley accepted his resignation. Judge Field was a member of the commission appointed by Governor Booth in 1873 to prepare amendments to the code for legislative action. In 1877 he was a member of the electoral commission and voted with the minority. In 1880, at the National Democratic convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, he received 65 votes on the first ballot for President of the United States. In 1881 he visited Smyrna and the scenes of his boyhood days on the shores of the Mediterranean. In the early days of his life in California he twice escaped assassination, once at the hands of land-squatters dispossessed by his decision, and next at the hands of David S. Terry, a former chief-justice. A United States marshal detailed to protect Judge Field from threatened assault, shot and killed Terry as he was in the act of attempting to assassinate the judge. Judge Field was professor of law in the University of California, 1869–85, and a trustee of Leland Stanford Junior university, 1891–99. Williams college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1864. On Feb. 4, 1890, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the organization of the U.S. supreme court, celebrated in New York city, he delivered an address. He died in Washington, D.C., April 9, 1899.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

FIELD, Thomas Power, educator, was born in Northfield, Mass., Jan. 12, 1814; son of Justin and Harriet (Power) Field. He attended Northfield academy, was graduated at Amherst in 1834 and was a tutor there, 1837–39. He was graduated at the Andover theological seminary in 1840, was ordained a Congregational minister at South Danvers, Mass., Oct. 8, 1840; resigned in 1850, and had charge of the Second Presbyterian church, Troy, N.Y., 1850–53. He was professor of rhetoric, oratory and English literature at Amherst, 1853–56; pastor in New London, Conn., 1856–76; professor of bibliography and librarian at Amherst, 1877–78, and professor of Biblical history and interpretation and pastoral care, 1878–86. Amherst conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1861. He died at Amherst, Mass., May 16, 1894.

FIELD, Walbridge Abner, representative, was born in Springfield, Windsor county, Vt., April 26, 1833; son of Abner and Louisa (Griswold) Field. He was of old New England descent, on his father's side from the Fields of Rhode Island and on his mother's side from the Griswolds of Connecticut. He was seventh in direct lineal descent from Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1855; was tutor there, 1855–58, and after pursuing the study of law for a time, returned to Dartmouth and taught mathematics for one year. He removed to Boston and studied at the Harvard law school and in the office of Harvey Jewell. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and practised in the office of Mr. Jewell until 1865, when he was successively assistant U.S. attorney for Massachusetts, 1865–67, and assistant U.S. attorney-general, 1869–70. He was elected as a Republican a representative to the 45th congress in 1876 and received the certificate of his election but his seat was successfully contested by Benjamin Dean of Boston. Mr. Field was a representative in the 46th congress,

1879–81. He was appointed to the bench of the supreme court in 1881, and was made chief justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts in 1890. He was a member of the Boston school committee for two years and a member of the Boston common council for three years. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1886 and from Dartmouth in 1888. He was married in 1869 to Eliza E. McLoon, who died in March, 1877; and again in October, 1882, to Frances E. Farwell. He died in Boston, Mass., July 15, 1899.

FIELDER, George Bragg, representative, was born in Jersey City, N.J., July 24, 1842; son of James F. and Charlotte (Bragg) Fielder; grandson of Samuel Fielder and of Thomas Bragg, and a descendant of Revolutionary stock. He attended the public schools in Jersey City, N.J., and Selleck's academy, Norwalk, Conn., and in 1862 enlisted in the 21st N.J. volunteers, being promoted from private to sergeant-major and lieutenant. He was wounded and taken prisoner, May 4, 1863, at the battle of Marye's Heights, Va. He was elected register of the county of Hudson in 1884, and re-elected in 1889. He was a Democratic representative from New Jersey in the 53d congress, 1893–95; refused a renomination, and was elected register for the third term in 1894.

FIELDS, Annie Adams, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 6, 1834; daughter of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston and Sarah May (Holland) Adams; granddaughter of Zabdiel and Rachael (Lyon) Adams and of John and Sarah (May) Holland; great-granddaughter of Dea. Ebenezer and Mehitable (Spear) Adams, and a descendant of Henry Adams of Braintree, who came from England in 1632–33. She was educated at the school of George B. Emerson and at other schools, but chiefly at home. She was married in 1854 to James Thomas Fields, the author. She was the joint editor of *Letters of Celia Thaxter* (1895); and is the author of: *Under the Olive* (1881); *How to Help the Poor* (1883); *Memoir of James T. Fields* (1884); *Whittier, Notes of His Life and of His Friendships* (1893); *A Shelf of Old Books* (1894); *The Singing Shepherd and Other Poems* (1895); *Authors and Friends* (1896); *The Life and Letters of Harriet Elizabeth Beecher Stowe* (1897); and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

FIELDS, James Thomas, publisher, was born at Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 31, 1816. His father was a shipmaster and died at sea in 1821, leaving his widow with the care of his two sons and of the shipyards and wharves. He was graduated from the high school of his native place in 1830, and in 1834 removed to Boston, Mass., where he was employed by Carter & Hendee, booksellers. This firm was afterward succeeded by Allen & Ticknor, and in 1839 Mr. Fields was admitted as junior partner, the title of the firm being Ticknor, Reed & Fields. This was again changed in 1846 to Ticknor & Fields. He was married in 1854 to Annie, daughter of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston Adams, and in 1859 they established at their home on Charles street, Boston, the first and for many years the only American salon, a favorite meeting place for men of letters, including Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Agassiz and many others. Even after Mr. Fields's death the house continued to be the rendezvous of visiting foreign literati, as well as of American artists and authors. In 1847 he visited Europe, where he made several close friends among the leading literary men of the day. He made three subsequent visits abroad, in 1851, 1859 and 1869. He was frequently invited to appear before college societies as poet or lecturer, and delivered the anniversary poem before the Mercantile library association in 1835 and again in 1848. In 1858 he collected, edited and published the first complete edition of the works of Thomas de Quincy, in twenty volumes. In 1862 he succeeded Mr. James Russell Lowell as editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, and remained in that position until his final retirement from business in 1871. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1858, and Dartmouth that of LL.D. in 1874. His published writings include: *Poems* (1849; 2d ed., 1854); *A Few Verses for a Few Friends* (1858); *Yesterdays with Authors* (1872); *Hawthorne* (1876); *In and Out of Doors with Charles Dickens* (1876); and *Family Library of English Poetry* (edited with Edwin P. Whipple, 1877). He died in Boston, Mass., April 24, 1881.

James T. Fields

FIERO, James Newton, lawyer, was born at Saugerties, N.Y., May 23, 1847, son of Col. Christopher Fiero, and grandson of Abram Fiero, M.D. He was prepared for college at Delaware academy and at Cherry Valley, N.Y., and was graduated from Union in 1867. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and practised at Binghamton, then at Kingston, and from 1891 at Albany, N.Y. He became a lecturer on practice and pleading at the Albany law school in 1892, and in 1895 was elected dean of that institution. He was president of the Albany alumni association of Union college, a member of the committee on law

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reform of the state bar association, and in 1892 and 1893 president of the last named organization. Union conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1898. He published: *Special Proceedings in the State of New York* (1887); *Special Actions* (1888).

FIFER, Joseph Wilson, governor of Illinois, was born in Staunton, Va., Oct. 28, 1840; son of John and Mary (Daniels) Fifer. His father was a bricklayer and removed with his family to McLean county, Ill., in 1857, where he built a log cabin and opened a farm in the wilderness. Joseph's early educational advantages were limited to the district school. In 1861 with his brother George, he walked fifteen miles to Bloomington, Ill., and there enlisted in the 33d Illinois regiment. He took part in the Vicksburg campaign of 1863. He was severely wounded at Jackson, Miss., July 13, 1863, and was incapacitated from further active service. His term of enlistment expired in 1864 and he returned home and began a course of study, determining to gain a college education and pay his own expenses in the meantime. This he did by serving as tax collector, working at bricklaying and cutting cord-wood. He was graduated at Illinois Wesleyan university B.S. in 1868, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1869, beginning practice at Bloomington. He was corporative counsel for the city in 1871; state's attorney for McLean county, 1872–79; state senator, 1880–84, and governor of Illinois, 1889–92. He was defeated for re-election in 1892 by John B. Altgeld, Democrat. In 1896 he was a prominent candidate for the vice-presidency before the Republican national convention and in November, 1899, was appointed by President McKinley an inter-state commerce commissioner. He was a trustee of Illinois Wesleyan university, 1891–93, and received the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1892.

FIFIELD, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, was born in Orange, Vt., Nov. 18, 1832; son of Col. Orange and Melissa N. Fifield; grandson of Samuel Fifield, and a descendant of Samuel Fifield, first man over the British entrenchments at the battle of Bennington. The name is derived from the union of the word Field and the county Fife, Scotland, the Fields in Fife being called Fifield. The first Fifield in America settled in Massachusetts in 1634. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1855 and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was U.S. attorney for the district of Vermont, 1869–80; representative in the state legislature, 1881; commissioner to the World's Columbian exposition from Vermont, 1891; delegate to the Republican national convention, 1884; president of the Vermont bar association, 1884, and trustee of the University of Vermont from 1898. He was married in 1865 to Lucy, daughter of Erastus Hubbard of Montpelier. On Jan. 7, 1899, he was appointed by Governor Smith U.S. senator, as successor to Senator Morrill, deceased, which appointment he declined.

FILLEBROWN, Thomas Scott, naval officer, was born in the District of Columbia, Aug. 18, 1834. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Oct. 19, 1841, and served through the war with Mexico. He was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847; lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1855; and lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He was in active service during the civil war, commanding the steamboat *Chenango* in 1863; the iron-clad *Passaic* in the assault on Fort Sumter in May, 1864; the iron-clad *Montauk*, operating against Battery Pringle, S.C., in July, 1864; and the steamer *Sonoma* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864–65. He was promoted commander, July 25, 1866; captain, Jan. 6, 1874; commodore, May 7, 1883, and was on special duty in the navy department at Washington, D.C., 1866–83. He died in New York city, Sept. 26, 1884.

FILLMORE, John Comfort, musician, was born in Franklin, Conn., Feb. 4, 1843; son of John Loren and Mary Ann (Palmer) Fillmore; grandson of Comfort Day and Annieé (Bailey) Fillmore; great-grandson of Comfort Fillmore; and great[2] grandson of John Fillmore, born March 20, 1704. He attended Oberlin college and the Leipzig conservatory of music. He filled the chair of music at Ripon college, 1867–77, and at the Milwaukee college for young ladies, 1878–84, and then organized and became director of the Milwaukee school of music. He published *History of Pianoforte Music* (1883); *New Lessons in Harmony* (1886); and *Lessons in Musical History* (1887). He died in Taftville, Norwich, Conn., Aug. 15, 1898.

FILLMORE, Millard, thirteenth president of the United States, was born in Locke township, Cayuga county, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1800; second son of Nathaniel and Phebe (Millard) Fillmore. His first American ancestor, John Fillmore, is designated in a conveyance of two acres of land, dated Nov. 24, 1704, as "mariner of Ipswich," Mass. His son, John, born in 1702, was also a sailor; he was on board the sloop *Dolphin* of Cape Ann, captured by the pirate Captain John Phillips and with three others of the crew did nine months' service on the pirate when they mutinied, killed the officers, won the ship and brought her into Boston harbor, May 3, 1724. The court approved the act and awarded to Fillmore the sword of the captain, which was thereafter kept in the family. John's son, Nathaniel, was a lieutenant in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. Nathaniel's son Nathaniel was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1771, and was married to Phebe Millard, the daughter of a clergyman. They migrated to the wilderness of New York in 1798 to take

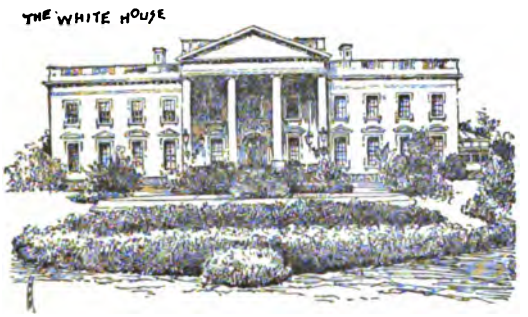
up a tract of military land, and built the log cabin in which Millard, the second son, was born. The title to the property proving defective, he removed to Sempronius, afterward Niles, Cayuga county, and took a perpetual lease of 130 acres of land covered with timber. As the boy grew up he worked on the farm nine months of each year and the remaining three months attended the primitive school of the neighborhood. Until he was nineteen years old the only books to which he had access were the Bible and a collection of hymns. When fourteen years old he was apprenticed on trial for a few months to a wool-carder and cloth-dresser at Sparta, N.Y., his father determining to give him a trade rather than have him adopt the hard life of the farmer. In the fulling-mill he experienced all the ills that in those days fell to the lot of the apprentice in the power of an unjust master. He escaped corporal punishment on one occasion by defending his manhood with an uplifted axe, and on the day his time of apprenticeship ended he took his few belongings in a bundle and travelled on foot and alone one hundred miles to his home, the most of the distance through dense forests, following paths marked by blazed trees. In 1815 he was apprenticed to a Mr. Cheney, a wool-carder. He purchased a small English dictionary, his only text-book, and diligently studied it while at the carding machine. In 1819 he purchased one year of his time, and began to study law in the office of Judge Wood of Montville, N.Y., working in the office, garden and house to pay his board. He also taught school in the winter, studied and practised land surveying, and in 1823 was admitted to the court of common pleas as an attorney, before he had completed the prescribed law course. He began practice at East Aurora, N.Y., then the home of his parents. He was admitted as an attorney of the supreme court of the state in 1827 and as a counsellor in 1829. He removed to Buffalo, N.Y., in 1830 and practised law in partnership with Nathan K. Hall and Solomon G. Haven. They continued in business together until 1847 and were retained on most of the important causes that were tried in the Erie county courts. He was elected to the state assembly from Erie county in 1828–29–30 and 1831, and while in that body drafted and advocated the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, passed in 1831. He was a representative in the 23d congress, 1833–35, and in the 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1837–43, declining renomination in 1842. He was chairman of the ways and means committee in the 27th congress, the duties of that committee at that time including also those of the subsequently created committee on appropriations. He was largely responsible for the tariff bill of 1842, and aided Morse to get through congress his appropriation to build the first telegraph line. In the Whig national convention of 1844 he was a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination and received the support of the delegates from several western states, besides his own delegation. At the election in November he was defeated in the gubernatorial contest by Silas Wright, and in 1847 he was elected comptroller of the state. In the Whig national convention of 1848 he was nominated for vice-president on the second ballot, Abbott Lawrence of Massachusetts leading on the first, when the southern states rallied to Fillmore. Gen. Zachary Taylor

FILLMORE

FILLMORE'S HOME, BUFFALO.

had been nominated for President, and at the succeeding election the ticket received 163 of the 290 electoral votes, and a plurality of 139,557 of the popular votes. Mr. Fillmore resigned as comptroller in February, 1849, and on March 4, 1850, was inaugurated Vice-President of the United States. As president of the senate he gave universal satisfaction and his impartial rulings were never questioned during the seven months of stormy debate over the "Omnibus bill" of Henry Clay. President Taylor died, July 9, 1850, and Mr. Fillmore was inaugurated President of the United States at noon, July 10, 1850, being sworn in before both houses of congress assembled in the hall of representatives, by Chief Justice Crouch of the circuit court of the District of Columbia. The official family of President Taylor promptly resigned, and President Fillmore made Daniel Webster of Massachusetts secretary of state; Thomas Corwin of Ohio secretary of the treasury; William A. Graham of North Carolina secretary of the navy; Charles M. Conrad of Louisiana secretary of war; James A. Pierce of Maryland secretary of the interior; John J. Crittenden of Kentucky attorney-general; and Nathan K. Hall of New York postmaster-general. Changes occurred in his cabinet, Secretary Pierce being succeeded by Thomas M. T. McKennan of Pennsylvania to the interior department, and he in turn by Alexander H. H. Stuart of Virginia in 1850; Daniel Webster died Oct. 24, 1852, and Edward Everett of Massachusetts succeeded him as secretary of state; William A. Graham re-

signed the portfolio of the navy the same year to accept the nomination of vice-president on the Whig national ticket with Gen. Winfield Scott as President, and John P. Kennedy of Maryland succeeded to the navy department; and Postmaster-General Hall resigned in 1852 to accept the judgeship of the U.S. court for the northern district of New York, and was succeeded in the post-office department by Samuel D. Hubbard of Connecticut. President Fillmore defended New Mexico from invasion by promptly sending a military force to the Mexican border. Before signing the compromise measures passed by congress, including the fugitive slave act, he submitted them to the attorney-general to determine their constitutionality, and to his entire cabinet for unanimous approval, notwithstanding which caution he was afterward severely criticised for his act, and his administration failed to receive the support of a large portion of his party in the north. The majority in both houses of congress being opposed to him, his recommendations received scant attention and many of them failed of adoption. In spite of this opposition he gave to the country cheaper postage, an enlarged and beautified national capitol and the benefit of a



new market with Japan. In dealing with foreign powers he maintained the principle of non-intervention, applying it equally to Cuba and Hungary without obtaining disfavor with the struggling peoples anxious to throw off the yokes of Spain and Austria. In his last message to congress Dec. 6, 1852, he regarded the advice of his cabinet by suppressing the portion in which he recommended a scheme of gradual emancipation, African colonization and full compensation to owners of slaves, the members of his cabinet fearing that such recommendations would precipitate civil war. He retired from the presidency March 4, 1853, leaving the country at peace with all other nations and prosperous in all lines of trade and commerce. The Whig national convention of 1852 approved the policy of his administration by a vote of 227 against 60, and he was a candidate for nomination as President, but when the ballot was taken he received only twenty votes from the free states. He was nominated by the American party for President in 1856 while he was absent in Europe, but the canvass as it proceeded narrowed down to a contest between the Democratic and Republican parties, and the respective friends of each party, seeing no hope of electing Mr. Fillmore, divided their electoral vote, Maryland alone remaining loyal by giving him its eight electoral votes. He received however 21.57 per cent of the popular vote, Frémont receiving 33.09 per cent, and Buchanan 45.34 per cent, his exact vote being 874,538 against 1,341,264 for Frémont and 1,838,169 for Buchanan. He was married Feb. 5, 1826, to Abigail, daughter of the Rev. Lemuel Powers. She was born March 13, 1798, and died March 23, 1853. Their only daughter, Mary Abigail, born March 27, 1830, died July 26, 1854; and their only son, Millard Powers, born April 25, 1828, became a lawyer, was clerk of the U.S. court in Buffalo and died there, Nov. 15, 1859. Mr. Fillmore visited Europe in 1855 and was the recipient of attention from the queen, the British cabinet, Napoleon III. and the pope of Rome. He declined the proffered degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. He established the Buffalo historical society and was chancellor of the University of Buffalo; member of the Buffalo historical society, and corresponding honorary member of the New England historic, genealogical society, and was prominent in all public functions of that city. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart college in 1850. He was married in 1866 to Mrs. Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh, widow of Ezekiel C. McIntosh of Albany, and daughter of Charles and Tempe Wickham (Blackly) Carmichael of Morristown, N.J., and with her visited Europe. After his return he passed his life in retirement at his home in Buffalo. Mrs. Fillmore died in Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1881. See Irving Chamberlain's *Biography of Millard Fillmore* (1856). He died in Buffalo, N.Y., March 8, 1874.

FILSON, John, historian, was born in East Fallowfield, Chester county, Pa., probably in 1747; son of Davison Filson, who died in 1776; and grandson of John Filson, who died in 1751. Little is known of his early life except that he lived on the farm owned by his father and grandfather; was instructed by the Rev. Samuel Finley, afterward president of the College of New

Jersey; that he had some knowledge of Latin, Greek and French; and that besides being a farmer he taught school and was a land surveyor. He appears to have made his way on foot from Chester county to Pittsburg across the mountains and thence by boat down the Ohio river to Limestone, and through the forests to Lexington, Ky., where he taught school in 1782, and the same year wrote down the narrative given by Daniel Boone of his expedition up the Chillicothe. In 1783 he acquired 12,000 acres of land in Fayette county on warrants brought from Pennsylvania, and he also purchased 1500 acres in Jefferson county from Squire Boone. He made lasting friendships with Daniel Boone, Levi Todd, James Harrod, Christopher Greenup, John Cowan and William Kennedy, and from these pioneer settlers received much needed information in preparing his book "The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke" and his "Map of Kentucke" to accompany the work. His visit to the neighborhood of Louisville at this time is set down by Isaac Hite as the spring of 1784, when Hite met him at an assembly of neighbors who had gathered to assist in raising the timbers for his mill on Goose creek. There being no printing office west of the Alleghanies, Filson made the journey to Philadelphia, where his map was engraved by D. H. Pursell and printed by T. Rook, and to Wilmington, where James Adams printed the book, both bearing the imprint of 1784. He returned to Kentucky, leaving Philadelphia April 30, 1785, and reached Pittsburg May 26, having made the journey in a wagon with John Rice Jones and his wife and child as passengers. They then took a flat-boat to the Falls of the Ohio, and landed at Beargrass Creek, June 10, 1785. In July, the same year, he made a canoe voyage down the Ohio and up the Wabash to Port St. Vincent, returning through the woods to the Falls in August. On Oct. 14, 1785, he sold his farm at East Fallowfield to Daniel Henry of Louisville, and made a second trip to Port St. Vincent, 450 miles by canoe, reaching Vincennes by Christmas. He left Vincennes June 1, 1786, for the Falls of the Ohio in a large boat with a crew of three men. They were greatly harassed by the Indians, and lost their boat and most of their baggage. He then left Louisville for Pennsylvania, on horseback, making the 800 miles in about sixty days. Early in 1787 he returned to Kentucky, where he had innumerable lawsuits and other troubles about his land. He proposed the establishment of a seminary at Lexington, and in August, 1788, he entered into a contract with Matthias Denman of Essex county, N.J., and Robert Patterson of Lexington, Ky., by which the three men were to become joint owners of 640 acres of land and were to lay out a town on the north bank of the Ohio river opposite the mouth of the Licking river. The place was named by Filson, Losantiville. He marked out the road from Lexington to the site of the new town, and the party left September 22, reaching the mouth of the Licking in September, 1788, their route being the exact one subsequently chosen by the Cincinnati southern railroad between that city and Lexington. It is not certain to what extent Filson conducted the survey of the new town, as he mysteriously disappeared and his successor, Isaac Ludlow, laid out the future city and changed the name from Losantiville to Cincinnati. He left unpublished MSS.: *A Diary of a journey from Philadelphia down the Ohio and up the Wabash rivers to Port St. Vincent in the Spring and Summer of 1785; An account of a trip from Vincennes to Louisville by land in August, 1785; A journal of two voyages from the Falls of the Ohio to Port St. Vincent on the Wabash river, etc.*, and *An account of an attempted trip by water from Vincennes to Louisville, August, 1786, the attack upon him by the Indians on the Wabash and his subsequent trip to the Falls of the Ohio by land.* Dr. Lyman C. Draper was the preserver of these MSS. and used them in preparing his *Life of Gen. George Rogers Clark.* John Filson's brother Robert wrote in a small arithmetic the following: "This book was given me by my brother, John Filson, who was killed by an Indian on the north side of the Ohio, October the First, 1788, about five miles from the Great Miami River and 20 or 25 from the Ohio." See *Life and writings of John Filson* by R.T. Durrett (1884).

FINCH, Francis Miles, jurist, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., June 9, 1827; son of Miles and Tryphena Finch. He was a student at the Ithaca academy and graduated at Yale in 1849, having become the class poet. He was admitted to the bar in 1850 and began practice in Ithaca. He was collector of internal revenue for the 26th district of New York, 1861–65. He became the trusted counselor of Ezra Cornell, and during the organization of Cornell university his advice and judgment were always consulted, and he helped to refute the many slanders which assailed the founder. In May, 1880, he was appointed by Governor Cornell judge of the court of

Francis Miles Finch

appeals to fill a vacancy of six months. In 1881 he was reappointed to fill a vacancy of one year, and he was elected in the fall of 1881 for a full term of fourteen years, which expired Dec. 31, 1895. Judge Finch achieved distinction as a lyrical poet. He read before the centennial meeting of the Linonian society of Yale college in 1853 a poem, including a lyric on Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the Revolution, which attained great popularity. His college "smoking song" gave him a wide reputation, as did also "The Blue and the Gray." Judge Finch was librarian of the Cornell free public library, *ex officio* trustee and secretary of the board of trustees of Cornell university, 1865–75, trustee by election, 1877–82, director of the college of law, and dean of its faculty in 1891–'02. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1880 and from Yale in 1889.

FINCH, William Albert, educator, was born in Newark, N.J., June 8, 1855; son of Gold A. and Anna M. (Woodruff) Finch; and grandson of Alvah and Harriett F. (Weed) Finch; and of Albert H. and Harriett P. (Conger) Woodruff. He was prepared for college at Ithaca academy and high school, and was graduated at Cornell in 1880. He was admitted to the bar May 6, 1880, and practised in Ithaca until October, 1891, when he was elected professor of law at Cornell university. He was later made secretary of the college of law, Cornell university. He is the author of *Selected Cases on the Law of Property in Land* (1898), and contributions to periodical literature.

FINCH, William Rufus, editor, was born in Wisconsin, Dec. 14, 1847; son of John R. and Lydia Ann (Rogers) Finch; and grandson of James and Margaret (Reynolds) Finch, and of Nehemiah and Emily (Smith) Rogers. He was educated in the public schools and became editor and publisher of the *Daily Republican and Leader* at La Crosse, Wis. He was surveyor of customs at La Crosse for four years, and in 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Montevideo, Uruguay, succeeding Granville Stuart. He was married Nov. 2, 1897, to Lillie M. Law of La Crosse, Wis.

FINCK, Henry Theophilus, author, was born in Bethel, Mo., Sept. 22, 1854; son of Henry C. and Beate (Fink) Finck. Both his parents came as children from Wurtemberg, Germany. He was graduated from Harvard in 1876, and for the two years following took up the study of sociology there and won the Harris fellowship. He then studied at Berlin, Heidelberg and Vienna, 1878–81. On his return to the United States he became musical critic on the staff of the New York *Evening Post*, and the *Nation*. He was married to Abbie Helen Cushman in 1890. His chief publications are: *Romantic Love and Personal Beauty* (1887); *Chopin, and Other Musical Essays* (1889); *The Pacific Coast Scenic Tour* (1890); *Spain and Morocco* (1891); *Wagner and his Works* (1893); *Lotos-Time in Japan* (1895); *Paderewski and his Art* (1896); *Primitive Love and Love Stories* (1899). Apart from numerous musical articles written for the *Evening Post* and the *Nation*, he is the author of many contributions to periodical literature, the most noteworthy being articles upon *The Development of the Color Sense*, and *The Gastronomic Value of Odors*.

Henry T. Finck

FINDLAY, James, representative, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., about 1775; son of Samuel and Jane (Smith) Findlay, and a brother of Governor William Findlay and Representative John Findlay. He removed to Cincinnati in 1793, and subsequently practised law. In 1798 he was a member of the territorial legislative council, and after 1803 served several terms in the state legislature. In the war of 1812 he commanded the 2d Ohio regiment. He was receiver of public moneys for the district of Cincinnati for several years and was a Democratic representative in the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1825–33. He was candidate for governor of Ohio in 1834. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1835.

FINDLAY, John, representative, was born in Mercersburg, Pa.; son of Samuel and Jane (Smith) Findlay and a brother of Governor William Findlay and of Representative James Findlay. He was educated in the public schools and removed to Chambersburg, Pa., where he held various local offices. He was a representative from Pennsylvania in the 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1821–27. He was subsequently appointed postmaster of Chambersburg and held the office at the time of his death, which occurred in Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 5, 1838.

FINDLAY, John King, jurist, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., May 12, 1803; son of Gov. William and Nancy (Irwin) Findlay. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1824. He was assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at the academy in 1824; and of geography, history and ethics, 1825; and was on topographical duty, 1825–28. He resigned from the army, May 13, 1828, and devoted himself to

the study of the law, gaining admission to the bar in 1831 and practising in Lancaster, Pa. He was captain of militia, 1840–45; recorder of the city, 1841–45; judge of the Philadelphia district court, 1845–51; again captain of militia, 1852–56; and president of the 3d judicial district of the state, 1857–62. He practised law in Philadelphia, 1862–85. He prepared an enlarged edition of Archbold's *Law of Nisi Prius* (2 vols., 1852). He died at Spring Lake, N.J., Sept. 13, 1885.

FINDLAY, John Van Lear, representative, was born at Williamsport, Md., Dec. 21, 1839. He was a nephew of Judge John King Findlay of Philadelphia, and grandson of Gov. William Findlay. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1858, studied law, was admitted to the Maryland bar and practised in Baltimore. He served as collector of internal revenue; as a representative in the state legislature; as orator for Maryland on state day at the centennial exposition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876; and as representative from Baltimore, Md., in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883–87.

FINDLAY, William, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., June 20, 1768; son of Samuel and Jane (Smith) Findlay; grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brown) Findlay; and a brother of Col. James Findlay and of the Hon. John Findlay. He was brigade inspector of militia; representative in the state legislature in 1797 and 1803; state treasurer, 1807–17; governor, 1817–20, and an unsuccessful candidate for re-election as governor in 1820. He was a Democrat and the Whig party in 1817 sought to defeat him in the re-election by charging irregularities in his conduct of the treasurer's office. The committee of investigation exonerated him from all blame, although he offered no witnesses in his own defence. He laid the corner stone of the state capitol at Harrisburg during his administration, and in 1821 he was elected U.S. senator, serving until March 3, 1827. He was appointed treasurer of the U.S. mint at Philadelphia by President Jackson and served, 1827–40. He married in 1791, Nancy, daughter of Archibald Irwin. He died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 12, 1846.

FINDLEY, Samuel, educator, was born at West Middletown, Pa., Oct. 26, 1818; son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel and Margaret (Ross) Findley. He was graduated from Franklin college, Ohio, in 1839, and from the Allegheny, Pa., theological seminary in 1842, being ordained in October of that year as a clergyman of the Associate Reformed church. In 1843 he was installed pastor at Troy, Ohio. In 1846 he accepted the principalship of Edinburg academy at Wooster, Ohio, retaining the position two years. He was principal of Chillicothe female college, 1850–53, and president of Madison college, 1853–56. In 1857 he became pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church (O.S.) at Pittsburg, Pa., and from 1859 to 1861 was editor of the *Pennsylvania Teacher.* He resigned his pastorate in 1861 to accept the chair of logic and rhetoric in the Western university of Pennsylvania, which he held until 1863. In 1865–70 he was a professor in the Western military academy at Dayton, Ohio, and pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church in the same city. He was pastor at Carlisle, Ohio, 1870–78, Somerville, Ohio, 1879–83, and Roxabell, Ohio, 1884–89. He published *Rambles among the Insects* (1878). He died at Roxabell, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1889.

FINDLEY, Thomas Maskell, educator, was born in West Mahoning, Pa., Sept. 29, 1847; son of William Marshall and Eleanor (Caruthers) Findley; grandson of Abel Findley and Richard E. Caruthers, and a descendant of William Findley, representative in congress eleven terms, 1791–1817. He was graduated from Monmouth college, Ill., in 1874 and from 1874 to 1876 was principal of Morning Sun, Iowa, high school. He was graduated from Princeton theological seminary in 1879: was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Indianola, Iowa, 1880–83, and in the latter year founded and became president of Pierre university, South Dakota. In 1885 he resigned the presidency and became pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian church, St. Paul, Minn. From 1887 to 1898 he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Duluth, Minn., and on Nov. 1, 1898, became pastor at large of St. Cloud presbytery, with headquarters at Spicer, Minn.

FINDLEY, William, representative, was born in the north of Ireland about 1750. He immigrated to the United States at an early age and settled in Pennsylvania. He served throughout the Revolutionary war and was a member of the state convention that adopted the Federal constitution. He subsequently served in the state legislature and was a representative in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th congresses, serving 1791–99 and 1803–17. He published *Review of the Funding System* (1794); and *History of the Insurrection of the Four Western Counties of Pennsylvania* (1798). He died in Unity Township, Pa., April 5, 1821.

FINDLEY, William Thornton, clergyman, was born in West Middletown, Pa., June 2, 1814; son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel and Margaret (Ross) Findley. He was taken to Ohio at the age of ten and was graduated at Franklin college, New Athens, Ohio, in 1839. In the same year he was ordained a clergyman of the Associate Reformed church. He was pastor at Chillicothe, Ohio, 1843–55, of the First church, Springfield, Ohio, 1855–59, and at Xenia, Ohio, 1859–69, and principal of Chillicothe academy with his brother, 1850–54. He was editor of the *Family Treasure*

in Cincinnati in 1867–68; pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, Newark, N.J., 1869–89, and stated supply, Perrineville, N.J., 1890–93. He died at Perrineville, N.J., June 14, 1893.

FINE, John, representative, was born in New York city, Aug. 26, 1794. He was graduated from Columbia in 1809 and was admitted to the bar in 1815, practising at Ogdensburg, N.Y. He was treasurer of St. Lawrence county, N.Y., 1821–33; county judge, 1824–39 and 1844–47. He was a Democratic representative in the 26th congress, 1839–41, and was state senator, 1848–50. Hamilton conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1850. He published *Lectures on Law* (1852). He died in Ogdensburg, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1867.

FINK, Albert, engineer, was born in Lauterbach, Germany, Oct. 27, 1827. He was graduated at the Darmstadt polytechnic in 1848 as an architect and immigrated to America in 1849. He was employed as draughtsman in the construction department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, subsequently superintending the building, designing and constructing of iron bridges and tunnels, the road between the Monongahela river and Parkersburg being largely the result of his engineering skill, its bridges being constructed on the plan of the Fink truss. He was also consulting engineer of the Norfolk & Petersburg railroad. He was made assistant to Chief Engineer McLeod of the Louisville & Nashville road in 1857, and he built the great bridge over the Ohio at Louisville, Ky. During the civil war he was employed by the government as chief engineer and superintendent of construction and repair on the roads used by the Federal army in its movements, and his expenditures during the time aggregated $620,000. In 1865 he was made general manager of the Louisville & Nashville railway, and in 1870 was elected vice-president. He created the Southern railway and steamship association, a co-operative transportation trust, and became its general commissioner in October, 1875. He was made commissioner of a pool of the west-bound traffic, made up by the four great trunk lines, which completely revolutionized the traffic management of American railways. He resigned in 1888. He was elected president of the American society of civil engineers in 1890. He died at Sing Sing, N.Y., April 3, 1897.

FINK, Louis Mary, R.C. bishop, was born in Trifsterberg, Bavaria, and was baptized in 1834. He was named Michael and received his classical training at the gymnasium and Latin school of Ratisbon. He immigrated to America in 1852, where he joined the order of St. Benedict. He made his profession in the abbey of St. Vincent, Beatty, Pa., taking the religious name Louis Mary, Jan. 6, 1854. He completed his studies at the seminary in 1857 and was ordained a priest May 28, 1857, by Bishop Young of Erie, Pa. His first parishes were Bellefontaine, Pa., and Newark, N.J. He then went to Covington, Ky., where he built St. Benedict's church and established St. Joseph's priory. He afterward became pastor of St. Joseph's church, Chicago, Ill., and when the congregation outgrew the church he built a larger one and established schools, chapels and missions. He afterward became prior of the Benedictine monastery, Atchison, Kan., and vicar-general of the vicarate apostolic of Kansas. He was consecrated bishop of Eucarpia and vicar-apostolic of Kansas, June 11, 1871; and May 22, 1877, was transferred to the newly erected see of Leavenworth, Kan. On May 29, 1891, the name of the see was changed to Kansas City, Kan., and by Papal Bull, issued March 5, 1897, the name was changed back to the diocese of Leavenworth to avoid confusion with the diocese of Kansas City, Mo.

FINKEL, Benjamin Franklin, mathematician, was born near East Ringgold, Fairfield county, Ohio, July 5, 1865; son of John Philip and Louisa Frederica (Stickle) Finkel; and grandson of George and Sarah (Grose) Finkel. The Finkels were English and settled in South Carolina about the middle of the 18th century. His mother was born in Germany and emigrated to America in 1853. He was graduated at the Ohio normal university, B. Sc., in 1888, and A.M. in 1893. He worked his way through the course in five years, being obliged to teach a considerable portion of the time in country schools to meet his expenses. He was teacher and superintendent of village schools in Ohio, 1884–92; and professor of mathematics in Kidder institute, Mo., 1892–95. In 1895 he was given a scholarship in the University of Chicago, and also in Yale university. He accepted the one from Chicago, and took up work in mathematics leading to the degree of Ph.D. He resigned his scholarship in June, 1895, on being elected to the chair of mathematics and physics in Drury college, Springfield, Mo., and subsequently did one year's work in mathematics at the University of Chicago. He was elected a member of the American mathematical society in June, 1891, and of the London mathematical society in April, 1899. In January, 1894, he

B. F. Finkel

founded the *American Mathematical Monthly* devoted to elementary and higher mathematics. He was married July 17, 1890, to Hannah Cokely, also a graduate in the scientific course in the Ohio normal university. He published: *A Mathematical Solution Book* (1894, 3d ed., 1899); and *A Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus* (1899).

FINLAY, John Borland, clergyman, was born in Loughgiel parish, county of Antrim, province of Ulster, Ireland, Feb. 13, 1826; son of Gawn and Elizabeth (Borland) Finlay. He attended the Royal college at Belfast, Ireland, and was graduated from the University of Leipzig A.M. and Ph.D. in 1846. The following year he immigrated to the United States, spent some time in Canada, and in 1848 returned to New York city. In July, 1849, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and acted as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie in Philadelphia, until the following October, when he was appointed to visit the prominent Presbyterian churches of Ohio. In 1850 he was ordained pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church at Williamsburgh, King's county, N.Y., and also was sent as a delegate to the general synod at Xenia, Ohio. During his pastorate at Williamsburgh he edited and published the *Protestant*, edited the *True Freeman*, contributed to the *Daily Times*, and taught Latin, Greek and history in the collegiate institute. In June 1856, he resigned his pastorate, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar the following October, and removed to Kittanning, Pa., where he was connected with several banks. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania historical society. In 1860 he was admitted an attorney and counsellor of the U.S. supreme court, and in 1861 was commissioned by Secretary Cameron to organize a U.S. camp at Kittanning from which a company of cavalry and several regiments of infantry went to the front. In 1866 he was appointed Pennsylvania commissioner to the World's Fair at Paris and in 1873 to the Vienna exposition, after which business kept him in Europe until 1880; and while abroad he was elected a fellow in various European societies. Upon returning to the United States he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he was an active supporter of Bellevue college, the originator of the Omaha theological seminary, also originator and president of the board of trustees of the University of Omaha. On March 20, 1856, he was married to Jane Brattan, daughter of James E. Brown of Kittanning, Pa. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1858 and that of D.C.L. in 1866 by the Ohio State and Union law college. He died in Omaha, Neb., Sept. 18, 1897.

FINLEY, Clement Alexander, surgeon, was born in Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., May 11, 1797; son of Major Samuel and Mary (Brown) Finley, and grandson of John and Martha (Berkley) Finley. He was graduated from Washington college in 1815 and attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, subsequently, in 1834, receiving the degree of M.D. from the latter institution. He became surgeon's mate, 1st U.S. infantry, Aug. 10, 1818; assistant surgeon, June 1, 1821, and surgeon, with the rank of major, July 13, 1832. He served actively as medical director in the Black Hawk war in Wisconsin and Illinois, 1832; the Seminole war in Florida, 1836–42; and the Mexican war, 1846–47; and was also for several years on the frontier. In 1835 he accompanied Gen. Henry Dodge on his exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains. On May 15, 1861, he was promoted surgeon-general, U.S.A., and on April 14, 1862, was retired from active service on his own application. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, and was retired in 1876 with the full retired pay of a brigadier-general. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 8, 1879.

FINLEY, Hugh Franklin, representative, was born in Whitley county, Ky., Jan. 18, 1833; son of Robert and Anney (Gattiff) Finley; grandson of James and Mary (Marlin) Finley of Va., and of Cornelius Gattiff; and great-grandson of Capt. Charles Gattiff of Grunbriorleo, Va. He worked on a farm till 1854, then began life for himself. He read law 1857–58, and was licensed to practise in 1859. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1861, and commonwealth's attorney in 1862, for six years. He resigned in 1866, was re-elected in 1867 and again elected in 1868 for a term of six years. In 1870 he was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 42d congress; was elected to the state senate in 1875; was United States district attorney for Kentucky, 1876-77; was judge of the 15th circuit, 1880–86; and represented the 11th Kentucky district in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–91. At the close of his term he retired from active politics.

FINLEY, James Bradley, clergyman, was born in North Carolina, July 1, 1781; son of the Rev. Robert W. Finley (1750–1840), a pioneer Presbyterian missionary who labored in the Carolinas and Georgia, 1777–84, in Virginia, 1784–86, in Ohio, 1786–88, and in Kentucky, 1788–96, returning in 1796 to Ohio where in 1808 he joined the Methodist church, becoming an itinerant preacher in 1812. The son was admitted to the Ohio Methodist conference in 1809, and served as minister and presiding elder in various places in Ohio until 1821, when he was appointed superintendent of the Wyandot Indian mission in Ohio.

In 1829 he resigned this position to return to the itinerant ministry, and in 1845–49 was chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary. The last years of his life were spent in missionary work in Ohio. His published writings include: *History of the Wyandot Mission* (1840); *Memorials of Prison Life* (1850); *Autobiography* (1853); *Sketches of Western Methodism* (1854); and *Personal Reminiscences Illustrative of Indian Life* (1857). He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1856.

FINLEY, John Huston, educator, was born at Grand Ridge, Ill., Oct. 19, 1863; son of James G. and Margaret (McCombs) Finley, grandson of Ebenezer Finley of Fayette county, Pa., and a descendant of the Rev. James Finley, brother of the Rev. Samuel Finley, president of the College of New Jersey. He spent his boyhood on an Illinois farm, and was graduated at Knox college, A.B., 1887, A.M., 1890. He then entered upon post-graduate studies at Johns Hopkins university in the department of history and economics, studying under Drs. H. B. Adams, R. T. Ely, Woodrow Wilson and J. F. Jameson. After nearly two years at Johns Hopkins he became secretary of the State Charities aid association of New York. He founded and edited for three years the *State Charities Record* and in 1891 became the editor of the *Christian Review*. He was called to the chair of sociology in Leland Stanford Jr. university, and at about the same time was offered the presidency of Knox college and accepted the latter, succeeding Dr. Bateman in 1892. He resigned in June, 1899, to associate himself with the Harpers and McClures in a joint literary enterprise. He received the degree of LL.D. from Knox college in 1899. With Professor Richard T. Ely he wrote *Taxation in American States and Cities* (1889). He became president of the College of the City of New York in 1903.

FINLEY, Martha, author, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, April 26, 1828; daughter of Dr. James Brown and Maria Theresa (Brown) Finley; granddaughter of Major Samuel and Mary (Brown) Finley and of James and Eleanor (Butler) Brown; and a descendant of John and Martha (Berkley) Finley, James and Mary (McClelland) Brown, and Thomas and Eleanor (Parker) Butler. Her maternal great-grandfather, Thomas Butler, great-grandson of the Duke of Ormond, came over to America before the Revolution and settled in Pennsylvania. Martha was taken to Circleville, Ohio, in 1829, and to South Bend, Ind., in 1836, acquiring her education chiefly in the latter place. In 1851–53 she taught school in Indiana, removing in the latter year to Philadelphia, then to Phœnixville, Pa., where she taught for a time, and later devoting her entire attention to literary work, adopting as a pen name "Martha Farquharson." She removed to Elkton, Md., in 1876. Her published works include: the *Elsie Dinsmore* series (28 vols., 1868–98); *Casella, or, The Children of the Valleys* (1869); *An Old-Fashioned Boy* (1871); *Wanted, a Pedigree* (1872); *Our Fred: or, Seminary Life at Thurston* (1874); *The Mildred Series* (7 vols., 1878–86); *Signing the Contract* (1879); *The Thorn in the Nest* (1886); *The Tragedy of Wild River Valley* (1893); *Twiddletewit, A Fairy Tale* (1898); besides a long list of Sunday-school books.

FINLEY, Robert, educator, was born in Princeton, N.J., in 1772; son of James Finley, a Scotchman. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1787; taught school, 1787–93; was tutor at his *alma mater*, 1793–95, and in the latter year was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. He was pastor at Baskingridge, N.J., 1795–1817. He became deeply interested in the condition of the free negroes, and was largely instrumental in the organization of the American colonization society. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1807–17, and received from that institution the degree of S.T.D. in 1817. He was elected president of Franklin college, Athens, Ga., in July, 1817, and died there Oct. 3, 1817.

FINLEY, Samuel, educator, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1715, of Scotch Presbyterian stock. He acquired a liberal education in his native country, and with his parents and six brothers, John, James, Michael, William, and probably Robert and Manassah, removed to the United States, arriving in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28, 1734, where in 1740 he entered the Presbyterian ministry. He was licensed to preach on August 5 of that year and ordained by the presbytery of New Brunswick, Oct. 13, 1742. He was sent to Milford, Conn., the following year and was given the privilege of preaching elsewhere. In response to an invitation from the second society in New Haven he preached in that city, but on the ground that the society had not been formally organized he was arrested for violating the law of the colony forbidding itinerants to preach in a parish without the consent of the regular pastor. He was indicted by the grand jury and after a trial was declared guilty of vagrancy and was sentenced to be expelled from the colony. In 1744 he established and became

principal of an academy at Nottingham, Md., at the same time being pastor of the church in that place. In 1761 he resigned to accept the presidency of the College of New Jersey to succeed Samuel Davies, deceased, and was its president up to the time of his death. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1751–66. The University of Glasgow made him an S.T.D. in 1763. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1766.

FINLEY, Samuel, soldier, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., April 15, 1752; son of John and Martha (Berkley) Finley; and nephew of President Samuel Finley of Princeton. In 1775 he joined the Revolutionary army and rose by promotion to the rank of major. In 1778 he was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, N.Y., and was not released for three years. After his exchange, he served under Morgan at the battle of Cowpens where he commanded the artillery. Before the war was over he was a major of cavalry of the Virginia line. In return for his services he was awarded a large grant of land near Chillicothe, Ohio, and removed to that place in 1796, becoming one of the founders of the town. He was appointed by President Washington receiver of public moneys in the northwestern territory. In the war of 1812 he raised a regiment and served as a general of militia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 2, 1829.

FINNEY, Charles Grandison, preacher and educator, was born in Warren, Conn., Aug. 29, 1792; son of Sylvester and Rebekka (Rice) Finney. About 1794 his parents removed to Oneida county, N.Y., and in 1818 to Henderson, Jefferson county, N.Y. He attended an academy at Warren, Conn., in 1812, taught in New Jersey, and was admitted to the New York bar. In 1820 he purchased a Bible as a reference book in law, and through the reading of this and the preaching of the Rev. Dr. George W. Gale, he gave up his law business in 1821. A year later he was taken in charge by the St. Lawrence presbytery of New York, and placed under private teachers for theological instruction. Early in 1824 he was licensed to preach and in July was ordained by the same presbytery and entered upon a successful career as an evangelist. He held protracted meetings at Evans Mills, Rome, Utica, Auburn, Troy and New Lebanon, N.Y., Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, Pa., till 1829. He preached in New York city and in Rochester, N.Y., in 1830. In the latter place, as an outcome of his meetings, twelve hundred persons united with the churches of the Rochester presbytery and forty of his converts subsequently entered the ministry. This same year he was invited to preach at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., by President Nott, and later at Boston, Mass., by the Congregational churches. He preached in the old National theatre, New York city, 1832–34. In 1834 the Broadway tabernacle was built for him, but the following year he resigned his pastorate and became professor of theology at Oberlin college, Ohio. He held this position till his death, and in its early years his personal friends contributed largely to its support. He was president of Oberlin college, 1851–66; pastor of the Congregational church there, 1837–72; preached in Boston, Mass., 1842–43 and 1856–57; in London, Eng., 1849–50; and in England and Scotland, 1858–60. He assisted in establishing and editing the Oberlin *Evangelist* and the Oberlin *Quarterly*, and published: *Lectures on Revivals* (1835, 1840 and 1868); *Lectures to Professing Christians* (1836); *Sermons on Important Subjects* (1839); *Lectures on Systematic Theology* (2 vols., 1847–51); and wrote his *Memoirs* published in 1876. He died in Oberlin, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1875.

C. G. Finney

FINOTTI, Joseph M., author, was born in Ferrara, Italy, in 1817. He was of a distinguished family, and acquired a high position as a scholar, pursuing his studies in the universities of Rome. He joined the Society of Jesus, in 1842 was ordained a priest, and in 1845 was sent to America as a missionary of the order. He was received by Archbishop Eccleston, stationed at St. Mary's church, Alexandria, Va., and given extensive missions in Virginia and Maryland. Failing health compelled him to ask for dispensation of his vows, and he became a secular priest in 1852 and joined the household of Bishop Williams, Boston, Mass., serving for a time as editor of the *Pilot* and as a contributor to Catholic periodicals. He served the Mission church in Brookline and other outlying missions and established the Holyrood cemetery. He then left Boston for a milder climate, serving for a time as professor in Mt. St. Mary's seminary of the west, Cincinnati, Ohio, afterward as president of Creighton college, Omaha. He later served in the Cathedral at Denver as assistant to Bishop Machebeuf, and in 1877 took charge of the Church of the Assumption, Central City, Col. He published in 1871 the first volume of his *Bibliographica Catholica Americana*, and left the work uncompleted at his death. He published *Month of Mary* (1853); *Life of Blessed Paul of the Cross* (1860); *Italy in the Fifteenth Century* (1861); *Diary*

of a Soldier (1861); *The French Zouave* (1863); *Herman the Pianist* (1863); *The Spirit of St. Francis of Sales* (1866); *Works of the Rev. Arthur O'Leary*, and *Life of Blessed Peter Claver*. He died at Central City, Col., Jan. 10, 1879.

FIRMIN, George Deazeley, draughtsman, was born in Chipping-Onger, Essex county, England, Aug. 3, 1865; son of George Jordan and Sarah (Deazeley) Firmin. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving a certificate of proficiency in chemistry and metallurgy in June, 1884. He afterward took the course in biology at the same university and at Woods Holl, Mass., following with courses in chemistry and philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania. He was mechanical engineer and draughtsman for the Baldwin locomotive works, Philadelphia, 1886–90; professor of mechanical drawing in the Northeast manual training school, Philadelphia, 1890–95; and in 1895 was appointed professor of chemistry and natural history in the same institution. He was elected a member of the Franklin institute. On June 24, 1891, he was married to Louise, daughter of A. M. Goldsborough of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Rear-Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough, U.S.N.

FISCHER, Israel F., representative, was born in New York city, Aug. 17, 1858; son of Isaac and Hannah (Sarner) Fischer. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and in 1887 removed to Brooklyn, N.Y. He was a member of the executive committee of the Republican state committee in 1888 and 1890. He was a representative from Kings county, N.Y., in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99.

FISH, Hamilton, statesman, was born in New York city, Aug. 3, 1808; son of Col. Nicholas and Elizabeth (Stuyvesant) Fish. He was graduated at Columbia in 1827, and was admitted to the bar. In 1834 he was defeated with the Whig ticket as member of the state assembly, and in 1842 was elected a representative to the 28th congress from the sixth New York district, defeating John McKeon, Democrat. He was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election in 1844. In 1846 he was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for lieutenant-governor but was elected to that office in 1847, to fill the unexpired term of Lieut.-Gov. Addison Gardiner, resigned. He was elected governor of New York in 1848 and in 1851 U.S. senator as successor to Daniel S. Dickinson, Democrat. In the senate he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise and after 1856 was a Republican. On retiring from the senate, March 4, 1857, he resumed the practice of law in New York city. He visited Europe with his family, 1859–60. He advocated the nomination of William H. Seward in 1860; supported Abraham Lincoln in the presidential canvass and in 1861 upheld the Union cause with voice and purse. He was a commissioner with Bishop Ames, appointed by Secretary Stanton in January, 1862, "to relieve the necessities and provide for the comfort of Federal soldiers in Confederate prisons," and the refusal of the Confederate government to receive the commissioners except for the purpose of arranging for a general exchange, resulted in the system of exchange soon after adopted. On March 11, 1869, Mr. Fish became secretary of state of the United States in President Grant's cabinet to succeed Elihu B. Washburn, appointed U.S. minister to France, and he held the position up to the close of President Grant's second term, March 3, 1877, and in President Hayes's cabinet up to the 12th of March when William M. Evarts assumed the office. He originally suggested and was a member of the joint high commission to arrange the differences with Great Britain, 1871, and a plenipotentiary to sign the treaty settling the Alabama claims, and the Northwestern boundary question with Great Britain the same year. In November, 1873, he negotiated the settlement of the *Virginius* question with the Spanish minister at Washington. Governor Fish was a trustee of Columbia college, 1840–93; chairman of the board, 1859–93; president of the general society of the Cincinnati, 1854–93; chairman of the Union defence committee, 1861–65; president of the New York historical society, 1867–69; trustee of the Astor library and one of the original trustees of the Peabody education fund appointed by the founder. He was married in 1836 to Julia, daughter of the Hon. John Kean of New Jersey. She died in 1887. They had three sons, Hamilton, Nicholas, Stuyvesant, and four daughters, who married respectively, William E. Rogers, Col. Samuel N. Benjamin, the Hon. Hugh Oliver Northcote of England, and Sidney Webster. He bequeathed $50,000 to Columbia college: $5000 to St. Luke hospital, and $2000 to the Bellevue training

school for nurses. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1850, from Union in 1869, and from Harvard in 1871. He died at Glen-Clyffe, near Garrison-on-Hudson, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1893.

FISH, Henry Clay, clergyman, was born in Halifax, Vt., Jan. 27, 1820; son of a Baptist minister. He attended Shelburne Falls academy and became a school teacher in Massachusetts. In 1840 he removed to New Jersey; was graduated from Union theological seminary in 1845; was ordained to the Baptist ministry, June 26, 1845, and was pastor at Somerville, N.J., 1845–50, and at Newark, N.J., 1850–77. The University of Rochester conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1858. He published: *Primitive Piety Revived* (1855); *The Price of Soul Liberty, and Who Paid It* (1860); *Harry's Conversion* (1872); *Harry's Conflicts* (1872); *Hand-book of Revivals* (1874); and *Bible Lands Illustrated* (1876). He also compiled *History and Repository of Pulpit Eloquence* (1856); *Pulpit Eloquence of the Nineteenth Century* (1857); *Select Discourses Translated from the French and German* (1858); and *Heaven in Song* (1874). He died in Newark, N.J., Oct. 2, 1877.

FISH, Nicholas, soldier, was born in New York city, Aug. 28, 1758. He attended the College of New Jersey, 1774–75, and in 1775 became a student at law in the office of John Morin Scott. When Mr. Scott entered the American army in 1776 as a general officer young Fish was made his aide-de-camp. On June 21, 1776, he was made major of a brigade by General Scott and on November 21, major of the 2d N.Y. regiment. He saw active service in both the battle of Bemis's Heights, September 19, and the battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777; was division inspector under General Steuben at the battle of Monmouth, N.J., June 28, 1778; commanded a body of light infantry under General Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians, 1779; was with Lafayette in his campaign, 1780–81, and at Yorktown witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781, after gallantly storming a redoubt while serving under Col. Alexander Hamilton as major of a detachment. He was made lieutenant-colonel at the close of the war and adjutant-general of the state of New York in April, 1786, holding the office many years. President Washington appointed him a supervisor of revenue in 1794 and he served the city of New York as alderman, 1806–17. He was made president of the New York society of the Cincinnati in 1797 and was an officer or director in various benevolent, religious and literary institutions of his native city. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, founder and first president of the New York historical society, granddaughter of Peter, great-granddaughter of Nicholas William and great[2] granddaughter of Peter Stuyvesant, 1602–1682, captain-general and governor-in-chief of Amsterdam in New Netherlands. He died in New York city, June 20, 1833.

FISH, Nicholas, diplomatist, was born in New York city, Feb. 17, 1846; son of Hamilton and Julia (Kean) Fish and grandson of Col. Nicholas Fish, a soldier of the Continental army. He was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1867, and A.M., 1871, and from Harvard, LL.B., 1869. He was assistant secretary of the U.S. legation at Berlin, 1871–74, and secretary, 1874–77; U.S. *chargé d'affaires*, Switzerland, 1877–81, and U.S. minister to Belgium, 1882–85. He then engaged in banking business in New York city. He was married to Clemence S. Bryce, and their son Hamilton graduated at Columbia in 1896, was a soldier in the war with Spain, 1898, and as 2d sergeant of troop K, in the 1st volunteer cavalry "Rough Riders," was present at the battle of Sevilla, Cuba, June 26, 1898, and was killed in action, one of the first in the American army to fall. Nicholas Fish died in New York city, Sept. 16, 1902.

FISH, Stuyvesant, railroad president, was born in New York city, June 24, 1851; son of Hamilton and Julia (Kean) Fish. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1871, and received his A.M. degree in 1874. On Oct. 1, 1871, he entered the railway service as clerk in the New York office of the Illinois Central railroad company. In 1872 he was secretary to the president of that company, and from Nov. 1, 1872, until 1875 was clerk with Morton, Bliss & Co. at New York, and Morton, Rose & Co., at London, remaining with the New York firm as managing clerk until March 15, 1877. From Dec. 14, 1876, to March 6, 1879, he was a member of the New York stock exchange, and on March 16, 1876, was elected a director of the Illinois Central railroad and appointed treasurer and agent for the purchasing committee of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern railroad. He was elected secretary of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans railroad, Nov. 8, 1877, and in March, 1882, became vice-president of the same road. On Jan. 7, 1883, he became second vice-president of the Illinois Central railroad, was made vice-president April 2, 1884, and president May 18, 1887.

FISHBACK, William Meade, governor of Arkansas, was born at Jeffersonton, Culpeper county, Va., Nov. 5, 1831; son of Frederick and Sophie Ann (Yates) Fishback, and grandson of Martin and Lucy (Amiss) Fishback and Col. Poytriss and Elizabeth (Stith) Yates. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1855, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, practising at Fort Smith, Ark. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861. In 1863 he edited, at Little Rock, the *Unconditional Union*,

and in the same year raised the 4th Arkansas cavalry for the Union army. He was elected to the U.S. senate May 5, 1864, before being mustered into the army, but under the reconstruction rules was not allowed to take his seat. In 1865 he was made U.S. treasury agent for Arkansas. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1874, from Sebastian county, and a representative in the state legislature in 1877, 1879 and 1885. In 1892 he was elected governor of Arkansas serving two years. He was married in 1867 to Adelaide, daughter of Joseph Miller of Fort Smith, Ark.

FISHER, Albert Kenrick, zoölogist, was born at Sing Sing, N.Y., March 21, 1856; son of Hiram and Susan E. (Townsend) Fisher. He attended Holbrook military high school in his native town, and was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1879. He became a student of vertebrate zoölogy, and in 1885, when the bureau of ornithology and mammalogy was established in the United States department of agriculture at Washington, he was appointed to a position as assistant. In this department he prepared an exhaustive treatise on the food of hawks and owls, based on an examination of over twenty-five hundred stomachs, which proved that these birds were the farmers' best friends, by keeping in check various animals and insects. He was a member of the biological expedition sent out by the department of agriculture to Death Valley and the surrounding country in California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah in 1891, and wrote a report on the birds of the region traversed. He was one of the founders of the American ornithologists' union and was elected a member of the Biological society of Washington, D.C., and of various other natural history societies. He is the author of a pamphlet entitled: *Hawks and Owls in Their Relation to Agriculture.*

FISHER, Charles, representative, was born in Rowan county, N.C., Oct. 20, 1789. He was educated by private tutors at Poplar Tent and in Raleigh, and was admitted to the bar, but never practised to any extent. He was a state senator in 1818; was elected as a Democrat a representative in the 15th congress in place of George Mumford, deceased, and served from Feb. 11, 1819, to March 3, 1821, when he declined a re-election. He was a member of the North Carolina house of commons, 1821–23, 1826–31, 1833 and 1836; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1835; a representative in the 26th congress, 1839–41; was a candidate for representative in the 29th congress but was defeated, and declined the Democratic nomination for governor of North Carolina in 1846. He died, while on a tour of the southwest, at Hillsboro, Miss., May 7, 1849.

FISHER, Charles, actor, was born in Suffolk, England, in 1816. His first appearance on the stage was at the Princess theatre, London, in 1844. He played in the English provinces for the greater part of the next seven years, and made his début in the United States at William E. Burton's Chambers Street theatre, New York city, as Ferment in "The School of Reform," Aug. 30, 1852. He continued under Burton's management till 1861, when he joined the Wallack stock company in New York city, remaining with this company for eleven years. In 1872 he became a member of the Augustin Daly stock company. In 1890 he retired from the American stage because of advanced age, visited London, England, and there appeared for the last time on any stage as "Adam," in *As You Like It.* His favorite roles were: "Triplet," in *Masks and Faces;* "Matthew Leigh," in *Rosedale;* "Noah Learoyd," in *The Long Strike;* "Sir Thomas Clifford," in *The Hunchback;* the "Parson," in *The Squire;* "Larocque," in *The Romance of a Poor Young Man;* "Geoffrey Champney," in *Our Boys;* "Graves," in *Money;* the "Ghost," in *Hamlet;* "Egeus," in *A Midsummer Night's Dream;* "Baptista," in *The Taming of the Shrew;* "Jacques," in *As You Like It;* and "Sir Peter Teazle," "Joseph Surface," "Falstaff," "Mercutio," and "Claude Melnotte." He died in New York city, June 10, 1891.

Charles Fisher

FISHER, Charles Harris, physician, was born in Killingly, Conn., June 30, 1822; son of George Clinton and Harriet (Cady) Fisher; grandson of Barzillai Fisher, who served in the war of 1812, and great-grandson of Barzillai Fisher, who was in active service during the Revolutionary war. His medical education was acquired in the office of Prof. Alfred C. Post, M.D., LL.D., of New York city; in the University of the city of New York; in Harvard medical school, and in Dartmouth college. He received the degree of M.D. from Dartmouth in 1848, and began practice at North Scituate, R.I. In 1878 he removed his office to Providence, but continued to reside in Scituate. He served during the civil war as surgeon on the board of exemption from draft and as an inspector of recruits. In 1869 he was elected to the state senate and in 1870 was appointed a member of the state board of education. He

again served in the state senate, 1877–79, was a presidential elector in 1876, and in 1878 became a member of the state board of health. In 1880 he was made state registrar of vital statistics and commissioner of public health. He was elected to membership in the American medical association, the American social science association, the American association for the advancement of science, and the American public health association. He was married in 1849 to Sophia R., daughter of Russell Smith of Scituate, R.I., and their son, George Russell, graduated at Lapham institute, 1868; Brown university, 1872, and Bellevue hospital medical college, 1874, and became assistant surgeon-general of Rhode Island. Dr. Fisher died in Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1893.

FISHER, Daniel Webster, educator, was born at Arch Spring, Huntingdon county, Pa., Jan. 17, 1838; son of Daniel and Martha (Middlesworth) Fisher; grandson of Michael Fisher, and a descendant of John Fisher, who came from Germany early in the 18th century; also on his mother's side, a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier, who fought at Trenton and Princeton. He was graduated from Jefferson college in 1857 and from the Allegheny theological seminary, Pa., in 1860. He was ordained by the presbytery of Huntingdon in April, 1860; was pastor at New Orleans, 1860–61; at Wheeling, W. Va., 1861–76, and at Madison, Ind., 1878–79. In 1879 he accepted the presidency of Hanover college, Ind. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the commission to examine the mint of the United States. He was married in 1860 to Amanda D. Kouns. He received the degree of D.D. from Muskingum college in 1874, and that of LL.D. from Wooster university in 1887. He contributed to periodical literature.

FISHER, Ebenezer, educator, was born in Charlotte, Maine, Feb. 6, 1815. He was educated in his native state and entered the Universalist ministry, holding various pastorates in New York state and elsewhere. On the establishment of the theological department of St. Lawrence university, he was elected the president and held the office until his death. He published: *The Christian Salvation: a Discussion with J. H. Walden* (1869). See his *Biography* (1880). He died in Canton, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1879.

FISHER, Frances Christine, ("Christian Reid"); see Tiernan, Frances Christine Fisher.

FISHER, George Jackson, physician, was born in North Castle, Westchester county, N.Y., Nov. 27, 1825. He was graduated in medicine from the University of the city of New York in 1849, and practised his profession in Mecklenburg, N.Y., until 1851, when he removed to Sing Sing, where he acted as physician and surgeon to the state prison, 1853–54, and was U.S. examining surgeon for the pension bureau, 1854–74. In 1874 he was elected president of the New York state medical society and in 1876 was a delegate from the society to the International medical congress at Philadelphia. During the civil war he served several times as a volunteer surgeon for the U.S. sanitary commission, and was for more than twenty years brigade surgeon of the National guard of New York. Among his published writings are: *Biographical Sketches of Deceased Physicians of Westchester County* (1861); *On Animal Substances Employed as Medicines by the Ancients* (1862); *Teratology* (1875); *A Brief History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood* (1877); and *Sketches of some of the Old Masters of Anatomy, Surgery and Medicine* (1880–83). He died in Sing Sing, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1893.

FISHER, George Park, theologian, was born in Wrentham, Mass., Aug. 10, 1827; son of Lewis and Nancy (Fisher) Fisher; grandson of Lewis Fisher and of Luther Fisher, and a descendant of Samuel Fisher. He was graduated from Brown university in 1847, studied theology at Yale, 1848–49, was graduated from the Andover theological seminary in 1851 and spent some time as a student in Germany. He was pastor of the church in Yale college, his title being professor of divinity, 1854–61, and in 1861 he was elected to the chair of ecclesiastical history. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown in 1866, from Harvard and the University of Edinburgh in 1886, and from Princeton in 1896; that of A.M. from Yale university in 1867, and that of LL.D. from Princeton in 1879. He was a member of the editorial board of the *New Englander*, 1866–92, and in 1892 became a member of the editorial staff of the *Yale Review*. His published sermons bear the titles: *History of the Church of Christ in Yale College* (1858); *National Faults* (1860); *Thoughts Proper to the Presen-*

Crisis (1861); *Life and Service of Dr. N W. Taylor;* and *Discourse Commemorative of Josiah Willard Gibbs* (1861). He is also the author of: *Essays on the Supernatural Origin of Christianity* (1865); *Life of Benjamin Silliman* (1866); *History of the Reformation* (1873); *The Beginnings of Christianity* (1877); *Faith and Rationalism* (1879); *Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief* (1883); *Outlines of Universal History* (1885); *The Christian Religion* (1886); *History of the Christian Church* and *Manual of Christian Evidences* (1888); *Notice and Method of Revelation* (1890); *Colonial History of the United States* (1892); *Manual of Natural Theology* (1893); *History of Christian Doctrine* (1896); and numerous contributions to periodicals.

FISHER, Horatio Gates, representative, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., April 21, 1838. He was graduated from Lafayette college in 1855; was a member of the Huntingdon common council, 1862–65; county auditor, 1865–68; county burgess, 1874–77; state senator in 1876, and represented the 18th Pennsylvania district in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879–83, being the first congressman ever elected by the Republicans in that district. In business he was closely identified with the coal industries of Pennsylvania. He died in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa., May 8, 1890.

FISHER, Irving, political economist, was born in Saugerties, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1867; son of the Rev. George Whitefield and Ella (Wescott) Fisher, and grandson of John and Almira (King) Fisher and of John and Catharine (Bozarth) Wescott. He was prepared for college at Smith academy, St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1888, Ph.D., 1891. He studied in Berlin and Paris, 1893–94. He was tutor in mathematics at Yale, 1890–93; assistant professor of mathematics, 1893–95; assistant professor of political economy, 1895–98, and was elected full professor in 1898. He joined the Connecticut academy of arts and sciences in 1892; the British economic association in 1894; the American mathematical society in 1894; the American economic association in 1895, and was made an editor of the *Yale Review* in 1896. He was married, June 24, 1893, to Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Rowland Hazard of Rhode Island. He is the author of: *Mathematical Investigations in the Theory of Value and Prices* (1892); *Yale Bibliographies* (1893); *Phillips and Fisher's Elements of Geometry* (1896); *Appreciation and Interest* (1896); *Brief Introduction to Infinitesimal Calculus* (1897); *Bibliography of Mathematical Economics* (1897); and contributions on *Capital, Bimetallism, Statistics, Mathematical Economics* and other subjects to *Economic Journal, Yale Review, Quarterly Journal of Economics, Bond Record,* and other periodicals.

Irving Fisher

FISHER, Joshua, physician, was born in Dedham, Mass., May 17, 1748. He was graduated from Harvard in 1766 and became a physician. He served in the Revolutionary war as a surgeon on a privateer and was taken captive. He escaped to France and re-entered the service, continuing until the close of the war. He subsequently practised in Beverly, Mass. He was president of the Massachusetts medical society and a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. In his will he bequeathed $20,000 to Harvard college to found a chair of natural history. Harvard gave him an honorary M.D. in 1804. He published *Discourse on Narcotics* (1806). He died in Beverly, Mass., March 15, 1833.

FISHER, Mary, author, was born in Marshall county, Ill., April 12, 1858; daughter of John and Agnes (Ewing) Fisher. Her father was a native of Sheffield, England, and her mother was born near Glasgow, Scotland. Her great-grandfather was a French sea captain. She was graduated in 1876 from the High school, Chillicothe, Ill., where she passed her girlhood, but her education was mainly acquired through her own exertions and she became a wide reader in English, French and German. She taught in the high schools at Lewiston, Ill., Springfield, Mo., and Ann Arbor, Mich., and in 1899 was teacher of French, German and American literature in the Manual training high school, Kansas city, Mo. She is the author of *Twenty-five Letters on English Authors* (1895); *A Group of French Critics* (1897); *A General Survey of American Literature* (1899).

FISHER, Michael Montgomery, educator, was born near Rockville, Ind., Oct. 8, 1834; son of Judge James M. and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Fisher, and grandson of Col. John Fisher, who moved from Brown county, Ohio, to Park county, Ind., in 1806. He was graduated from Hanover college, Ind., in 1855 and until 1870 held the chair of Latin at Westminster college, Fulton, Mo. In 1860 he entered the Presbyterian ministry and was pastor at Fulton, Mo. He founded Independence female college in 1870 and Bellewood female college in 1872. He was again professor of Latin at Westminster, 1874–77, and in the latter year was called to a similar chair in the Missouri state university. In 1887 he became chairman of the faculty (acting president) of the Missouri state university and lecturer on Roman education. He took a trip abroad in 1888 spend-

ing considerable time in Athens and Rome. While in Rome he delivered a series of lectures before the Archæological society on Roman and Grecian antiquities, and was correspondent of the Royal archæological society in London. He received the degree of D.D. from Hanover college in 1880 and that of LL.D. from same college in 1889. He published the *Three Pronunciations of Latin* (1878; 3d ed., 1884); *Education* (1886); and a series of Latin text-books (1887). He died in Columbia, Mo., Feb. 20, 1891.

FISHER, Oscar Louis, educator, was born in Stephenson county, Ill., Aug. 12, 1844; son of George W. and Barbara A. (Williams) Fisher; grandson of John and Mary Fisher, and of Benjamin and Elizabeth Williams, and a descendant of Dutch, Scotch, Welsh and Irish ancestors. He took an academic course at Rock River seminary at Mt. Morris, Ill., and was graduated from the Garrett Biblical school of Northwestern university, Illinois, in 1871. He entered the Upper Iowa conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1871 and was pastor, presiding elder and superintendent of church extension in Iowa, 1871–73, and in Denver, Col., 1873–90. He was elected president of Fort Worth university, Texas, in 1891.

FISHER, Robert Joseph, inventor, was born in Athens, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1857; son of Richard M. and Ann M. (Gettys) Fisher; grandson of James and Hannah (Dixon) Gettys, and great-grandson of the founder of Gettysburg, Pa. He was educated at the East Tennessee Wesleyan university at Athens, and entered business life as a dry goods clerk, followed by service as assistant cashier in the Cleveland national bank. He organized the First national bank of Athens, Tenn., in 1884 and was its cashier, 1896. He invented a typewriting machine for writing in bound books, beginning his experiments in 1892 and completed the invention in 1898. He then organized and became president of the Fisher typewriter company, and erected an extensive plant at Athens, Tenn., to manufacture the machine. He was married June 9, 1892, to Alice M. Gauche of New Orleans, La.

FISHER, Samuel Reed, clergyman, was born in Norristown, Pa., June 2, 1810. He attended the German Reformed seminary at York, Pa., and was graduated from Jefferson college in 1834. In 1836 he was granted a license to preach by the synod of the German Reformed church, and the same year was ordained pastor at Emmittsburg, Md. He was editor of the *Reformed Church Messenger*, published at Chambersburg, Pa., 1840–80, and was appointed stated clerk, which position he held until his death. He had the special management of the Reformed Church publications, 1845–81. He was twice married: first, on April 5, 1837, to Ellen C., daughter of Daniel C. May, and secondly to Mrs. Naomi Kerns. He received the degree of D.D. from Franklin and Marshall college in 1853. He published: *Exercises on the Heidelberg Catechism* (1844); *Heidelberg Catechism Simplified* (1850); a translation from the German, *The Rum Plague* (1853); and *The Family Assistant* (1855). He died while attending the general synod at Tiffin, Ohio, June 5, 1881.

FISHER, Samuel Ware, educator, was born at Morristown, N.J., April 5, 1814. He was graduated from Yale in 1835, studied at Princeton theological seminary, 1836–37, and was graduated from Union theological seminary in 1839. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in April of that year and was pastor at West Bloomfield, N.J., 1839–43; at Albany, N.Y., 1843–46, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1847–58. He was moderator of the general assembly, 1857. In 1858 he succeeded the Rev. Simeon North, LL.D., S.T.D., as president of Hamilton college, and held the office until 1866, when he resigned to return to the pulpit. He was pastor at Utica, N.Y., 1867–71, and was a trustee of Auburn theological seminary, 1860–71. He received the degree of D.D. from Miami university in 1852, and that of LL.D. from the University of the city of New York in 1866. He wrote: *Three Great Temptations to Young Men* (1852); *Sermons and Addresses* (1860); and *Life of Christ*. He died at College Hill, near Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1874.

FISHER, Sydney George, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1856; son of Sidney George and Elizabeth (Ingersoll) Fisher; grandson of James Logan Fisher and of Charles Jared Ingersoll, and a descendant of James Logan. He was graduated from Trinity college, Conn., in 1879; studied at Harvard law school, 1881–82; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1883, and practised in Philadelphia. He received the degree of L.H.D. from the Western university of Pennsylvania in 1897. He contributed many magazine articles including the letter to the New York *Nation*, July 30, 1880, which began the movement which established the various civil service reform societies throughout the country; also notable articles published in the *Forum* entitled "Alien Degradation of American Character" (1893), and "Has Immigration Dried up Our Literature?" (1894). He made a special study of the early colonies and colonists and is the author of: *The Making of Pennsylvania* (1896); *Pennsylvania; Colony and Commonwealth* (1896); *The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States* (1897); *Men, Women and Manners in Colonial Times* (2 vols., 1897); *The True Benjamin Franklin* (1898); *The True William Penn* (1899) and in pamphlet form *The Causes of the Increase of Divorce* (1890).

FISHER, Theodore Willis, physician, was born at Westboro, Mass., May 29, 1837; son of Milton Metcalf and Eleanor (Metcalf) Fisher; grandson of Willis and Caroline (Fairbanks) Fisher, and of Luther and Lydia (Jenks) Metcalf, and a descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth Fisher, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1634. He was graduated from Harvard medical school in 1861, and after a few months' service as resident physician of the city institutions in Boston harbor he entered the volunteer army as surgeon. In 1863 he became assistant superintendent of the Boston lunatic hospital and continued as such until 1870, when he devoted his attention to private practice. In 1867 and again in 1890 he visited Europe and made an extensive study of foreign hospitals for the insane. The insane hospitals at Boston and Danvers, Mass., were planned by him, and he was superintendent of the former, 1881–95. He was clinical instructor in mental diseases, 1884–88, and lecturer, 1888–98, in Harvard medical school. He was married in 1858, to Maria Caroline Brown of Medway, Mass., and in 1873 to Ella Gertrude Richardson of Boston, Mass. He was elected councillor of the Massachusetts medical society, a member of the American medical society, and of other scientific organizations, and was a member of the International medical congresses of 1887 and 1890. He published *Plain Talks about Insanity* (1872), and numerous medical papers.

FISHER, William Arms, editor, was born in San Francisco, Cal., April 27, 1861; son of Luther Paine and Katherine Bruyn (Arms) Fisher; grandson of the Rev. Jesse Fisher, and of the Rev. Hiram P. Arms, and a descendant of Anthony Fisher of Dedham and Dorchester, Mass. (1591–1673), and of William Arms of Deerfield, Mass. (1654–1731). He was educated in the public schools of California and studied music, harmony and the organ under John P. Morgan of Oakland, Cal. He removed to New York in 1890 and studied counterpoint, canon and fugue under Horatio W. Parker, and composition under Anton Dvořák. He visited London, 1892, and studied singing with William Shakespeare. He became editor for the Oliver Ditson company in 1897. He is the author of numerous anthems and songs, a volume of fifteen songs for children, and an *Elegie* for violin and piano. He was elected a member of the Manuscript society of New York.

FISK, Archie Campbell, soldier, was born in Steuben county, New York, Oct. 18, 1836; son of Samuel A. and Margaret (Jack) Fisk; grandson of John B. Fisk, and a descendant of the Rev. James Fisk. In 1838 he removed with his parents to Lorain county, Ohio, where he attended the public schools of Elyria in winter and worked at farming in the summer. In 1853 he found employment as a dry goods clerk, and at the opening of the civil war he raised a company of volunteers and was mustered into the 23d Ohio regiment. He became 2d lieutenant, June 1, 1861, and was for some time on the staff of General Rosecrans in western Virginia. In 1862 he was commissary of subsistence of the Kanawha division. He took part in the battles of Carnifex Ferry, Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, and in December, 1862, was on the staff of Gen. Hugh Ewing. In January, 1863, he joined Gen. W. T. Sherman's army in front of Vicksburg; went with General Sherman up Steele's bayou to the relief of the gunboat fleet under Porter; was at the demonstration against Haines Bluff; went with the army to Jackson, Miss.; was at the battle of Champion's Hill, and participated in the assaults and siege of Vicksburg. He went with Sherman to Jackson after the fall of Vicksburg; was with that general at Collierville in October, 1863, and participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge. He went with Sherman to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville in November, 1863, and accompanied Sherman's army on the campaign against Atlanta as assistant adjutant-general, second division, 15th army corps. He was assistant adjutant-general under Gens Hugh Ewing, Lightburn, Hazen and Morgan L. Smith. He became assistant adjutant-general of the department of the Mississippi in November, 1864, and in the following January entered into negotiations with the Confederate exchange agent for the exchange of prisoners of war, and during the next few months released from Confederate prisons over 8000 captives. At the final surrender he signed the paroles and furnished transportation to about seventy-five thousand Confederate soldiers. At the close of the war he began business in Vicksburg. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1868, and a member of the Republican national executive committee, 1868–72. In 1873 he removed to Denver, Col., and became prominently identified with the growth of that city. He engaged in real estate, mining, stock growing and banking, and was elected a member of the various commercial organizations of Denver. He was made president of a number of business corporations; originated the Trans-Mississippi con-

FISK

gresses, and was president of the Pan-American bimetallic association. He is the author of numerous contributions to the press on economic subjects. In 1895 he removed to New York city.

FISK, Clinton Bowen, philanthropist, was born near Greensville, N.Y., Dec. 8, 1828; son of Benjamin and Lydia (Aldrich) Fisk. The first of the name in America, John and William Fiske, with two unmarried sisters, immigrated from Suffolk county, England, to the Massachusetts colony in 1637. William settled in Wenham, Mass., in 1640, and was a representative to the general court, and the Rev. John settled in the same place in 1643 where he was minister of the first church of Wenham. Clinton's parents removed to Michigan while he was an infant, and settled in Lenawee county. The boy worked on a farm from the time he was nine years old. His father died, and in 1841 his mother was married again. This change in the domestic arrangement of the family enabled him to attend the Albion academy to prepare for admission to the University of Michigan. His partial loss of eyesight prevented his completing his preparatory course and he engaged as clerk in a mercantile and banking house at Coldwater, Mich. He married his employer's daughter in 1850, and became a partner in the business. He removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1858, where he became western financial manager of the Ætna insurance company, Hartford, Conn. He organized the Union merchants exchange of St. Louis, and on the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 served for three months as a private in the Missouri home guards. He recruited the 33d Missouri regiment in July, 1862, and as its colonel led it to the front. He was ordered to St. Louis in September to form a brigade, and on its organization he was commissioned brigadier-general, Nov. 24, 1862, and served with the army of Tennessee. In June, 1863, he was made commander of the military district of southeast Missouri, being transferred in March, 1864, to the command of the department of North Missouri. He defended the state capital against the attacks of the Confederate troops led by Generals Marmaduke, Price and Shelby. For this action he was made major-general of state militia by the legislature of Missouri. He was brevetted major-general of U.S. volunteers March 13, 1865, but was not allowed to resign, being appointed assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau for Kentucky and Tennessee. This position gave him an intimate knowledge of the needs of the Freedmen and resulted in the American missionary association, New York city, founding the Fisk school, Jan. 9, 1866, incorporated as Fisk university at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1867, he serving as president of its board of trustees, 1867–90. Upon the absorption of the Freedmen's bureau by the common system of government of the separate states, he returned to the insurance business and also engaged in railroading. He was a trustee of Drew theological seminary, Madison, N.J.; of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa.; of Albion college, Albion, Mich.; and of the American missionary association. He was also a member of the Methodist book concern, and of other institutions of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was president of the U.S. Indian commission, 1872–90. He was candidate of the Prohibition party of New Jersey for governor in 1886, receiving 19,500 votes; and as Prohibition candidate for president of the United States in 1888, he received 251,147 of the popular votes. He left to the Fisk university $25,000 in railroad bonds, netting nearly $30,000, which was devoted to the erection of the Fisk memorial chapel. He published *Plain Counsels for Freedmen* (1866). He died in New York city, July 9, 1890.

FISK, James, senator, was born in Greenwich, Mass., Oct. 4, 1763. He was descended from John and William Fisk, who came to Massachusetts from Laxfield, Sussex, England, in 1637 or from relatives of these pioneers who followed soon after and settled near Boston. He was self-educated, his father having died when he was two years old. He enlisted in the American army in 1779 and served three years. Returning to Greenwich he worked on a farm and in 1785 was a representative in the general assembly of Massachusetts, and soon after preached as a Universalist minister. He removed to Barre, Vt., in 1798, cleared a farm, continued to preach, and studied law. He represented Barre in the Vermont legislature, 1800–05, 1809–10 and 1815. He was a judge of the Orange county court, 1802–09; a representative from Vermont in the 9th and 10th congresses, 1805–09, and in the 12th and 13th congresses, 1811–15; judge of the supreme court, 1815–16, and U.S. senator 1817–18, succeeding Dudley Chase, resigned. In congress he was a friend and adviser of President Madison, and a supporter of the war of 1812. In the conspiracy carried on between John Henry employed by the governor of Canada, and the leaders of the

Federal party in New England, he arraigned the conspirators and exposed their duplicity and was a large factor in destroying the political power of the Federal party. In 1812 he was nominated by President Madison and was confirmed by the senate as judge of the territory of Indiana, but he declined the office. He resigned his seat in the U.S. senate in 1818 to accept the appointment of collector of customs for the district of Vermont. He removed to Swanton, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was displaced from office in 1825 by President J. Q. Adams and became a follower of Henry Clay and as earnest a Whig as he had been a Democrat. He was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Vermont, 1810–12, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from that institution in 1812. He was married about 1784 to Priscilla West of Greenwich, Mass., who died Aug. 19, 1840. They had three daughters and three sons. Their son Willbur became president of Wesleyan university. Judge Fisk died in Swanton, Vt., Dec. 1, 1844.

FISK, Photius Kavasales, philanthropist, was born in the Grecian Archipelago about 1807. He attended a Jesuit college in Malta and there attracted the attention of an American missionary, the Rev. Photius Fisk, by whose advice he removed to the United States. He studied at Amherst college and in 1827 returned to his native country where he engaged in missionary work and was also private secretary to President Capodistrias until the assassination of the latter in October, 1831. In 1838 he was graduated from Auburn theological seminary, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Halifax, Vt., March 14, 1839. In 1840 his name was changed by act of congress from Kavasales to Photius Fisk. In 1842 he was appointed a chaplain in the U.S. navy and served on the frigates *Columbia*, 1842–45, and *Raritan*, 1845–48. He was then ordered to the Charlestown, Mass., navy yard, and while serving there became prominent among the abolitionists of Boston. He was retired with the rank of captain in 1868. He accumulated a large fortune and for several years before his death was accustomed to distribute among the deserving poor, thousands of dollars annually, usually placing their names upon his books and allowing them ten dollars monthly. His entire estate he bequeathed to the poor of Boston. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 7, 1890.

FISK, Willbur, educator, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 31, 1792; son of the Hon. James and Priscilla (West) Fisk. He worked on his father's farm attending the district school a short time each winter until he was sixteen years old. He then attended Peacham academy, the University of Vermont, 1812–13, and was graduated at

Brown university A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818. He studied law in Lyndon, Vt., 1815–16, was a teacher near Baltimore, Md., 1816–17, and became a local preacher in the Methodist church at Lyndon, Vt., March 14, 1818. He joined the New England conference in June, 1818, as probationer, and was appointed to the Craftsbury circuit, Vt. He was stationed at Charlestown, Mass., 1819–20, when at a camp-meeting held at Wellfleet, Cape Ann, he experienced what he described as "a supernatural work of grace leading him into a higher Christian life." Under the excessive excitement incident to this experience his health gave way and he was superannuated, 1821–23. He was married in 1823 to Ruth Peck of Providence, R.I. He was presiding elder, Vermont district, 1823–27; chaplain of the Vermont legislature, 1826; founder and principal of Wesleyan academy and pastor of the local church, Wilbraham, Mass., 1826–31; and delegate to Methodist general conference, 1824–28 and 1832. In 1828 he was elected bishop of the Canada conference but declined. He urged before the conference of 1828 the establishment of denominational academies throughout the country, and his subsequent agitation of the subject resulted in the founding at Middletown, Conn., of the Wesleyan university, of which he was elected the first president, Aug. 24, 1830, and opened the halls to students Sept. 21,

1831. He was visitor to the U.S. military academy, West Point, N.Y., 1832; was a foremost advocate of temperance reform; of the colonization of free colored families in Africa, and of the improvement of the condition of the American Indians. He was a member of the general conference of 1832 and there secured the establishment of a Methodist mission in Oregon for the education of the Flathead Indians and induced the Young men's missionary society of New York to support a missionary to Liberia, Africa, and but for the protests of friends would have resigned the presidency of the university to go there himself. He was a delegate to the Wesleyan conference, London, England, 1835, and

travelled in Europe, 1835–36. He was elected bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1836 but declined the office. He was a member of the Connecticut board of education in 1839. He refused a professorship in the University of Alabama, 1829, also the presidency of La Grange college the same year; and was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1831–39. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Augusta college, Ky., in 1829 and from Brown university in 1835. He published *Science of Education*, inaugural address (1831–32); *Travels on the Continent of Europe* (1838) and a large number of memorial, controversial and humanitarian sermons and discourses. His life was written by the Rev. Joseph Holdich (1842) and by George Prentice in *American Religious Leaders* (1890). He died in Middletown, Conn., Feb. 22, 1839.

FISKE, Amos Kidder, author, was born at Whitefield, N.H., May 12, 1842; son of Henry and Lucinda (Keyes) Fiske; grandson of Asa Fisk, originally of Templeton, Mass., and a descendant of Simon Fiske, lord of the manor of Standhaugh, Suffolk, England, in the time of Henry IV. He was graduated from Harvard in 1866 and received the degree of A.M. in 1869. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1868, and entered the office of George Ticknor Curtis, whom he assisted in the preparation of his "Life of Daniel Webster," at the same time becoming a contributor to the Annual Cyclopædia. He took up journalism in 1869, and after two years' experience on the New York *Times*, became an assistant editor of the *Evening Mail* and afterward leading writer on the Boston *Globe*. In 1878 he returned to the New York *Times* and was a member of the editorial staff until 1897. He is the author of: *Midnight Talks at the Club* (1890); *Beyond the Bourn* (1891); *The Jewish Scriptures* (1896); *The Myths of Israel* (1897); *The Story of the Philippines* (1898); *The West Indies* (1899); and other works.

FISKE, Bradley Allen, naval officer and inventor, was born in Lyons, N.Y., June 13, 1854; son of the Rev. William Allen and Susan (Bradley) Fiske; grandson of Prof. Allen Fiske, principal of Auburn, N.Y., academy, and of Capt. John Bradley, U.S.A.; and a descendant of William Fiske, who, with his brother, the Rev. John Fiske, and two unmarried sisters, came from Suffolk county, England, to the Massachusetts colony in 1637. Bradley was graduated from the U.S. naval academy, May 30, 1874, second in the class. He was promoted ensign, July 17, 1875; master, Feb. 2, 1881; lieutenant, junior grade, March 3, 1883; lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1887, and lieutenant-commander, March 3, 1899. He was assigned to the U.S.S. *Petrel*, Dec. 16, 1896; and as navigator of the *Petrel*, took part in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. Stationing himself aloft with his stadimeter, he measured and reported continually the distance of the Spanish battle-ships. When the white flag was hoisted at the arsenal, he went ashore with a boat's crew and brought off a number of tugs and launches. He was reported to the department at Washington for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on this day." Subsequently he took part in the bombardment of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898; and later, as navigator of the *Monadnock*, in the operations against the Filipinos. He married in 1882 Josephine, daughter of Joseph Wesley Harper, of New York city. Besides performing his regular sea and shore duties he invented and perfected what was very much needed, a system of electrical interior communication for ships, and a system of distance measuring and gun firing. His devices became known as the "nerves of a warship," and include the electric range finder, the range indicator, the order transmitter, the engine telegraph, the helm indicator, the steering telegraph, the speed and direction indicator, the adaptation of telescope sight to guns of a moving ship, and the stadimeter. A later invention adopted by the navy department is a system for turning the turrets of war-ships by electricity. His semaphore signal system was proved successful, having been placed on trial in the flag-ship *New York* in 1897. His first naval invention was a detaching and attaching apparatus for lowering and hooking on boats in a sea-way which came into use in many war-ships. In 1893 he received the Elliott Cresson gold medal from the Franklin institute for his invention of the range finder. He is the author of numerous contributions on naval subjects to periodical literature, besides *Electricity in Theory and Practice* (1882; 10th ed., 1898).

FISKE, Daniel Willard, educator, was born in Ellisburg, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1831. He descended from the Rev. John Fiske of Suffolk county, England, who migrated to New England in 1637. As a boy he displayed unusual precocity in the languages, in literature and in politics. He studied at Cazenovia and at Hamilton college, leaving college in his sophomore year to study the Scandinavian language in Europe. He was a special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, 1849–50, studied two years at the University of Upsala, Sweden, gave lessons and lectures on American literature, and meanwhile learned to use the Icelandic, Swedish and Danish languages with the facility of a native. He was first assistant in the Astor library, New York city, 1852–59; general secretary of the American geographical society, 1859–60, was with U.S. Minister J. L. Motley, as attaché to the American legation, Vienna, 1861–62; editor Syracuse, N.Y., *Journal*, 1864–66;

of the Hartford, Conn., *Courant*, 1867; made the tour of Egypt, Palestine and Syria, 1867–68, and was professor of North European languages and chief librarian, Cornell university, 1868–83. He made a remarkable collection of Icelandic books, was a writer and lecturer on civil service reform, a member of the American social science association and a contributor to Swedish, Icelandic and German periodicals. He was a contestant in the chess tournament of 1857; edited with Paul Morphy the *American Chess Monthly*, 1857–60; compiled "Book of the American Chess Congress" (1859); and edited the "Ten Year Book of Cornell" (1888), and numerous bibliographical publications for the university. He also made an extended Petrarch book collection. He was married in 1880 to Jennie McGraw, who was born in Dryden, N.Y., in September, 1840; acquired her education in the schools at Canandaigua and in Westchester county, N.Y., and by several trips to Europe; and died in 1881, bequeathing the bulk of her estate to Cornell university. Her will, however, failed to be carried out. As a memorial to her mother, the daughter of John Southworth, she gave $30,000 for the building, support and maintenance of a public library in the village of Dryden, which was called the Southworth library. Professor Fiske received the degree of A.M. from Hamilton in 1856, and that of Ph.D. from the University of Upsala in 1852. In 1883 he resigned from Cornell and made his permanent residence in Florence, Italy. He made (1892–96) the largest known collection of books relating to Dante (7000 vols.) which he presented to Cornell university, and printed at Florence a series of "Bibliographical Notices." He published (1893–98) a great number of educational and other tracts intended to bring about the application of a modified Latin alphabet to the spoken Arabic dialect of Egypt and the use of the spoken language as a literary medium.

FISKE, Harrison Grey, editor and playwright, was born in Harrison, Westchester county, N.Y., July 30, 1861; son of Lyman and Jane M. (Durfee) Fiske; grandson of William H. and Lois (Wales) Fiske; and a descendant of the Rev. John Fiske, who was born in Suffolk county, England, in 1619, and immigrated to America, settling in Watertown, Mass., in 1643. He was prepared for college under private tutors and entered the University of the city of New York with the class of 1881, but left after his sophomore year, and in 1879 entered journalism as editor and publisher of the *New York Dramatic Mirror*. He was secretary of the Actors' fund of America, 1885–88; trustee of the same from 1894; secretary of the Goethe society of New York city, 1890–94; and director of the American dramatist's club, 1897–98 On March 19, 1890, he was married to Mary Augusta, daughter of Thomas Davey of Detroit, Mich. She had starred for several years under the name Minnie Maddern, and afterward became well known as Minnie Maddern Fiske. Mr. Fiske is the author of the following plays: *Fontenelle* (1892); *Hester Crewe* (1893); *The District Attorney* (1895); *The Privateer* (1897); *Marie Deloche* (1895); *A White Pink* (1895); and *Divorçons* (1896); the last three named being adaptations.

FISKE, John, historian, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842; son of Edmund Brewster and Mary Fiske (Bound) Green; grandson of Humphreys and Hannah (Heaton) Green of Delaware, and of John and Mary (Fiske) Bound of Middletown, Conn., and a descendant from Phineas Fiske of Fressingfield, Suffolk, England, who came to America in 1641 and settled in Wenham, Mass. His name was originally Edmund Fiske Green, and in 1855, on the marriage of his widowed mother to Edwin W. Stoughton, he took the name of his maternal great-grandfather, John Fiske. He was brought up by his maternal grandmother, who lived at Middletown, Conn., and displayed great precocity as well as diligence in preparing himself for college. He had mastered Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, surveying and navigation at twelve, could read Plato and Herodotus and had begun German at fifteen, could read Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese at seventeen, and made a beginning in Sanscrit and Hebrew at eighteen, meanwhile continuing an incessant course of reading. He was graduated at Harvard in arts in 1863, and in law in 1865, having been admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1864. He was married in 1864 to Abby, daughter of Aaron Brooks of Petersham, Mass. He never practised law, devoting himself to literature, gaining position as an author from the publication of his first article in the *National Quarterly Review* in 1861, a review of Buckle's "History of Civilization," which won for him the consideration of editors of both American and English periodicals, and he became a frequent contributor to the leading magazines and reviews. He was university lecturer at Harvard, 1869–71, his subjects being "Positive Philosophy" and the "Doctrine of Evolution." He was instructor in history there, 1870; assistant librarian, 1872–79; and overseer, 1879–81. He was non-resident lec-

turer on American history in the University college, London, England, 1879, at the Royal institution of Great Britain, 1880, and in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1881–85; and from 1885 non-resident professor of American history in that institution. After 1880 he gave his entire time to writing and lecturing. He delivered in 1890, 1895 and 1898 three series each of twelve lectures on "The Discovery and Colonization of America"; "Old Virginia"; and "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies" before the Lowell institute, Boston. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences; a member of the Historical societies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, California, Oneida county, N.Y.; the Military historical society of Massachusetts, the Essex institute, the American antiquarian society, the American geographical society, and the American folklore society; was given the degree of LL.D. by Harvard in 1894, and that of Litt.D. by the University of Pennsylvania the same year. He composed a Mass in B minor, and several hymns and songs, and was president of the Boylston club of singers, Boston, Mass., from 1876 to 1881. He was joint editor with James Grant Wilson of Appletons' *Cyclopædia of American Biography* (6 vols., 1887–89). His published works include: *Tobacco and Alcohol* (1868); *History of English Literature, abridged from Taine and edited for Schools* (1872); *Myths and Myth-Makers* (1872); *Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy based on the Doctrine of Evolution* (2 vols., 1874); *The Unseen World* (1876); *Darwinism and Other Essays* (1879; new ed., 1885); *Excursions of an Evolutionist* (1883); *The Destiny of Man viewed in the Light of his Origin* (1884); *The Idea of God as affected by Modern Knowledge* (1885); *American Political Ideas viewed from the Standpoint of Universal History* (1885); *Washington and His Country* (1887); *The Critical Period of American History, 1783–1789* (1888, illustrated ed., 1897); *The Beginnings of New England; or the Puritan Theocracy in its relation to Civil and Religious Liberty* (1889, illustrated ed., 1898); *The War of Independence, for Young People* (1889); *Civil Government of the United States considered with some references to Its Origins* (1890); *The American Revolution* (2 vols., 1891, illustrated ed., 1896); *The Discovery of America, with some Account of Ancient America and the Spanish Conquest* (2 vols., 1892); *Franz Schubert* (in Millet's *Famous Composers*, 1892); *Edward Livingston Youmans, Interpreter of Science for the People* (1894); *History of the United States, for Schools* (1894); *Old Virginia and Her Neighbours* (2 vols., 1897); *The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America* (2 vols., 1899); *Through Nature to God* (1899); and Japanese translations of *The Destiny of Man* and *The Idea of God*. He died in Gloucester, Mass., July 4, 1901.

FISKE, Lewis Ransom, educator, was born at Penfield, Monroe county, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1825; son of James and Eleanor (Ransom) Fiske, and a descendant of the Rev. John Fiske, who came from England about 1637 and settled in Wenham, Essex county, Mass. He was prepared for college at Wesleyan seminary, Albion, Mich., and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1850. He was professor of natural sciences in Wesleyan seminary, 1850–53, in the Michigan state normal school at Ypsilanti, 1853–56; and professor of chemistry in the Michigan state agricultural college, 1856–63, being acting president of the institution, 1859–63. He was pastor of Methodist churches at Jackson, Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich., 1863–77; president of Albion college, 1877–98 and editor of the *Michigan Christian Advocate*, 1874–77. He was made professor emeritus in 1898. He is the author of: *To-Day and To-Morrow* (1898); *Echoes from the College Platform; Among the Professions* (1900); and *Man-Building* (1901). He died in Albion, Mich., Feb. 14, 1901.

FISKE, Mary Augusta Davey, (Minnie Maddern Fiske), actress, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 19, 1865; daughter of Thomas W. and Lizzie (Maddern) Davey. Her father was a pioneer theatrical manager and her mother, a well known musician and actress, was the daughter of Richard Maddern, an English musician, who came to America and organized the Maddern Family concert company, composed of his own children. Mary made her début at Little Rock, Ark., at the age of three as the Duke of York in Richard III. When about five years old she appeared with Laura Keene and later played Prince Arthur in the notable revival of King John at Booth's theatre, with John McCullough, J. B. Booth and Agnes Booth in the cast. At twelve she played François in "Richelieu" and Louise in "The Two Orphans," and at thirteen, Widow

Melnotte. She played with Barry Sullivan and later with Lucille Western; was the original Little Fritz in J. K. Emmet's first production; was Paul in "The Octoroon," Franko in "Guy Mannering," Sybil in "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," little Mary Morgan in "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," Heinrich and Minna in "Rip Van Winkle," and Georgie in "Frou Frou." She spent brief periods at French and convent schools in New Orleans, St. Louis, Montreal and Cincinnati, and acquired an excellent education under the supervision of her mother. She became a star at the age of sixteen, using the stage name Minnie Maddern, "Caprice" and "In Spite of All" being the best known of her ventures at this epoch. She was married, March 19, 1890, to Harrison Grey Fiske (q. v.) and temporarily retired from the stage for rest and study, returning in 1893 in her husband's play, "Hester Crewe." She starred with success in "A Doll's House," "The Queen of Liars," "La Femme de Claude," "Love Finds the Way," "Divorçons," "Magda," and "Frou Frou." In the spring of 1897 she won her first great triumph in the title role of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and in 1898 made another pronounced success in "Becky Sharp," Langdon Mitchell's dramatization of "Vanity Fair."

FISKE, Nathan Welby, educator, was born in Weston, Mass., April 17, 1798; son of the Rev. Dr. Nathan Fiske, born in Weston, Mass., Sept. 9, 1733; graduated from Harvard, 1754; pastor at Brookfield, 1758–1799; died in Brookfield, Nov. 24, 1799. Nathan graduated at Dartmouth in 1817, was tutor there, 1818–20, and was graduated from Andover theological seminary in 1823. He was professor at Amherst from 1824 to 1847. His daughter, Helen Maria, became Helen Hunt Jackson, the author. He published: *Manual of Classical Literature* (1836, 4th ed., 1843); *Sermons* (1850); *Young Peter's Tour Around the World* and *The Story of Aleck.* He died in Jerusalem, Palestine, May 27, 1847

FISKE, Stephen, author, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., Nov. 22, 1840; son of William and Sarah (Blakeney) Fiske; grandson of Judge Haley Fiske, and a descendant of Lord Symond Fiske of Suffolk county, England. He was educated at Rutgers college; in 1858 joined the staff of the New York *Herald,* and accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour of the American continent in 1860. He was called from the seat of war in 1862 to become dramatic critic for the New York *Herald.* He sailed to England in the international yacht race of 1866 on board the *Henrietta.* He was "Garibaldi's American" in the campaign before Rome. He became manager of the St. James theatre and of the Royal English opera company in London in 1868 and of the Fifth avenue theatre in New York in 1878, and first introduced to the public Modjeska and Mary Anderson. He became dramatic critic of the *Spirit of the Times* in 1879. He was elected a member of the Actors' fund of America, the Society of American authors, the American dramatists' club, and other organizations. He published: *English Photographs* (1870); *Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers* (1884); *Holiday Tales* (1891); and is also the author of the following plays: *Corporal Cartouche* (1862); *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1863); *My Noble Son-in-Law* (1864); and *Robert Rabagas* (1872).

FITCH, Ashbel Parmelee, representative, was born in Mooers, Clinton county, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1848; son of Edward and Fanny (Parmelee) Fitch; grandson of Dr. Jabez Fitch and of the Rev. Ashbel Parmelee, D.D., and a descendant of the Rev. James Fitch, a Puritan divine who came from England in 1638 and became the first pastor at Norwich, Conn.; and of Capt. Jabez Fitch of the Connecticut line in the Revolution. He attended the public schools of New York city; Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass.; the Universities of Jena and Berlin, Germany, and the Columbia college law school. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1869, and settled in practice in New York city. He was a representative from the 13th New York district in the 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1887–95, and in all public measures acted with the Democrats in opposition to excessive tariff, but opposed the unlimited coinage of silver. He was elected on the Democratic ticket comptroller of New York, serving 1893–97. Being a strong gold standard advocate he was renominated by the Republicans in 1897 and was defeated. In 1899 he was elected president of the Trust company of America.

FITCH, Charles Elliott, journalist, was born at Syracuse, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1825; son of Thomas Brockway and Ursula (Elliott) Fitch and a descendant in the eighth generation from the Rev. James Fitch, a Congregational clergyman, who immigrated to America from England and settled in Norwich, Conn., in 1638. His father was a prominent merchant and banker, and his mother was a sister of Charles Loring Elliott, the portrait painter. His preliminary education was acquired in the select schools of Syracuse and at the Alger institute at Cornwall, Conn. He was graduated from Williams college

in 1855 and from the Albany law school of Union university, in 1857. He practised law in Syracuse until 1864, and was clerk of the provost court, established by General Butler, in Newbern, N.C., 1864–66. He returned to Syracuse in May, 1866, and became editor-in-chief of the Syracuse *Daily Standard*. In November, 1873, he went to Rochester, N.Y., as editor-in-chief of the *Democrat and Chronicle*, and was supervisor of the federal census of 1880 in the tenth New York district. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati in 1876. On April 1, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison collector of internal revenue for the 28th New York district, and in 1897 was elected by the state legislature a regent of the University of the state of New York. He was secretary of the New York constitutional convention in 1894. As a delegate to the Republican state conventions he served generally on the committee on resolutions, and he presided over the convention at Buffalo in 1888. In 1896 he became state lecturer before teachers' institutes in New York by appointment of the superintendent of public instruction. He was elected a member of the American historical association and the American geographical society and was president of the Rochester historical society, 1892-93. He received his A.M. degree from Williams in 1872, that of LL.B. from Union in 1857, that of A.M., *causa honoris*, from Syracuse university in 1875, and that of L.H.D. from Hamilton in 1895. He is the author of numerous orations, addresses, etc., among them the following: *Education and the State* before the New York state teachers' association (1876); *The Perils of Journalism*, New York Press association (1878); *Migration and Development*, Wyoming Pioneer association at Silver Lake, N.Y. (1880); *Historical Address, Semi-Centennial of the City of Rochester* (1884); *Journalism as a Profession*, Rutgers college (1886); *The Value of Exact Knowledge*, Lehigh university (1891); *Memorial Address on George William Curtis before the Regents of the University of Albany* (1892); *Historical Address, Semi-Centennial, City of Syracuse* (1897); *Patriotism in Education*, before the New York state teachers' association. Rochester (1898), and addresses on the science of teaching before county teachers' associations.

Chas. E. Fitch

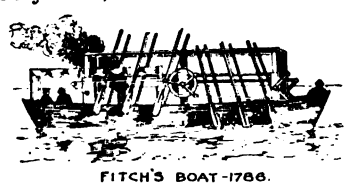
FITCH, Ebenezer, educator, was born in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 26, 1756; son of Dr. Jabez and Lydia (Huntington) Fitch; grandson of Col. Jabez and Lydia (Gale) Fitch, and of Dea. Ebenezer Huntington; great-grandson of Maj. James and Alice (Adams) Fitch, and great²grandson of the Rev. James and Abigail (Whitfield) Fitch, who immigrated to America from England and settled in Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale in 1777 with valedictory honors, remaining there two years as a resident student. He taught school in Hanover, N.J., for one year, was tutor at Yale, 1780–83; and for the three years following was engaged in mercantile pursuits in which he was unsuccessful. He was again tutor in Yale, 1786–91, acting at the same time as librarian. He was licensed to preach in May, 1787. In October, 1790, he was elected preceptor of a new academy at Williamstown, Mass., and entered upon his duties in October, 1791 He was married in May, 1792, to Mrs. Mary (Backus) Cogswell, daughter of Maj. Ebenezer Backus. In 1793 the academy was incorporated as Williams college, and Mr. Fitch was elected its first president. On June 7, 1795, he was ordained to the ministry by the Berkshire association. He resigned the presidency of Williams college in May, 1815, and in November of the same year was installed pastor of the West Bloomfield, N.Y., Presbyterian church, continuing as such during the rest of his life. He was a trustee of Williams, 1793–1815. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1800. He died in West Bloomfield, N.Y., March 21, 1833.

FITCH, Eleazer Thompson, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1, 1791; son of Capt. Nathaniel and Mary (Thompson) Fitch. He was graduated from Yale in 1810, taught school 1810–12, and was graduated from Andover theological seminary in 1815, remaining there until 1817 as student and instructor. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry Nov. 5, 1817, and in the same year accepted the chair of divinity at Yale, which included the pastoral charge of the college church, which he held until 1852. He was also acting professor of sacred literature in the newly formed theological department, 1822–24; lecturer on homiletics, 1824–61, and emeritus professor of divinity, 1863–71. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1817, and that of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1829. He published a volume of sermons (1871). He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 31, 1871.

FITCH, Graham Newell, senator, was born in LeRoy, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1809. He studied at the Fairfield, N.Y., medical college and in 1834 established himself at Logansport, Ind., for the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Indiana legislature, 1836–39; held a professor-

ship at the Rush medical college, Chicago, 1844–49; was a presidential elector in 1844, 1848 and 1856; represented his district in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53; and was U.S. senator from Indiana from Dec. 3, 1855, to March 3, 1861. At the opening of the civil war he organized the 46th Indiana volunteers and was made colonel. He commanded the Indiana brigade constituting the land forces at the capture of Fort Pillow, June 4, 1862; and at St. Charles, Ark., he destroyed a Confederate battery, June 17, 1862, with a loss of 200 men killed by an explosion on board the *Mound City*, a Federal gunboat. He resigned his commission in November, 1862, and retired from the army on account of injuries received in battle. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1868. He was professor of the art and science of surgery in the Indiana medical college, 1878–83. He died in Logansport, Ind., Nov. 29, 1892.

FITCH, John, inventor, was born in East Windsor, Conn., Jan. 21, 1743. He received a limited school training; was apprenticed to a watchmaker; contracted an unfortunate marriage, and left his home about 1769, settling in Trenton, N.J., where he worked at his trade. The necessities of arms for the American army led him to take up the business of a gunsmith, but when the British occupied Trenton in December, 1776, they destroyed his shop and stock. He thereupon joined the New Jersey troops and passed the winter with Washington's army at Valley Forge. He afterward became an itinerant clockmaker, and in the spring of 1780 was made a deputy surveyor for Virginia of the territory between the Kentucky and Green rivers. Returning to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1781 he purchased a stock of goods and set out for the west to trade with the pioneer settlers. The Indians killed two of his companions, captured nine others and destroyed his goods. He was a prisoner for two years, escaping in 1783 and reaching Warminster, Pa., where he settled and in April, 1785, built a model of a steamboat propelled by side-wheels, which he changed in July, 1786, to a small skiff moved with paddles, propelled by a three-inch cylinder steam-engine, which is believed to have been the first double-acting condensing engine transmitting power by means of cranks, ever invented. He petitioned the national and state legislatures and scientific men all over the world for pecuniary help to perfect his steamboat which he claimed to be capable of crossing the ocean, but he was



FITCH'S BOAT-1786.

considered insane. He finally resorted to the sale of a map of the North Western territory which he constructed and engraved with his own hand, and printed on a cider-press and by this expedient procured $800. With this sum he began in February, 1787, the construction of a second boat of sixty tons, forty-five feet long and twelve feet beam, with six paddles on each side and a twelve-inch cylinder steam-engine. This craft made a satisfactory trial trip on the Delaware river Aug. 22, 1787, in the presence of the delegates convened to frame the Federal constitution. This publicity and the fact that New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia had granted him exclusive privilege of steam-navigation on their waters for fourteen years greatly encouraged the inventor and he constructed another boat in October, 1788, and still another in April, 1790, the *Perseverance*, which latter ran an entire summer, carrying passengers between Philadelphia and Burlington, and maintaining an average speed of eight miles an hour, covering eighty miles in one day. The company, which he had formed in February, 1787, then built a steamboat to carry both freight and passengers on the Mississippi river under a charter from Virginia for the exclusive right of steam-navigation on "the Ohio river and its tributaries." This vessel was so damaged in a storm as to require repairs that extended beyond the time named in a default clause in the contract, and the stockholders abandoned the project. In 1791 he received a patent for his inventions in the United States, from which he gained no benefit. The steamboat company sent him to France in 1793, where their purpose was to build a steamboat, but the plans were frustrated by the Revolution. He deposited his plans and specifications with Aaron Vail, the American consul at L'Orient, who was greatly interested in the project and who furnished him means to visit London, England. The consul during his absence exhibited and loaned the drawings to Robert Fulton who had them in his possession in Paris for several months. Fitch returned to America in 1794, having been obliged to ship as a sailor for Boston to gain passage home. He went to his farm at Bardstown, Ky., which he found in the possession of strangers, and returned east locating in Sharon, Conn. He went to New York city in 1796 where he constructed a steamboat, using for the craft a ship's yawl with a screw-propeller moved by a small high-pressure engine. This he successfully exhibited on Collect Pond in New York city, afterward the site of the city prison. In 1798 he returned to Bardstown, Ky., where he built a three-foot model steamboat which he tried on a small stream. He lived at this time in a small

tavern, having neither friend nor relation near, and his body was found in his room, death having been produced by poison. The journal of Mr. Fitch records these words: "The day will come when some more powerful man will get fame and riches from *my* invention; but nobody will believe that poor John Fitch can do anything worthy of attention." In 1817 a committee of the New York legislature after a full investigation of the respective claims of Fitch and Fulton to priority in inventions, and after hearing witnesses and counsel on both sides reported: "The steamboats built by Livingston and Fulton are in substance the invention patented to John Fitch in 1791, and Fitch during the term of his patent had the exclusive right to use the same in the United States." See *Life* by T. Westcott (1857). He died at Bardstown, Ky., July 2, 1798.

FITCH, LeRoy, naval officer, was born in Indiana, in October, 1835. He entered the U.S. naval academy in 1852 and was graduated in 1856. Through successive promotions he attained the rank of master Sept. 5, 1859, and was assigned to the Mississippi squadron operating under Flag-Officers Foote and Davis. He assisted in the capture of Fort Donelson, Fort Pillow, the reduction of Island No. 10 and the destruction of the Confederate fleet at Memphis. He was promoted lieutenant Sept. 21, 1862, and commanded the steamers *Moose* and *Lexington* in operations on the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, 1862–63, during which period he prevented Col. John Morgan, the guerilla chief, from crossing the Ohio river at Buffington's Island. He afterward seized Morgan's train and a portion of his guns, which so crippled him as to lead to his capture. He also defended Johnsonville, Tenn., against Forrest, and supported General Thomas at Nashville against the Confederate force under General Hood in December, 1864. He continued his exploits against Confederate guerillas on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, making several expeditions inland to cut off marauding parties. He died at Logansport, Ind., April 13, 1875.

FITCH, William Clyde, playwright and author, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1865. He was graduated from Amherst in 1886, and devoted his time to literary work. His first book, "The Knighting of the Twins," made up of eleven short stories for children, was published soon after he left college. His first play, "Beau Brummel," produced by Richard Mansfield at the Madison square theatre, New York city, in the spring of 1890, was an immediate success, and was retained in the repertory of that actor. His next play, "Betty's Finish," had a long run at the Boston museum, and the curtain-raiser, "Frederic Lemaître," which followed, was also successful. In his adaptation of Bisson's "Masked Ball," John Drew first appeared as a star in the fall of 1892. "April Weather," written for Sol Smith Russell, was played for an entire season, and "Mistress Betty" was first produced by Helena Modjeska. In the season of 1897–98 two of his plays attained unusual success: "Nathan Hale," an American historical play, first produced by Nat. C. Goodwin in Chicago, and "The Moth and the Flame," played by Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon. His other plays include: *A Modern Match* (1891); *Pamela's Prodigy* (1892); *An American Duchess*, adapted from Lavedan's *Prince D'Aurec* (1893); *The Poet and the Puppets* (1894); *Harvest* (1895); *His Grace de Grammont* (1895); *Barbara Frietchie* (1899); *Sappho* (1899); and three adaptations: *Gossip*, *The Superfluous Husband* (both in collaboration with Leo Dietrichstein) and *Bohemia*. *The Head of a Family*, for William H. Crane (1898), was also written in collaboration with Mr. Dietrichstein. His books include: *The Wave of Life; Six Conversations and Some Correspondence; The Smart Set.*

FITHIAN, George W., representative, was born near Willow Hill, Ill., July 4, 1854; son of Glover and Mary A. (Catt) Fithian, and grandson of Israel Fithian. He attended the public schools and learned the printer's trade at Mount Carmel, Ill., which business he followed till he was admitted to the bar in 1875. He was state's attorney of Jasper county, 1876–84; represented the 16th Illinois district in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889–95; and was railroad and warehouse commissioner of the state of Illinois, 1895–97.

FITZ, Benjamin Rutherford, painter, was born in New York city in 1855. He studied in the National academy of design, New York city, and in the Royal academy of painting in Munich, Bavaria. He returned to New York city in 1885 and became a professor in the Art Students' league, with which he was connected until his death. He was a member of the Society of American artists, the American water-color society, the Architectural league, the National academy of design, and of the Salmagundi and Lotus clubs. His chief works were portraits of prominent citizens of New York. He died in Peconic, L.I., N.Y., Dec. 27, 1891.

FITZ GERALD, Edward, R.C. bishop, was born in Limerick, Ireland, Oct. 28, 1833. He immigrated to the United States in 1849, settling with his parents in Ohio. With the advice of Archbishop Purcell he directed his studies for the priesthood, attended St. Mary's seminary, Barrens, Perry county, Mo., 1850–52, and completed his preparation at the ecclesiastical seminary at Mt. St. Mary's college of the west, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., being ordained priest, Aug. 22, 1857. He was assigned to the archdiocese of Cincinnati, and was appointed by Archbishop Purcell

to reconcile the differences existing in a rebellious church at Columbus, and as its pastor he restored entire harmony and ministered in the parish for nine years. He was elected bishop of Little Rock, Ark., April 24, 1866, was announced to the consistory June 22, 1866, and the bulls were dated Aug. 20, 1866. He was consecrated at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1867. He found in his diocese but five churches and less than 600 parishioners, the diocese having been without a bishop over five years and subjected to the demoralization attendant to the civil war. In 1885 he had, by immigration and through his efforts to gather the scattered Catholic families, over 6500 church attendants and twenty-three priests ministering in thirty-five churches and chapels. In 1898 his population had increased to 10,000, his churches to fifty-seven, besides twenty-two stations and eleven chapels; his priests to forty-one; religious women, one hundred and fifty; seminaries, schools, academies and asylums, seven, and hospitals two. He introduced into the diocese the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth; the Benedictine sisters; the Sisters of St. Joseph; the Sisters of III orders of St. Benedict and the Sisters of Notre Dame. He also admitted the Benedictine Fathers, who erected an abbey at Spielerville and the Community of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost at Conway and at Morrilton. Bishop Fitz Gerald visited Rome where he took part in the Vatican council, 1869–70, and in 1884 was a member of the third plenary council of Baltimore. He was administrator *(sede vacante)* of the diocese of Dallas, Texas, from December, 1892, until September, 1893.

FITZ GERALD, James Newbury, M.E. bishop, was born in Newark, N.J., July 27, 1837; son of John Driscoll and Osee Malinda (Boylan) Fitz Gerald; and grandson of John and Mary (Newbury) Fitz Gerald and of Aaron and Phebe (Breese) Boylan. He attended Wesleyan institute and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1858. He practised law in New Jersey, 1858–62; and engaged in the work of the ministry in the Newark conference of the M.E. church, 1862–80. In the latter year he was elected recording secretary of the missionary society and assigned to work in New York city. He held the position till 1888 when he was elected bishop. He was a delegate to the general conferences held in 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888, vice-president of the board of trustees of Drew theological seminary, Madison, N.J., 1880–83; and president of the Epworth league, 1889–96. On Nov. 10, 1897, he was chosen president of the Ocean Grove, N.J., camp-meeting association. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan university in 1882, and that of LL.D. by Hamline university in 1889.

James N. Fitzgerald

FITZGERALD, John Francis, representative, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, 1865; son of Thomas and Rose Elizabeth (Cox) Fitzgerald. He attended the Boston Latin school, Boston college, and for a brief period, Harvard college. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1892; and a member of the state senate, 1893 and 1894. He was a Democratic representative in the 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1895–1901.

FITZGERALD, Louis, financier, was born in New York city, May 31, 1838; son of Louis and Adelaide (Lynch) Fitzgerald; grandson of the Hon. James Lynch, judge of the New York court of common pleas; sixth in descent from Robert Livingston; and seventh in descent from Col. Peter Schuyler. He received a classical education and was a member of the 7th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y. He served with that regiment in the defence of Washington in April, 1861, and on the return of the regiment to New York he joined the 11th N.Y. volunteers, Ellsworth's fire zouaves, and was commissioned first lieutenant. For his gallantry at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was made captain. When the three months' term of service of this regiment expired he was made first lieutenant in the 40th N.Y. volunteers, and for "meritorious and gallant" services at Fair Oaks, Va., was promoted captain. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Philip Kearny until the death of that officer, and was then appointed to the staff of Gen. D. B. Birney of the 3d corps. He was transferred to the staff of Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding the 18th corps, and accompanied him in the campaigns in North and South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. He was commissioned major in 1864 and subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Mississippi regiment. He was wounded in the battles of Bull Run, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks and was blown up by torpedoes in the gunboat *Hiram Barney* on the James River. He returned to New York at the close of the war and rejoined the 7th regiment as adjutant. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the national guard of New York "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." In 1875 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and in 1882 brigadier-general in command of the 1st brigade, N.G.S.N.Y. He was president of the Mer-

cantile trust company, and a director and officer in many other prominent financial corporations. He resigned his office in the state guard in 1897 after a continuous service of forty years.

FITZGERALD, Oscar Penn, M.E. bishop, was born in Caswell county, N.C., Aug. 24, 1829; son of Richard and Martha J. (Hooper) Fitzgerald, and of Irish descent. His education was acquired at the Oak Grove academy in Rockingham county, N.C. He subsequently spent two years in a newspaper office at Lynchburg, Va., and then engaged in teaching. In 1853 he joined the Methodist church, and was soon after licensed to preach. In December, 1854, he was admitted on trial in the Georgia conference and appointed as junior preacher at Savannah. Upon the call of Bishop James O. Andrew for volunteers for the California mission in 1855, he was transferred to that field where he remained until the spring of 1878. During his residence in California he served as station preacher, college agent, editor of the *Pacific Methodist*, the *Christian Spectator*, the *California Teacher* and the *Home Newspaper*, and as state superintendent of public institutions. In May, 1878, he was elected editor-in-chief of the *Christian Advocate* at Nashville, Tenn., the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal church south, and continued in this office until May, 1890, when he was elected a bishop. His published works include: *California Sketches* (2 vols., 1879–81); *Christian Growth* (1883); *Centenary Cameos* (1884); *Life of Thomas O. Summers; Life of John B. McFerrin; Bible Nights* (1888); *Judge Longstreet* (1891); *Glimpses of Truth; The Whetstone;* and *Dr. Summers: A Life Study.*

O. P. Fitzgerald

FITZGERALD, Thomas, senator, was born in Germantown, N Y., April 10, 1796; son of a Revolutionary soldier. He served in the war of 1812, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. He removed to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1818, and was a member of the state legislature for one year. In 1832 he went to St. Joseph, Mich., and practised his profession. He was a regent of the University of Michigan from March 21 to June 1, 1837. He was a member of the commission appointed to investigate the so-called "Wildcat" banks which were abolished largely through his influence. He was appointed U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Lewis Cass, resigned, and served from June 20, 1848, to March 3, 1849. He was subsequently a probate judge. He died at Niles, Mich., March 25, 1855.

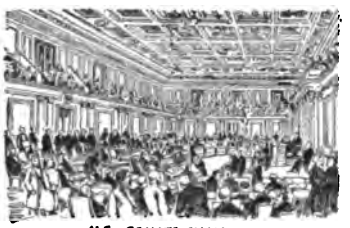
FITZGIBBON, Mary Irene (Sister Irene), philanthropist, was born in London, England, May 12, 1823. In childhood she immigrated to New York city with her parents, and on Jan. 15, 1850, was received by the Sisters of Charity at Mount St. Vincent, N.Y. She entered the novitiate of St. Peter's school, New York city, in 1851, and in 1856 was appointed superior. After visiting the foundling asylums in the United States and in Europe, she organized the New York foundling asylum. In 1870 the legislature of the state authorized the city to grant the asylum a site and to appropriate $100,000 for the erection of suitable buildings, on the condition that an equal amount should be raised by private subscription. Through the efforts of Sister Irene the sum was raised and the asylum buildings erected. She also succeeded in raising $350,000 for the establishment of the Seaton hospital for incurables at Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y. She died in New York city, Aug. 14, 1896.

FITZHUGH, William Edward, naval officer, was born in Ohio, Oct. 18, 1832. He entered the U.S. marine service as a midshipman and served in the Mediterranean, 1849–51. He was graduated from the U.S. naval academy at Annapolis on June 15, 1854, and was promoted passed midshipman. He was made master Sept. 16, 1855, was commissioned lieutenant Dec. 15, 1855, and served on the coast of Africa, 1858–60. On July 16, 1862, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-commander and assigned to the steam sloop *Iroquois* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He was in Admiral Farragut's fleet and took part in the engagement and was present at the surrender of Fort Morgan, Aug. 23, 1864. While in command of the steamer *Ouachita* of the Mississippi squadron, 1864–65, he received the surrender of the Confederate naval forces on Red river. He was promoted commander July 25, 1866; captain, Nov. 25, 1876; commodore, Aug. 25, 1887; and at the time of his death was in command of the naval station at Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 3, 1889.

FITZMAURICE, John E., R.C. bishop, was born in Newton Sanders, County Kerry, Ireland, Jan. 9, 1839. He immigrated to America with his parents and settled in Philadelphia, where he was educated to the priesthood. He was ordained a priest in the Cathedral chapel, Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1862, by Bishop Wood. He was assistant priest at St. John's church, 1862–65; at St. Paul's church in 1865; and organized and had charge of the new parish of St. Agatha, 1865–86. He was rector of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, Philadelphia, 1886–97, and

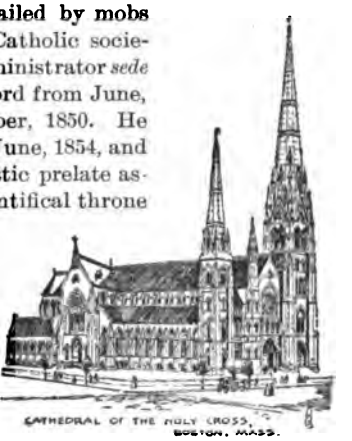
in 1897 was elected coadjutor to the bishop of Erie, Pa. He was consecrated at the Philadelphia cathedral, Feb. 24, 1898, titular bishop of Amisus by Archbishop Ryan, assisted by Bishops Horstman and Pendergast. He said his first pontifical mass on Sunday, Feb. 27, 1898, at St. Agatha's church, Philadelphia, and then proceeded to his new field of labor, where he relieved the venerable Bishop Mullen of much of the care of his diocese, which he had carried alone for over thirty years.

FITZPATRICK, Benjamin, governor of Alabama, was born in Greene county, Ga., June 30, 1802. He removed to the territory of Alabama in 1818 and was admitted to the bar at Montgomery in 1821. He was solicitor of the Montgomery circuit 1822–23; practised his profession 1823–29, and retired to his plantation in Autauga county in the latter year. He was nominated as a Democratic presidential elector in 1840 and canvassed the state for Mr. Van Buren. He was governor of Alabama 1841–45; U.S. senator 1848–49 by appointment of Governor Chapman to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator D. H. Lewis, and again, 1853–61, having been appointed by Governor Collier in 1853 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator William R. King, elected vice-president of the United States. Senator Fitzpatrick was re-elected by the legislature of Alabama in 1855 to a full term expiring March 3, 1861. He was president *pro tempore* of the U.S. senate during the 35th and 36th congresses, from Dec. 7, 1857, to June 12, 1860. He was nominated the Democratic candidate for vice-president of the United States by the national convention held in Baltimore in 1860, but declined the nomination. Upon the secession of Alabama in 1861, Senator Fitzpatrick left the senate and returned to his home. At the close of the war he was president of the state constitutional convention, and after the new constitution was formed he retired to his plantation in Wetumpka, Ala., where he died Nov. 25, 1869.



U.S. SENATE CHAMBER.

FITZPATRICK, John Bernard, R.C. bishop, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1812. He attended the Boston Latin school 1828–29, and Montreal college 1829–37, being professor of rhetoric and *belles-lettres* while pursuing his college course. He then studied at the Grand seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, 1837–39, and was ordained a priest at Paris, France, June 13, 1840. On his return to Boston he was first attached to the Cathedral, then was pastor at East Cambridge, and on March 24, 1844, he was consecrated bishop of Galipolis and coadjutor to the bishop of Boston. On the death of Bishop Fenwick, Aug. 11, 1846, he became bishop of Boston. During the early part of his administration the church suffered severe persecution and its churches and priests were assailed by mobs incited by anti-Catholic societies. He was administrator *sede vacante* of Hartford from June, 1849, to November, 1850. He visited Rome in June, 1854, and was made domestic prelate assistant at the pontifical throne by the Pope, and the same year obtained from the Boston school board a revocation of rules obnoxious to Roman Catholic pupils. The diocese prospered under his direction, and in 1853 the see of Burlington, and in 1855 that of Portland, were set off. The number of priests increased from forty to three hundred, churches in the same proportion and his work exhibited a five-fold increase in religious communities. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 13, 1866.



CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY CROSS, BOSTON, MASS.

FITZPATRICK, Thomas Young, representative, was born in Floyd county, Ky., Sept. 20, 1850; son of Jacob and Pauline (Brown) Fitzpatrick, and grandson of James Fitzpatrick and of George Brown. He was educated in the public schools and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He filled the positions of county judge, county and circuit court clerk, county attorney, and representative in the state legislature. He was a Democratic presidential elector in 1884 and was a Democratic representative from Kentucky in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901.

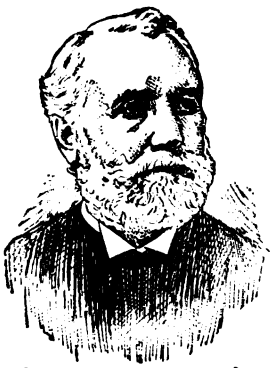
FITZSIMONS, Thomas, representative, was born in Ireland in 1741. He immigrated to America and became a merchant in Philadelphia. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he raised a company of volunteers which he commanded during the war. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, a delegate to the Continental congress 1782–83; to the constitutional convention of 1787, and a representative from Philadelphia in the 1st, 2d and 3d congresses, 1789–95. He was a member of the firm of George Meade & Co. which firm in 1780 subscribed £5000 toward supplying the Continental army with equipments. He was president of the Philadelphia chamber of commerce and of the North American insurance company. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1811.

FLAGET, Benedict Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in Contournat, St. Julien, Auvergne, France, Nov. 7, 1763. His father died before his birth and his mother when he was two years old, and he was cared for by a pious aunt and by the Abbe Benedict Flaget, his father's brother. He took his philosophical course in the University of Clermont-Ferrard, after having graduated in arts in the College of Billom. He studied theology at the Sulpician seminary at Clermont, 1783–84, when he was ordained a sub-deacon. In 1785 he joined that order and continued his studies in the solitude of Issy and in 1788 was ordained a priest. He was professor of dogmatic theology in the University of Nantes, 1788–90, and of dogma at the Seminary of Angers. The events of the French revolution obliged him to leave that country and he emigrated to America in 1792 when Bishop Carroll sent him to Vincennes, then a military post on the outskirts of civilization in the northwest. On his way he acted as chaplain to the Roman Catholics in General Wayne's army, en route to defend the frontier settlers from the Indians. At Vincennes he had a congregation of 700 half-breeds, and he made notable progress toward their civilization. He was recalled in 1795, and was professor in Georgetown college, 1795–98. He went with two other Sulpician priests to Havana, Cuba, in 1798, intending to found a college of that order. The native priests defeated their purpose, but Father Flaget remained on the island as tutor in planters' families until 1801, when he induced twenty-three young Cubans to accompany him to Georgetown college and he remained as professor and missionary priest until April 8, 1808, when he was appointed bishop of Bardstown, Ky., against his wishes, as he desired to devote his life to labor as a trappist monk. He went to Rome to secure release from the office but was unsuccessful and on returning to the United States he was consecrated at Fell's Point, Md., Nov. 4, 1810. His diocese extended from the Atlantic states to the Mississippi river and from the lakes to the thirty-fifth parallel and in that vast territory were seven priests and ten small chapels. He established a diocesan seminary for the education of priests and in 1817 was able to send missionaries to Indiana, Michigan, and to the French and Indian settlements along the lakes. He was given an assistant, Father David, in 1819, and he recommended to the Holy Father the erection of an archiepiscopal see in the west, and the sub-division of the diocese. He was a member of the first provincial council of Baltimore, 1829, and in 1830 he was compelled to resign his bishopric on account of rapidly declining health. When his people learned of this they raised so determined an opposition and were so loyally seconded by Bishop David, his successor, who resigned in 1833, that he was obliged to reconsider his action. He was ubiquitous in his ministrations to the sick during the cholera epidemic of 1833, irrespective of class or creed. In 1834 he was given a coadjutor in Bishop Chabrat, who had accompanied him from France in 1792, completed his studies under Father David, and had been ordained a priest by Bishop Flaget, Dec. 25, 1811, the first Catholic priest to be ordained in the west. This relief enabled Bishop Flaget to visit Europe, 1835–39. The work in the diocese up to the time of the removal of the seat of administration from Bardstown to Louisville in 1841, included the building of four colleges, a female orphan asylum and infirmary, twelve academies for girls, and the institution of three religious sisterhoods and four orders of men. He was transferred to Louisville, Jan. 1, 1842; built in 1843 a convent and hospital from his private funds and in 1848 admitted to the diocese the colony of trappist monks who had established themselves at Gethsemane, Ky. He then retired from active participation in the affairs of the diocese on account of the infirmities of age, but viewed the ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone of the new cathedral, Aug. 15, 1849, from a balcony of his residence and invoked a solemn benediction on the enterprise. He died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 11, 1850.

FLAGG, Edmund, author, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, Nov. 24, 1815; son of Edmund and Harriet (Payson) Flagg, and grandson of Josiah and Anna (Webster) Flagg, and of Col. David and Nancy (Ingersoll) Payson. His first ancestor in America, Thomas Flagg, of Scratby in the Hundred of East Flegg, near Yarmouth, Norfolk county, England, with his future wife Mary, came to Boston with Richard Carver, in the ship *Rose* in 1637. Edmund was prepared for college by the Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Packard, and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1835. He then taught a private school at Louisville, Ky., for a few months, and later became editorially connected with the *Louisville Journal*. He studied law in 1840–41 at Vicksburg, Miss., at the same time editing the *Whig*, and in 1842–43 was editor of the *Gazette* at Marietta, Ohio. He edited and published the St. Louis *Evening Gazette*, 1844–45, and later served as official reporter of the courts of

St. Louis until 1849 when he was appointed secretary of the United States legation at Berlin. In 1851 he became U.S. consul at Venice, and in 1852 was editor of the St. Louis *Daily Times*. He was superintendent of statistics in the department of state at Washington, having special charge of the report on commercial relations, 1854–57; was Washington correspondent of the western press, 1857–60, and was in charge of the library of the department of the interior, 1861–70. He was married, Feb. 18, 1862, to Kate Adeline, daughter of Sidney S. Gallaher of Jefferson county, W.Va. He published: *The Howard Queen* (1848); *Blanche of Artois* (1850); *Edmond Dantes* (1849); *Venice, the City of the Sea, 1797–1849* (2 vols., 1853); and *De Molai, the Last of the Military Grand Masters* (1888); besides several dramas including *Mary Tudor*. He died at Highland View, Fairfax county, Va., Nov. 1, 1890.

FLAGG, Edward Octavus, clergyman, was born in Georgetown, S.C., Dec. 13, 1824; son of Henry Collins and Martha (Whiting) Flagg; grandson of Henry Collins and Rachel (Moore) Flagg, and of William Joseph and Martha (Lyman) Whiting, and great-grandson of Ebenezer and Mary (Ward) Flagg. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer, was a merchant, born in Boston, Oct. 10, 1710; his great-grandmother was a daughter of Gov. Richard Ward of Rhode Island; his grandfather, Henry Collins, was a surgeon in Gen. Nathanael Greene's army, and his father (born Jan. 6, 1792, died July 22, 1875) was graduated at Yale in 1811, was a prominent lawyer in both Connecticut and South Carolina, editor of the *Connecticut Herald*, and for five years mayor of New Haven, Conn. In 1837 Octavus accepted the position of assistant in a large school in New Haven. He attended Trinity college, Hartford, was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1848 and was admitted to the priesthood in 1849. He became the first rector of Trinity church, Norwich, Conn., and in the meantime established a church at Yantic. He was afterward temporarily in charge of Trinity church, New Orleans, declining the rectorship, and in 1854 accepted a call to St. Paul's church, Paterson, N.J. He was rector of All Saints' church, New York city, 1857–61, and in the latter year founded the Church of the Resurrection, and became chaplain of the 9th regiment, N.G.S. N.Y., serving in the civil war. He was senior assistant of Grace church, N.Y., 1865–71, and rector of St. Mark's church, Tarrytown, N.Y., 1871–74. He then retired from the active duties of the ministry and devoted himself to literary pursuits and to lecturing. He is the author of several well known poems, including "Live it Down," which were collected in a volume. In 1898, he was appointed secretary of the American author's guild, which position he resigned and became a member of its board of managers. He received from the University of the city of New York, the degree of D.D. in 1866; also the degree of LL.D. from St. John's college, Annapolis, in 1898 on the occasion of addressing the graduating class.



FLAGG, George Whiting, painter, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 26, 1816; son of Henry Collins and Martha (Whiting) Flagg. He was a brother of the painter, Jared Bradley Flagg, and of the Rev. Edward Octavus Flagg. In 1824 he removed with his family to Charleston, S.C., and studied art in that city, and in Boston, Mass., with his uncle Washington Allston. In 1832 he had painted several pictures that attracted the attention of critics, and aided by Luman Read of New York city he studied in Europe, 1835–38. He lived in London, 1838–44 and in the latter year opened a studio at New Haven, Conn., afterward removing to New York city. He was elected an honorary member of the National academy of design in 1842 and an academician in 1851. His principal paintings before his European study were: *A Boy Listening to a Ghost Story; A Young Greek; Jacob and Rachel at the Well; Murder of the Princes;* and a portrait of Bishop England; those during his London sojourn: *The Match Girl; Haidee;* and *The Scarlet Letter;* and those of his later life: *Laying of the Atlantic Cable; Landing of the Pilgrims; Washington Receiving His Mother's Blessing; The Good Samaritan; Columbus and the Egg* and portrait of Washington Allston. He died at Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 5, 1897.

FLAGG, Isaac, educator, was born in Beverly, Mass., Sept. 7, 1843; son of Wilson and Caroline (Eveleth) Flagg. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated from Harvard in 1864, and from the University of Göttingen, Ph.D., in 1871. He was a tutor at Harvard, 1865–69; professor of Greek at Cornell, 1871–88, and was elected associate professor of classical philology at the University of California in 1891. He published: *The Hellenic Orations of Demosthenes* (1880); *Versicles* (1883); *The Seven against Thebes of Æschylus* (1885); *Iphigenia among the Taurians of Euripides* (1889); *Outlines of the Temporal and Modal Principles of Attic Prose*

(1898); *Lives of Cornelius Nepos, with an Introduction on the Rapid Reading of Latin and the Art of Translation* (1895).

FLAGG, Jared Bradley, painter, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 16, 1820: son of Henry Collins and Martha (Whiting) Flagg. He attended a Lancasterian school and Trinity college, Hartford. He studied art with his uncle, Washington Allston and with his brother, George Whiting Flagg, and at the age of sixteen painted a portrait of his father, which was exhibited in the National academy. In 1849 he removed to New York city and took up the study of theology in his leisure time. In 1854 he was ordained a deacon in the P.E. church and called to the charge of St. James church, Birmingham, Conn. In 1855 he was ordained to the priesthood and called to the rectorship of Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, where he remained till 1863. He then returned to painting, making a specialty of portraits. He was elected a National academician in 1850. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity college in 1857, and that of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1863. His sons Charles Noel and Montague C. became well known painters. His paintings include: *Holy Thoughts; Paul before Felix* (1849); *Angelo and Isabella* (1850); *Hester Prynne in Prison* (1896); and many portraits of distinguished men. He published: *Life and Letters of Washington Allston.* He died in New York city, Sept. 25, 1899.

FLAGG, Rufus Cushman, educator, was born in Hubbardston, Vt., Aug. 3, 1846; son of Amasa Wesson and Electa Lyman (Cushman) Flagg, and grandson of James and Sophia (Brayton) Flagg and of the Rev. Rufus and Theodosia (Stone) Cushman. His first ancestor in America by the name of Flagg settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630. On his mother's side he descended from Robert Cushman, agent in England for the Pilgrims before they immigrated to America. He prepared for college at the Castleton, Vt., seminary, and was graduated at Middlebury college in 1869. He studied at the Chicago theological seminary, 1869–70, and at the Andover theological seminary, 1871–72. He was pastor at North Andover, Mass., 1872–77, at Westford, Mass., 1877–80: at Fair Haven, Vt., 1880–89, and at Wells River, Vt., 1889–92. In 1892 he was elected president of Ripon college, Wisconsin. He was a trustee of Middlebury college 1886–92 and received the degree of D.D. from that institution in 1891. He was married July 10, 1872, to Martha Brooks Rowley of Middlebury, Vt. He was elected a member of the Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts and letters in 1892. He published: *Memorial Sketch of the Life of the Rev. Rufus Spaulding Cushman, D.D., pastor of the Congregational Church in Manchester, Vt., 1862–77*, and various sermons and addresses.

FLAGG, Willard Cutting, pomologist, was born in Moro, Madison county, Ill., Sept. 16, 1829. His father, a pioneer farmer of Illinois, was a brother of Azariah Cutting Flagg, the New York Democratic politician. Willard was brought up on the farm, and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857. After graduation he took charge of the farm and became a prominent agriculturist. He was secretary of the Illinois state horticultural society, 1861–69; senator in the Illinois legislature, 1869–73; secretary of the board of trustees of the Illinois industrial university, 1867–78; secretary of the American pomological society, 1873–78; president of the Illinois state farmers' association, 1872–78, and president of the National agricultural congress, 1875–78. He was editor of the *Annual Reports of the Illinois State Horticultural Society* (1863–69); of the *Reports of the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University* (1868–74); of the horticultural department of the *Prairie Farmer* (1872–78); and chief editor of the *American Encyclopædia of Agriculture* (1876–78). He died at Moro, Ill., March 30, 1878.

FLAGG, Wilson, writer, was born in Beverly, Mass., Nov. 5, 1805; eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Wilson) Flagg. Wilson prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, where he was the room-mate of Robert Rantoul of Beverly, the most intimate friend of his life; and after a single term at Harvard he abandoned his college course to study medicine, which he never practised. Being an enthusiastic lover of nature he became a popular lecturer and writer on agriculture, horticulture, botany and kindred topics, contributing numerous articles to periodical literature. He was a customs officer in Boston, 1844–48, and resided, after leaving Beverly, in Andover, 1855–60, and in Cambridge, Mass., 1860–84. He was married in 1839 to Caroline Eveleth of Beverly. His published works include: *Studies of the Field and Forest* (1857); *Woods and By-Ways of New England* (1872); and *Birds and Seasons of New England* (1875): republished in 1881 under the titles: *Halcyon Days, A Year with the Trees* and *A Year with the Birds.* He edited: *Mount Auburn; its Scenes, its Beauties and its Lessons.* He died in Cambridge, Mass., May 6, 1884.

FLAGLER, Daniel Webster, soldier, was born in Lockport, N.Y., June 24, 1835; son of Sylvester and Abigail (Remington) Flagler; grandson of James Flagler, and great² grandson of Simon Flagler, who emigrated from Holland and settled in Dutchess county, N.Y., in 1735. Daniel W. was graduated at the U.S. military academy June 24, 1861. He was promoted brevet 2d lieutenant and 2d lieutenant of ordnance the same day, 1st lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, and captain, March 3, 1863. He served during the civil war, 1861–66; in drilling volunteers at Washington, D.C., July 1–15, 1861; in the Manassas campaign and in the defences of Wasnington, July and August, 1861; as assistant ordnance officer at the Allegheny arsenal, on foundry duty at Fort Pitt, Pittsburg, Pa., and inspecting ordnance for fitting out the Mississippi river flotilla, August to December, 1861; as chief of ordnance to General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, December, 1861, to August, 1862; in charge of transportation of siege-train across country from Newbern to Fort Macon, North Carolina, and of construction of approaches and batteries in front of Fort Macon, March and April, 1862; in the Maryland campaign (Army of the Potomac) as assistant ordnance officer and aide-de-camp, September and October, 1862; as chief ordnance officer, November, 1862, to November, 1863; in hospital, October and November, 1863; on inspection duty at the West Point foundry, N.Y., November, 1863, to May, 1864; assistant to the chief of ordnance, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., May, 1864, to June, 1865; inspector of arms, Army of the Potomac, February, 1865, and in charge of Tredegar iron works, Richmond, Va., from May, 1865. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; the battle and capture of Roanoke Island, Feb. 7 and 8, 1862; the battle of Newbern, N.C., March 14, 1862; and was in command of mortar batteries in the bombardment of Fort Macon, resulting in the capture, April 26, 1862. He was transferred to the Army of the Potomac to meet the emergency resulting from Pope's defeat; engaged in the battles of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 2–4, 1863, and Gettysburg, Pa., July 1–3, 1863. He was brevetted captain, March 14, 1862, for gallant service at the battle of Newbern, N.C.; major, April 26, 1862, for gallant service at the siege of Fort Macon, N.C., and lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865, for distinguished services in the field during the civil war. After the close of the war he was employed on a tour of inspection of western arsenals, with the chief of ordnance, U.S.A., May, 1865; in charge of receiving arms from disbanded volunteers from Delaware and Pennsylvania, at Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa., May and June, 1865; on special ordnance inspection duty in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, June to September, 1865; assistant ordnance officer, Watervliet arsenal, N.Y., October to December, 1865; in command of Augusta arsenal and powder works, Ga., June, 1866, to May, 1871, having charge also of Confederate ordnance establishments, depots and stores, and of the disposal of the same, at Atlanta, Macon, Athens and Savannah, Ga., January, 1866, to January, 1869; on special ordnance inspection duty at Fort Fisher, N.C., December, 1866; Selma, Ala., February, 1869, and Fort Pickens, Fla., February, 1871; in command of the Rock Island armory and arsenal, June, 1871, to May, 1880; member of board on heavy gun carriages at New York, January to March, 1873; special inspection of Fort Union arsenal, New Mexico, with a view of breaking up the same, September, 1880; on board at Indianapolis, Ind., in regard to the removal of the Indianapolis arsenal, January, 1883; on ordnance inspection duty at San Antonio, Texas, Fort Lowell, Ariz., and Benicia, Cal., February and March, 1888; in command of the Frankford arsenal, Pa., May 31, 1886, to November, 1889; president of the board on site for gun factory, March 22 to May 14, 1887; president of the board of comparative merits of Morse and service reloading cartridges, March 3 to May 1, 1888; on special duty to select site and make plans for Columbia arsenal, Tenn., May 29 to June 30, 1888; president of the board for testing rifled cannon and projectiles in 1889, and in command of Watertown arsenal, Mass., from Nov. 29, 1889, to 1891. He was promoted major June 23, 1874; lieutenant-colonel Aug. 23, 1881, and colonel Sept. 15, 1890, and was appointed brigadier-general and chief of ordnance, Washington, D.C., Jan. 23, 1891, holding the position until his death. He was married Sept. 13, 1865, to Mary McCalla, daughter of Gen. Clement Alexander Finley, U.S.A.; they had one daughter, Elisabeth Moore; and one son, Clement Alexander Finley Flagler, who was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1889, was promoted 2d lieutenant, corps of engineers, Aug. 12, 1890, 1st lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1895, and captain, Oct. 26, 1898. General Flagler died at Old Point Comfort, Va., March 29, 1899.

FLAGLER, Thomas Thorn, representative, was born at Pleasant Valley, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1811; son of Abraham and Sarah (Thorn) Flagler. He attended the common schools until his twelfth year when he began work in a bark mill. In 1827 he was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of the *Chenango Republican*, Oxford, N.Y., and in 1829 became half owner in the business. In 1834 he sold his interest and removed to Lockport, N.Y., where he started as a journeyman printer. In September, 1838, he purchased the *Niagara Courier*, through the columns of which he introduced himself into politics. He was a member of the state legislature in 1842 and 1843, and in the latter year sold his paper and engaged in the hardware business. He served for several years as treasurer of Niagara county. He was a Whig representative in the 33d and 34th congresses, 1853–57, and while in congress was one of the one hundred who voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In 1860 he again served in the state legislature, and in 1867–68 was a member of the state constitutional convention. In 1859 he organized the Holly manufacturing company and was its president during the rest of his life. He held positions of honor and responsibility in Lockport, and was president of the board of trustees of the Presbytery of Niagara, 1875–97. He married, in 1838, Huldah M. Barrett. He died in Lockport, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1897.

FLANAGAN, James Winright, senator, was born in Gordonsville, Va., Sept. 5, 1805; son of Charles and Elizabeth (Saunders) Flanagan; grandson of Charles Flanagan, and a descendant of the O'Flanagans of the 16th century. In 1814 he removed with his parents to Cloverport, Ky., where he received a limited school training, and was a merchant and justice of the peace, 1823–33. He practised law in the Breckinridge county circuit, 1833–43, and removed to Henderson, Texas, in 1844, where he became a merchant and cotton planter. He was a state representative, 1851–52; a state senator, 1855–56; presidential elector and delegate to peace convention, 1861; a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1866 and 1868, and lieutenant-governor of Texas, 1869. He was elected representative at large from Texas to the 41st congress, but did not take his seat having in the meantime been elected U.S. senator. At the end of his term, March 3, 1875, he retired to his farm at Flanagan Mills, Texas. He was married in 1826 to Polly Miller, daughter of the Rev. J. T. F. Moorman of Cloverport, Ky. He died at Longview, Texas, Sept. 19, 1887.

FLANAGAN, Webster, politician, was born in Cloverport, Ky., Jan. 9, 1832; son of Senator James Winright and Polly Miller (Moorman) Flanagan. He was taken by his parents to Henderson, Texas, in 1844, where he was admitted to the bar in 1853 and became a local politician. He served in the Confederate army as brigadier-general of volunteers and at the close of the civil war was appointed judge of the 5th judicial district of Texas. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1869; lieutenant-governor, 1870–73, delegate to the Republican national convention of 1872; state senator, 1874–75, and member of the state constitutional convention of 1875. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1880; one of the historical "304" Grant guard, at this convention, and was the author of the political slogan "what are we here for?" used in a speech in which he was denouncing the principle of civil service reform, as proposed by the committee on resolutions. He was again a delegate to the national convention of 1884 and there supported President Arthur for the presidential nominee. In the same year he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the 4th district of Texas, holding the office one year. He became interested in the Henderson and Overton railroad, and was its president 1876–80; conducted a large stock farm, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1888, 1892 and 1896. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him collector of internal revenue for the 3d district of Texas.

FLANDERS, Benjamin Franklin, representative, was born in Bristol, N.H., Jan. 26, 1816. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1842 and in 1843 settled in New Orleans, La., where he was a lawyer, a public school teacher, principal and superintendent, and an editor. In 1861 he was compelled to leave the city because of his Union sentiments, but returned in 1862 and was appointed city treasurer by General Butler. He resigned after a few months to take his seat, Feb. 15, 1863, in the 37th congress as representative from Louisiana. The same year he was appointed special agent of the treasury department for Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, resigning in 1866. He was military governor of Louisiana for six months of 1867 by appointment of General Sheridan; was mayor of New Orleans from May, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1872, and U.S. assistant treasurer at New Orleans, 1873–85. He died in New Orleans, La., March 13, 1896.

FLANDERS, Henry, lawyer and author, was born in Sullivan county, N.H., Feb. 13, 1826; son of Charles and Lucretia (Kingsbury) Flanders, and a direct descendant of Stephen Flanders, who came from England in 1644–46. He acquired his preparatory education chiefly at Kimball academy in New Hampshire, and at the Newbury seminary in Vermont. He studied law with his father, and in 1850 removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he practised his profession. He published

Treatise on Maritime Law (1852); *Treatise on the Law of Shipping* (1853); *Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court* (1855–58); *Memoirs of Cumberland* (1856); *An Exposition of the Constitution of the United States* (1860); *Treatise on the Principles of Insurance* (1871).

FLANDRAU, Charles Eugene, jurist, was born in New York city, July 15, 1828; son of Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Macomb) Flandrau; grandson of Alexander Macomb of New York, and a nephew of Gen. Alexander Macomb, commander-in-chief of the United States army. He attended the schools of Georgetown, D.C., where he spent his youth, and was a sailor before the mast, 1841–44. He was employed at a trade, 1845–47; studied law at Whitesboro, N.Y., and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. In 1853 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., to practise his profession. He was a member of the 7th territorial council of Minnesota, 1856; U.S. agent for the Sioux Indians, 1856–57; a member of the Minnesota constitutional convention in session, July 13 to Aug. 29, 1857; and judge of the supreme court of Minnesota territory from April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858, after which he was continued by election upon the bench of the state supreme court as associate justice until 1864, when he resigned. In 1862 his efforts saved the town of New Ulm, Minn., from a massacre by the Sioux Indians. He was elected president of the first board of trade of Minneapolis in 1867 and was chairman of the Democratic state central committee, 1868–69.

FLASCH, Kilian Caspar, R.C. bishop, was born in Retzstadt, Bavaria, July 16, 1831. He emigrated to the United States with his parents, who were farmers, in 1847, and began his preparation for the priesthood at the College of Notre Dame, Ind. He entered the provincial seminary of St. Francis de Sales, Milwaukee, where he completed his theological studies, and was ordained a priest at La Crosse, Sept. 16, 1859, by Bishop Henni. He was made missionary priest at Laketown, New Coeln, Milwaukee county, Wis., where he laid the foundation for St. James's church and a parochial school under the direction of a lay-teacher. In 1860 he was elected master of discipline and professor in the Salesianum, resigning in 1867 to become chaplain in St. Emelianus's male orphan asylum and boys' home, St. Francis, near Milwaukee. He was made spiritual director of St. Francis de Sales seminary and professor of moral theology in 1874; became rector of the seminary in 1879, and on Aug. 24, 1881, was consecrated bishop of La Crosse as successor to the Most Rev. Michael Heiss, who was promoted coadjutor of the metropolitan of Milwaukee, March 14, 1880. He died at La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 3, 1891.

FLEET, Alexander Frederick, educator, was born in King and Queen county, Va., in 1843; son of Dr. Benjamin and Maria Louisa (Walker) Fleet. His father, Dr. Benjamin Fleet, born Jan. 25, 1818, and died March 8, 1865, was a physician and magistrate in King and Queen county, state of Virginia. His first ancestor in America was Capt. Henry Fleet, who came to Virginia about 1621, and was a member of the Maryland legislature and of the Virginia house of burgesses. He received his education at Fleetwood and Aberdeen academies, Va., and at the University of Virginia, which he left in 1861 to enter the military service of the Confederate states. He remained in the service throughout the entire period of the war, and at its close he returned to the university, where he studied, 1865–67. He was a teacher at Kenmore school, Fredericksburg, Va., 1867–68; and had charge of the department of Greek in the William Jewell college 1868–73. He also served as chairman of the faculty. He was president of the Baptist female college at Lexington, Mo., 1873–79; was professor of Greek in the Missouri state university, Columbia, Mo., 1879–90, and in 1890 founded and became superintendent of the Missouri military academy at Mexico, Mo. In 1891 he was president of the Missouri state teachers' association. In 1896, upon the destruction by fire of the Missouri military academy, he transferred his school to Culver, Ind., and united with the Culver military academy, of which he had twice been superintendent. This school in 1900 had an enrollment of 220 cadets.

FLEET, Thomas, printer, was born in Shropshire, England, Sept. 8, 1685. He was a printer in Pudding Lane, Boston, Mass., 1712–31. He removed in 1731 to the corner of Water street, where he had built a mansion and printing house, and in 1733 he became proprietor of the *Weekly Rehearsal* which in 1735 was changed to the *Boston Evening Post*. He was for a long time credited with having published "Songs for the Nursery; or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children" (1719). This fable grew out of the fact that he was married June 8, 1715, to Elizabeth Goose, the daughter of a wealthy Boston merchant, and his mother-in-law Mrs. (or Mother) Goose, was said to have invented the rhymes for the amusement of Mr. Fleet's infant son. The first edition of "Mother Goose's Melodies" printed in this country appears to have been that issued in 1787 by Isaiah Thomas of Worcester, Mass., from a copy of the book printed in England in 1765 by Thomas Newbury. Thomas Fleet's son Thomas succeeded him in the printing business and in 1779 established *Fleet's Annual Register* which was continued by his descendants till 1801. Thomas Fleet died in Boston, Mass., July 21, 1758.

FLEMING, Aretas Brooks, governor of West Virginia, was born in Fairmont, Harrison county, Va., Oct. 15, 1839; son of Benjamin F. and Rhoda (Brooks) Fleming; grandson of Capt. William Fleming, and of the Rev. Asa Brooks, a Presbyterian minister, who removed to Virginia from New England; great-grandson of Nathan Fleming, and of Asa and Polly (Sumner) Brooks, and great² grandson of William Fleming, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to Delaware prior to the Revolution; and also of Jesse Sumner of New England, who died of wounds received while serving in the Revolutionary army. Aretas studied law in the University of Virginia, 1859–60, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He was prosecuting attorney of Marion county, W.Va., 1863–66; a member of the house of delegates, 1871–75; judge of the second judicial circuit court, 1878–88, and governor of West Virginia, 1889–93. He was married to Carrie M., daughter of James O. Watson of West Virginia. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from West Virginia university in 1891.

A. B. Fleming

FLEMING, Francis Philip, governor of Florida, was born at Panama, Duval county, Fla., Sept. 28, 1841; son of Col. Lewis and Margaret (Seton) Fleming; grandson of George Fleming, a native of Ireland, who settled in Florida about 1783, and of Charles and Matilda (Sibbald) Seton; and great-grandson of Andrew and Margaret Seton of New York. He was educated by private tutors. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in Capt. John W. Starke's company of Florida volunteers, which was soon after incorporated into the 2d Florida regiment, and in July, 1861, left for the battle-fields of Virginia. In August, 1863, he was promoted 1st lieutenant in the 1st Florida cavalry in the army of Tennessee, and served until the end of the war. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and practised in Jacksonville. He was married May 23, 1871, to Floride Lydia Pearson. In 1888 he was elected governor of Florida, and one of his first acts was to establish a state board of health. He was succeeded in 1893 by Henry L. Mitchell, and returned to the practice of his profession.

FLEMING, William, delegate, was born in Virginia in 1734. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1763; represented his borough in the house of burgesses, and as a delegate to the Virginia conventions of 1775–76; was a member of the committee on independence, 1776; judge of the general court; presiding judge of the court of appeals, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1779–81. He died Feb. 2, 1824.

FLEMING, William Henry, representative, was born at Augusta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1856; son of Porter and Catharine B. (Moragne) Fleming. His mother's grandfather was Pierre Moragne, a French Huguenot, who emigrated to Charleston, S.C., before the Revolution, settled in New Bordeaux, S.C., and with his three sons was a partisan soldier under General Pickens in the war of the Revolution. William was brought up on his father's plantation near Augusta where he worked on the place and attended the neighboring school. He was prepared for college at the Summerville and Richmond academies in his native place and won a scholarship to the State college of agriculture and mechanical arts, Athens, Ga. He was college postmaster and was helped to complete his college course by a loan of money from Alexander H. Stephens. He was graduated C.E. from the University of Georgia, in 1875, and subsequently obtained the degree of A.M. He was an undergraduate tutor in the University, and was superintendent of the public schools of Augusta and Richmond county, Ga., 1877–80. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, established himself in practice in Augusta, Ga., and in 1894–95 served as president of the bar association of Georgia. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1888–96, and speaker of the house, 1894 and 1895. He was a Democratic representative from the 10th district of Georgia, in the 55th–57th congresses, 1897–1903, and was a member of the postal service investigating committee.

Wm. H. Fleming

FLEMING, Williamina Paton, astronomer, was born in Dundee, Scotland, May 15, 1857; daughter of Robert and Mary (Walker) Stevens, and granddaughter of Richard and Mary (Anderson) Stevens, and of John and Mary (Smith) Walker. She was educated in private and public schools of Dundee. She was a pupil teacher in the public schools of Dundee and Broughty Ferry in preparation for entrance to the Normal school,

1871–76. She came to the United States in 1879 and was assistant in the Harvard college observatory, 1881–98, when she was appointed curator of astronomical photographs, and was later assigned to the charge of the Astrophotographic building of Harvard university. She examined the photographic spectra of the stars, which led to the discovery of numerous new objects, including five new stars, eighty stars of the fifth type, and a hundred variable stars. She was married to James Orr Fleming, May 26, 1877, and her only son, Edward P. Fleming, was educated at the Massachusetts institute of technology.

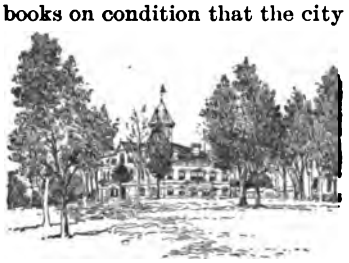
FLETCHER, Alice Cunningham, ethnologist, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1845. Early in life she became interested in archæological and ethnological research and removed to Ohio where she made a study of the archæological remains found in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. She was employed in 1881 in investigating the habits and traditions of the Omaha Indians for the Peabody institute, Harvard university, in the interest of the museum of archæology and ethnology. She took up her residence with the tribe and in 1883 the department of the interior employed her to allot to the Omahas their lands in severalty. She selected a number of Indian children and adults as pupils for the Indian schools, at Carlisle, Pa., and Hampton, Va. The Woman's national Indian association made her its financial agent to loan small sums of money to worthy Indians to enable them to buy land and build houses. At the request of the Indian division, department of the interior, she prepared an exhibit illustrating the progress of the Indians in the last quarter century and it was a feature of the New Orleans exposition of 1884–85. In 1886 she visited Alaska at the request of the U.S. commissioner of education to report on the condition of the native Indians in the direction of civilization and education. In 1887 she was appointed by the interior department, special agent to the Winnebago Indians. She was elected a member of the Anthropological society of Washington, and a fellow of the American association for advancement of science. She published *Indian Education and Civilization* (1888); a report of her investigation in Alaska in 1886; and various papers.

FLETCHER, James Cooley, clergyman, was born at Indianapolis, Ind., April 15, 1825; son of Calvin and Sarah (Hill) Fletcher, and a descendant of Robert Fletcher, who emigrated from England to America in 1640, and was one of the founders of Concord, Mass. He was graduated from Brown university in 1846, and studied at Princeton theological seminary, 1847–48, and at Geneva, Switzerland, 1849–50. He was married to Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Dr. César and Jenny Malan of Geneva, Switzerland. He was agent of the American and foreign Christian union in the United States, 1851; ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, 1851; missionary for the American and foreign Christian union, and seaman's chaplain at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1852–55; U.S. secretary of legation *ad interim*, Rio de Janeiro, 1852–53, and in 1855–56 he travelled 3000 miles in Brazil as agent of the American Bible society. In 1856 he returned to the United States where he remained until 1862, when he returned to Brazil as agent of the American Sunday-school union, and when ascending the Amazon to Peru employed his leisure time in making a collection of natural history objects for Prof. Louis Agassiz, previous to Agassiz's voyage to Brazil. In 1865 he was instrumental in inducing the government of Brazil to join the United States in establishing a line of steamers between New York city and Rio de Janeiro. He was U.S. consul, Oporto, Portugal, 1869–73; *chargé d'affaires ad interim*, Lisbon, 1870; missionary and newspaper correspondent, Naples, Italy, 1873–90, after which he returned to the United States and held pastorates at Wilmington, Cal., 1892, and La Crescenta, Cal., near Los Angeles, Cal., from 1893. He received the degree of Litt. D. from Brown in 1896. In collaboration with the Rev. D. P. Kidder, D.D., he published *Brazil and the Brazilians* (1857) which in England and America passed through nine editions. He died in Los Angeles, Cal. April 23, 1901.

FLETCHER, Julia Constance, "George Flemming," author, was born in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 24, 1853; daughter of the Rev. James Cooley and Henrietta (Malan) Fletcher; and granddaughter of Calvin and Sarah (Hill) Fletcher, and of the Rev. Dr. César and Jenny Malan of Geneva, Switzerland. She was educated at the Ladies' seminary, Andover, Mass., and in Lausanne, Switzerland. She published under the pen-name "George Flemming": *Kismet* (1877, 20th ed., 1882); *Mirage* (1878); *Head of Medusa* (1882); *Vestigia* (1884); *Andromeda* (1885); *The Truth about Clement Ker* (1889); and many short tales. She wrote several plays, which were well received, and, in connection with Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, *The First Gentleman of Europe*, a melodrama.

FLETCHER, Loren, representative, was born at Mt. Vernon, Maine, April 10, 1833. He attended the Maine Wesleyan seminary at Kent's Hill, Maine, and was employed in a lumber concern in Bangor, Maine, 1853–56. In the latter year he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1872–75, 1877, and 1881–84, being speaker of the house, 1881–84. He was a Republican representative in the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th congresses, 1893–1903.

FLETCHER, Mary Martha, philanthropist, was born in Jericho, Vt., Sept. 30, 1830; daughter of Thaddeus Russell and Mary Laurence (Peaslee) Fletcher, and granddaughter of James and Catherine (Russell) Fletcher. She was educated in the schools of Burlington, Vt. In 1873, with her mother, Mrs. Mary L. Fletcher, she founded the Fletcher free library by a gift of $24,000 for books on condition that the city provide a building. In 1876 she gave to the city of Burlington $200,000 to found the Mary Fletcher hospital. This hospital which was dedicated and opened Jan. 21, 1879, on the death of Miss Fletcher in 1885, came into the possession of the bulk of the estate, amounting to about $340,000. In addition to founding the Fletcher free library and the Mary Fletcher hospital, Miss Fletcher by her will left the sum of $5,000 to the Winooski Avenue Congregational church, Burlington. She died in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 24, 1885.



THE MARY FLETCHER HOSPITAL.

FLETCHER, Richard, representative, was born in Cavendish, Vt., Jan. 8, 1788; son of Dr. Asaph and Sarah (Green) Fletcher. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1806, A.M., 1809, and in the latter year was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in Salisbury, N.H. In 1819 he removed to Boston, Mass., and was later elected a representative in the state legislature. He was a Whig representative from Massachusetts in the 25th congress, 1837–39, defeating Charles Sumner. He was associate justice of the Massachusetts supreme court, 1848–53. In 1858 he retired from the active practise of his profession. He was a trustee of Brown, 1832–35; of Dartmouth, 1848–57, and an overseer of Harvard, 1854–56. Brown conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1839; Dartmouth that of LL.D. in 1846, and Harvard that of LL.D. in 1849. He bequeathed to Dartmouth college over $100,000. He died in Boston, Mass., June 21, 1869.

FLETCHER, Robert, physician, was born at Bristol, England, March 6, 1823; son of Robert and Esther (Wall) Fletcher. He was educated at private schools, and in 1837–39 studied law under his father who was an attorney. He then began the study of medicine, and in 1844 received diplomas from the Royal college of surgeons of England, and the Society of apothecaries. In 1847 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1861 was appointed surgeon of the 1st regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, and subsequently surgeon, U.S.V. For his service in the war he received the brevet ranks of lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1871, and in 1876 engaged with Dr. John Shaw Billings in preparing the "Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U.S.A.," of which twenty volumes had been issued in 1899. In 1879, in conjunction with Dr. Billings, he founded and edited the *Index Medicus* which was completed in 1899 with the publication of its twenty-first volume. He was lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Columbian university, 1844–48, and in 1897 became lecturer on the same subject at the Johns Hopkins university, medical department. He was president of the Anthropological society, the Philosophical society and the Literary society of Washington, and was elected a member of the Biological, the Geographic and Historical societies of the same city. He also became a member of the Société Française d'Hygiène (Paris), the American academy of political and social science, the American folk-lore society, American statistical association, and a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the Columbian university in 1884, and was made an associate fellow of the College of physicians of Philadelphia in 1895. His published writings include: *Prehistoric Trephining and Cranial Amulets* (1882); *Paul Broca and the French School of Anthropology* (1882); *Human Proportion in Art and Anthropometry* (1883); *A Study of Recent Experiments in Serpent Venom* (1883); *Tattooing Among Civilized Peoples* (1883); *The New School of Criminal Anthropology* (1891); *Anatomy and Art* (1895); *Medical Lore in the Older English Dramatists and Poets* (1895); *The Witches' Pharmacopeia*

(1896); *Scopelism* (1897); *A Tragedy of the Great Plague of Milan in 1630* (1898); besides numerous contributions to medical and scientific journals.

FLETCHER, Ryland, governor of Vermont, was born in Cavendish, Vt., Feb. 18, 1799; son of Dr. Asaph and Sally (Green) Fletcher. His father (born in Westford, Mass., June 28, 1746, died in Cavendish, Vt., Jan. 5, 1839), was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention, 1780; removed to Vermont in 1787; was a presidential elector on the Monroe ticket in 1816, and was a practising physician. The son was educated in the common schools and at the Norwich military academy. He joined the state militia in 1817 and rose by successive promotions to the rank of brigadier-general in 1835. He was prominent among the early advocates of anti-slavery. In 1854 and 1855 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state and in 1856 was elected governor, serving two years. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1861–62, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870. He subsequently served several times as a presidential elector and as a delegate to Republican national conventions. Dartmouth conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1869. He was married, June 11, 1829, to Mary, daughter of Eleazer May of Westminster, Vt. Their son, Col. Henry Addison Fletcher, served in the civil war, was an aide on the staff of Governor Proctor in 1878, a member of the state assembly for eight years, a state senator, 1886–87, lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1890–91, and died at Proctorsville in April, 1897. Governor Fletcher died at Proctorsville, Vt., Dec. 19, 1885.

Ryland Fletcher

FLETCHER, Thomas Clement, governor of Missouri, was born in Herculaneum, Jefferson county, Mo., Jan. 21, 1827; son of Clement B. and Margaret S. (Byrd) Fletcher. He attended the public schools of his native place and studied law while holding the position of clerk of the circuit courts, 1849–56. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860 and 1864. In 1862 he joined the Union army as colonel of the 31st Missouri regiment and on Dec. 29, 1862, was wounded and taken prisoner and confined for a time in Libby prison. In 1864, upon being exchanged, he was transferred to the 47th Missouri and shortly afterward received the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He served as governor of Missouri, 1865–69. He was elected by the Republican party governor of Missouri in 1864, as successor to Willard P. Hall, and on Jan. 6, 1865, when the new state constitution providing for the emancipation of slaves in the state was adopted, Governor Fletcher issued a proclamation announcing the same and describing the other changes induced by the adoption of the new constitution. He served till Jan. 1, 1869, when he was succeeded by Joseph G. McClurg and engaged in the practice of his profession. He died in Washington, D.C., March 25, 1899.

Thos C. Fletcher

FLETCHER, William Isaac, librarian, was born in Burlington, Vt., April 28, 1844; son of Stillman and Elizabeth (Severance) Fletcher; grandson of Reuben Fletcher; and a direct descendant in the 8th generation of Robert Fletcher, who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1630. He was educated in the public schools of Winchester, Mass., and was assistant in the Boston athenæum, 1861–66. He was librarian of the Silas Bronson library, Waterbury, Conn., 1869–72; of the public library, Lawrence, Mass., 1872–74; in the Hartford, Conn., public libraries, 1874–83; and in 1883 was appointed librarian of Amherst college, from which he received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1884. He was admitted to the American library association in 1877. In 1869 he was married to Annie Le Baron, daughter of Francis Richmond of Hartford, Conn. He was collaborator on and continuator of Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature* (1882–97); editor of the *Annual Literary Index* (1887–97); and published *Public Libraries in America* and *Index to General Literature* (1894).

FLICK, James P., representative, was born in Bakerstown, Pa., Aug. 28, 1845. He removed with his parents to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1852, and thence to Taylor county in 1857. He attended the public schools and on April 8, 1862, enlisted as a private in the 4th Iowa infantry, serving throughout the civil war. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, served in the 17th general assembly of Iowa, and was attorney of the 3d judicial district for six years. He was a Republican representative from the 8th Iowa district in the 51st and 52d congresses, 1889–93.

FLING, Fred Morrow, educator, was born in Portland, Maine, Nov. 4, 1860; son of Charles H. and Cynthia E. (Davis) Fling. He was graduated from Portland high school in 1879; from Bowdoin college in 1883, and from the University of Leipzig in 1890. He was a teacher in the Biddeford, Maine, high school, 1883–88, and in 1891 became professor of European history in the University of Nebraska. He studied four months in Paris, 1894, and spent five months in 1897 in historical research, preparatory to publishing a life of Mirabeau. He was elected a member of the American historical association in 1890; founded in 1896 the association of Nebraska teachers of history and was elected a member of La société de l'histoire de la révolution française in 1896. He was married in 1893 to Helene A. Dresser, University of Minnesota, 1893, University of Nebraska, A.M., 1898. His publications preceding his "Life of Mirabeau" and introductory to it include: *Mirabeau and the French Constitution* (1891); *Mirabeau's Speech of May 20, 1790* (1890); *Mirabeau an Opponent of Absolutism* (1894); *Mirabeau a Victim of the Lettre de Cachet* (1897); and *Mirabeau and Colonne in 1785* (1897). He also published: *Studies in European History* (1897); *Studies in Greek and Roman History* (1898); and edited the European history section in the *Northwestern Monthly*.

FLINT, Austin, physician, was born in Petersham, Mass., Oct. 20, 1812; son of Dr. Joseph Henshaw Flint; grandson of Dr. Austin Flint, Leicester, Mass., who was surgeon in the Revolutionary army; great-grandson of Dr. Edward Flint of Shrewsbury, Mass.; and a direct descendant from Thomas Flint, who came to America from Matlock, Derbyshire, England, and settled in Concord, Mass., in 1635. His father was a well known practitioner and a resident of Northampton and afterward of Springfield, Mass. After a partial collegiate course at Harvard and at Amherst, he was graduated in medicine at Harvard in 1833. He practised in Boston and at Northampton, Mass., and in 1836 established himself at Buffalo, N.Y. He was at Chicago as professor of the institutes and practice of medicine in Rush medical college in 1844. He founded the Buffalo *Medical Journal* and conducted it for ten years, 1846–56. With Drs. White and Hamilton he founded the Buffalo medical college in 1847, where he was professor of the principles and practice of medicine, 1847–52. He was professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Louisville, 1852–56; professor of pathology and clinical medicine in the Buffalo medical college, 1856–59, professor of clinical medicine in the New Orleans school of medicine, and visiting physician in the Charity hospital there during the winters of 1858–59, 1859–60, and 1860–61. He established himself in New York city in 1859 and in 1861 was appointed physician to Bellevue hospital. He was professor of the principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine in the Bellevue Hospital medical college, of which he was one of the founders, in 1861. He was also professor of pathology and practical medicine in the Long Island college hospital, 1861–68. In 1872 he was elected president of the New York academy of medicine and was a member of the leading medical and scientific societies of America and corresponding member of various European medical and scientific organizations. He was a delegate to the International medical congress at Philadelphia in 1876, delivered before the congress an address on "Medicine," and was elected to preside over the congress of 1877. He was a member of the American philosophical society and was president of the American medical association, 1883. He was married in 1835 to Annie, daughter of N. W. Skillings of Boston, Mass. He received from Yale the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1881. His contributions to medical literature include articles in journals, magazines and transactions, and a number of standard medical books, including: *Treatise upon the Principles and Practice of Medicine* (1866, 6th ed., 1886); *Phthisis, etc.* (1875); and *A Manual of Auscultation and Percussion* (1876). He died in New York city, March 13, 1886.

FLINT, Austin, physician, was born in Northampton, Mass., March 28, 1836; son of Dr. Austin and Annie (Skillings) Flint. His paternal ancestors for four generations were physicians. He was a student at Harvard, 1852–53; a civil engineer on the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Bowling Green, Ky., 1853–54; civil engineer in the office of the city surveyor, Buffalo, N.Y., 1854; student of medicine in the office of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Buffalo, N.Y., 1854–56; attended medical lectures at the University of Louisville, Ky., 1854–55 and 1855–56; was assistant to Dr. John C. Dalton, professor of physiology, Woodstock (Vt.) medical college, 1855; attended lectures at the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, Pa., 1856–57, and was graduated an M.D. in 1857. He practised in Buffalo, N.Y., where he was editor of the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, 1857–60; professor of physiology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo,

1858–59; surgeon to the Buffalo general hospital, 1858; and removed to New York city with his father in 1859, where he was professor of physiology in the New York medical college, 1859–60. He then went to New Orleans, La., where he was professor of physiology in the New Orleans school of medicine, 1860–61; went to Europe in 1861, where he studied physiology with Prof. Claude Bernard and histology with Prof. Charles Robin, and on his return to America in the fall of 1861, became acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A., in the United States ("Ladies' Home") general hospital and so continued for five years. He helped to establish the Bellevue Hospital medical college in 1861 and was professor of physiology there from its foundation to 1898. He became professor of physiology in the Cornell university medical college, New York city, in 1898. He was also professor of physiology in Long Island college hospital, 1862–68; visiting physician to Bellevue hospital, 1869, and consulting physician, 1896; consulting physician to the class of nervous diseases, Bureau of medical and surgical relief for the outdoor poor, Bellevue hospital, from 1866; and surgeon-general of the state of New York, 1874–78. He was elected a member of the American medical association; fellow of the New York State medical association and president in 1895; correspondent of the Academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia, and member of the American philosophical society. He was married, Dec. 23, 1862, to Elizabeth B., daughter of Robert M. McMasters of Ballston, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Jefferson medical college in 1885. His medical and physiological writings include articles in medical journals, transactions and magazine reports, pamphlets and books. His essay on "A New Function of the Liver" (1862) received honorable mention with "recompense" of 1500 francs from the Institute of France in 1869. He is the author of a treatise on *The Physiology of Man*, in five volumes; a *Text-Book of Human Physiology*, and several smaller works. He edited the first volume of the *Transactions* of the New York state medical association (1885). In 1891 he received from the Republic of Venezuela the decoration of the order of the Liberator, third class.

FLINT, Charles Louis, agriculturist, was born in Middleton, Mass., May 8, 1824. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy and was graduated from Harvard in arts in 1849 and in law in 1852. He was admitted to the New York bar, but devoted himself to agricultural journalism. On Feb. 14, 1853, he was chosen secretary of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, holding this office until 1878. In 1862 he made a tour of the agricultural districts of Great Britain in the interest of the board; the next year he was a commissioner to the international exhibition at Hamburg, visiting the agricultural schools of Europe and making a detailed report of their work. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts institute of technology, Boston, and also of the Massachusetts agricultural college, Amherst, being president of the latter one year and secretary for twenty years. He received his A.M. degree from Harvard in 1853. He edited Harris's *Insects Injurious to Vegetation;* compiled with George B. Emerson, a *Manual of Agriculture;* and published, besides his annual reports for the Massachusetts board of agriculture, *Agriculture of Massachusetts* (3 vols., 1853–54); *Grass and Forage Plants* (1857); and *Milch Cows and Dairy Farming* (1859). He died in Hillman, Ga., Feb. 26, 1889.

FLINT, Charles Ranlett, merchant, was born in Thomaston, Maine, Jan. 24, 1850; son of Benjamin and Sarah (Tobey) Flint. His father was engaged in shipbuilding and removed to New York, where the son was educated, being graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute in 1868. He then entered a house in the South American trade and in 1871 established the house of Gilchrist, Flint & Co., chandlers. In 1874 he visited South America and familiarized himself with the commerce of the country. He later served as consul of the Republic of Chili in New York, being at one time entrusted with the archives and business of the Chilian legation in the absence of the *chargé d' affaires*. On the declaration of war between Chili and Peru, being at the time the financial agent of the Peruvian government, he resigned the consulship of Chili. In 1884 he made a visit to Brazil to develop the rubber trade along the Amazon and was soon afterward appointed consul of the Republic of Nicaragua at New York. In this capacity he exerted a strong influence in bringing about the granting of the concession to Americans for the building of the Nicaragua canal. He was chosen one of the delegates of the United States at the international American conference and while acting in that capacity was authorized by the United States secretary of state to negotiate the preliminaries for reciprocity treaties with several of the Latin-American states. He suggested the organization of the international American bank

for the purpose of extending inter-American trade; acted as a member of the committee on customs regulations, and recommended the establishment of the Bureau of American republics. He served as a member of the committee on foreign commerce and revenue laws of the New York chamber of commerce, and became connected as officer or director with a number of financial institutions in New York city. He was appointed consul-general of Chili by President Balmaceda, but declined the office, owing to his holding a like appointment from Costa Rica. He represented the government of the Republic of Brazil in fitting out war vessels in the fall of 1893, sending the Ericsson *Destroyer*, converting the merchantman *El Cid*, of 4500 tons displacement, into a cruiser renamed the *Nictheroy* (afterward the U.S.S. *Buffalo*); the *Brittania*, 2700 tons, into a cruiser renamed the *America*; the Yarrow torpedo boat *Moxoto*, and converting the yachts *Javelin* and *Feiseen* into torpedo boats. The combined fleet had a capacity of firing simultaneously 4500 pounds of dynamite; its presence prevented the cession of the Northern provinces of Brazil and was mainly instrumental in enabling that republic to resist the attempt of the revolutionists, Custodio Jose de Mello and Saldanha da Gama to re-establish the monarchy by capturing their ships.

FLINT, Timothy, clergyman, was born in Reading, Mass., July 11, 1780. He was graduated from Harvard in 1800 and was licensed a Congregational clergyman in 1802. He was pastor at Lunenburg, Mass., 1802–14, and was a missionary in the valleys of Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 1815–24. He edited the *Western Review* in Cincinnati, 1825–28, and the *Knickerbocker Magazine* in New York in 1833. In 1834 he removed to Alexandria, Va. His published works include: *Recollections of Ten Years Passed in the Valley of the Mississippi* (1826); *Francis Berrian; or, the Mexican Patriot* (1826); *Condensed Geography and History of the Western States in the Mississippi Valley* (2 vols., 1828; 2d ed., 1832); *Arthur Clenning* (2 vols., 1828); *George Mason; or, the Young Backwoodsman* (1829); *Shoshone Valley* (1830); *Indian Wars in the West* (1833); *Lectures on Natural History, Geology, Chemistry and the Arts* (1833); and *A Memoir of Daniel Boone* (1834); besides several translations. He died in Salem, Mass., Aug. 16, 1840.

FLOOD, James Clair, capitalist, was born on Staten Island, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1826. He was an irregular attendant at the public schools of New York city, worked in a shipyard, and in 1849 went to California. In the mining camp at Yerba he accumulated $3000 in gold and returned to New York city. He then removed with his parents to Illinois, where he purchased them a farm and again went to California. With William S. O'Brien, a fellow-traveller on his first trip, he set up a liquor saloon in San Francisco in 1856, which became the headquarters for miners and dealers in mining claims. This led the partners to speculate in mining claims and they soon established a regular brokerage office. In 1862 they invested heavily in mining stocks of the Comstock lode which proved exceedingly profitable, and they joined J. M. Walker, James G. Fair and John W. Mackay, forming what became known as the Bonanza firm, in purchasing all the mines and claims in the Comstock lode for a sum reported to have been $75,000. They at once placed $5,000,000 of stock of the Consolidated Virginia and the California mines on the market, developed the mines and in 1875 announced an astonishing discovery of silver. In six years the two properties yielded in gold and silver $172,275,270, and the stock paid in dividends between 1875 and 1879, $75,000,000. Speculation ran the price of shares up to $800 and the partners were reported to have divided $100,000,000 in profits. Walker having sold out his interest to Mackay, this division gave Flood, Fair and O'Brien $20,000,000 each and J. W. Mackay $40,000,000. The production of the mines then fell off and the price of shares declined to $8. The partners then organized the Nevada bank in San Francisco with Mr. Flood as president, as a rival to the Bank of California, of which W. C. Ralston was president. The latter bank was forced to suspend Aug. 26, 1875; this calamity brought down with it two other San Francisco banks and caused the suicide of Mr. Ralston. Mr. Flood owned a house on Nob Hill worth $1,500,000, and an estate in San Mateo. He died at Heidelberg, Germany, Feb. 21, 1889.

FLOOD, Thomas, representative, was born in Lodi, Seneca county, N.Y., April 12, 1844. He attended the Lodi public schools and the Elmira, N.Y., free academy, subsequently engaging in business in Elmira as a druggist. Later he became interested in farming and lumbering. He was a city alderman, 1882–83; president of the Chemung county agricultural society, 1884–85; and represented the 28th New York district in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–91.

FLORENCE, Thomas Birch, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26, 1812. He attended the public schools and in 1833 started in business as a hatter. He became an advocate of temperance and labor service. He was a Democratic representative in the 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, 1851–61. In 1861 he began the publication of the *Constitutional Union* at Washington, D.C., and in 1868 established the Washington *Sunday Gazette*. In 1874 he was a candidate for representative in the 44th congress. He died in Washington, D.C., July 3, 1875.

FLORENCE, William Jermyn, actor, was born at Albany, N.Y., July 26, 1831. His family name was Conlin. His father died in 1846 and he was obliged to leave school in order to contribute to the support of the family. He entered a newspaper office in Albany and shortly afterward found employment as bookkeeper in New York city. At this time he joined the Murdoch dramatic association and as Adam Winterton in a performance of "The Iron Chest," he attracted the attention of Thomas S. Hamblin, who offered him an engagement at the Bowery theatre. This offer he declined because of ill-health, but he afterward joined William H. Chippendale's company at Richmond, Va., where on Dec. 6, 1849, he made his professional *début* as Peter in "The Stranger." He made his first appearance in New York city on May 13, 1850, at Niblo's Garden as Hallago in "Home." He was then engaged for the opening of Brougham's Lyceum theatre on Dec. 23, 1850, and appeared in an after-piece called "The Light Guards, or Woman's Rights." At this house he rose to popularity in light comedy parts and was engaged for the old Broadway theatre stock company in the season of 1852–53, opening on Aug. 8, 1852, in "The Hunchback," playing Lord Tinsel to the Master Walter of F. B. Conway and to the Julia of Julia Dean. Later he supported Edwin Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, and Mrs. Mowatt. On Jan. 1, 1853, he was married to Mrs. Malvina (Pray) Littell, a *danseuse* at Wallack's theatre and a sister of Mrs. Barney Williams. On June 13 following Mr. and Mrs. Florence began their first tour as joint stars at the National theatre, New York city, in "The Irish Boy and Yankee Girl." They travelled in America until April 2, 1856, when they went to England. Opening at the Drury Lane theatre, London, they performed there for fifty nights and after a tour of the English provinces returned to the United States, Aug. 17, 1856, and continued to star together, making their greatest success at this period as Captain Cuttle and Susan Nipper in "Dombey and Son." They again visited England in the summer of 1862, and on Nov. 30, 1863, produced at the Winter Garden theatre, New York city, for the first time in America, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," with Mr. Florence as Bob Brierly and Mrs. Florence as Emily St. Evremonde, which ran for 125 nights. Upon another visit to England Florence secured a copy of "Caste" and produced that piece for the first time in the United States, on Aug. 5, 1867, at the Broadway theatre, playing George D'Alroy to Mrs. Florence's Polly Eccles. This was followed at the same house on Sept. 21, 1868, by "No Thoroughfare," Mr. Florence playing Obenreizer. On Sept. 6, 1875, at the Park theatre, New York city, he created Bardwell Slote in the "Mighty Dollar," with Mrs. Florence as Mrs. General Gilflory. They starred in this piece for nearly twelve years, occasionally adding to their repertory. In 1889 Mrs. Florence retired and Mr. Florence joined Joseph Jefferson, playing Sir Lucius O'Trigger in "The Rivals," and Ezekiel Homespun in "The Heir-at-Law." His final appearance was in the latter role on Nov. 14, 1891, at the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., in which city he died, Nov. 19, 1891.

FLOWER, Benjamin Orange, author, was born in Albion, Ill., Oct. 19, 1858; son of the Rev. Alfred and Elizabeth (Orange) Flower; and grandson of George Flower, who in 1818 founded an English settlement at Albion, Ill. He was educated in the public schools of Evansville, Ind., and at Kentucky university, Lexington, Ky. He was editor of the American *Sentinel*, a social and literary weekly, at Albion, Ill., 1878–80. He removed to Philadelphia in the summer of 1880, and to Boston in 1881, where he established the American *Spectator*, which was merged into the *Arena*, which he founded and of which he was sole editor from 1889 to 1896. He was one of the editors of *The New Time*, a Chicago magazine, in 1896–97, and in 1897 became editor of the newly established *Coming Age*, Boston. He is the author of: *Lessons Learned from Other Lives* (1890); *Civilization's Inferno* (1892); *The New Time* (1893); *The Century of Sir Thomas More* (1896); *Persons, Places and Ideas* (1895); *Gerald Massey, Prophet and Mystic* (1895); and *Whittier* (1896); besides many contributions to the leading periodicals.

FLOWER, Roswell Pettibone, governor of New York, was born in Theresa, N.Y., Aug. 7, 1835; fourth son of Nathan M. and Mary Ann (Boyle) Flower. His father was a native of Greene county, N.Y., and his mother of Cherry Valley, Otsego county. His paternal ancestors were from England, and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1696, while on his mother's side he was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. His father was a wool-carder and cloth-dresser, and when he died in 1843 his wife and sons continued the business. Roswell paid his own way at school by working on a farm, in a brick-yard and at odd jobs about the village store. He was graduated at the Theresa high school in 1851, and

then taught a country school. In 1853 he became a clerk in a store at Theresa, and then went to Philadelphia, N.Y., where he was a clerk for a short time. The firm failed and he returned to Theresa. He was appointed assistant postmaster of Watertown, N.Y., in 1854, remaining in the office for six years and saving out of a salary of $600 per year the capital with which he purchased a half interest in a jewelry store. In two years he bought out his partner. In 1859 his brother-in-law, Henry Keep, president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, then in failing health, entrusted to young Flower the care of his vast property, and he removed to New York city. His management of this trust kept the property together and increased its value. Mr. Flower soon after formed the banking firm of Benedict, Flower & Co., and afterward admitted two of his brothers as partners. In 1881 he was nominated by the Democratic party, with which he had always acted, representative in congress from the 11th district of New York, his opponent on the Republican ticket being William Waldorf Astor. The election was a special one to fill a vacancy in the 47th congress, caused by the resignation of Levi P. Morton, appointed by President Garfield, U.S. minister to France. He was elected by a majority of 3100 votes, a change of 7100 votes, and he served throughout the 47th congress. He declined renomination in 1882, and was a candidate before the Democratic state convention for governor of the state, receiving on the first ballot 134 votes to 134 for Gen. H. W. Slocum and 61 for Grover Cleveland, who was finally nominated. In 1885 he was nominated as lieutenant-governor, with David B. Hill for governor, but declined to run. He was president of the New York electric subway commission, 1886. In the Democratic national convention of 1888 his name was mentioned as an available presidential nominee and he had a large following, including one-half the delegation from New York state, but the inevitable happened in the renomination of Mr. Cleveland. He was a representative from the 12th district in the 51st congress, 1889–91, where he served on the committee on ways and means and on the committee on the Columbian exposition of 1893. He was re-elected to the 52d congress in 1890, and governor of New York in 1891 by a plurality of 47,937 votes, resigning his seat in congress on the day he was nominated at Saratoga. He served as governor until Jan. 1, 1895. His action in suppressing a panic resulting from the appearance of a few cases of cholera in New York harbor, and in suppressing the railroad riots at Buffalo, N.Y., were noteworthy incidents in his gubernatorial administration. He was elected president of the Columbia trust company, 1895–97, and was honorary vice-president, 1897–99. He was married in 1859 to Sarah M., daughter of Norris M. Woodruff of Watertown. He gave $50,000 in 1881 for the constructing of St. Thomas' home in connection with St. Thomas' church, of which he was a vestryman, a memorial to his son. He also built a hospital for the use of the students of the Homœopathic college, Trinity church, Watertown, N.Y.; and St. James church, Theresa, N.Y., in memory of his mother. He died at Eastport, L.I., N.Y., May 12, 1899.

FLOY, James, clergyman, was born in New York city, Aug. 20, 1806. He studied at Columbia college and for three years in London, England. He was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, 1835–56, and held pastorates at Middletown and New Haven, Conn., Brooklyn, N.Y., and New York city. In 1848 he served on the committee on versions of the American Bible society, was made presiding elder of the New York district of the east conference of New York in 1854, and became editor of *The National Magazine* and corresponding secretary of the American tract society in 1856. He also was editor of *Good News* and of the works of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Olin. He received the degree of A.M. from Dickinson in 1841, and that of D.D. from Wesleyan in 1847. He published: *Old Testament Characters;* and *Guide to the Orchard and Fruit-Garden* (1860). He died in New York city, Oct. 14, 1863.

FLOYD, John, representative, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Oct. 3, 1769; son of Col. Charles Floyd. He removed to Camden county, Georgia, in 1791, and with his father and brothers engaged in boat building on the Satilla river. He was made brigadier-general of Georgia militia in 1813, and in the war against the Creeks was in command of the militia and 400 friendly Creeks under McIntosh at the capture of the Indian towns of Anlossee and Tallassee, Ala., Nov. 29, 1813, where he was wounded, 400 houses burned, and 200 Indians killed, including the two Indian kings of the towns. At Camp Defiance, Jan. 27, 1814, he again encountered and defeated the Creeks. He was in the Georgia legislature, 1820–27, and while residing at Jefferson, Ga., represented his district in the 20th congress, 1827–29. He was subsequently major-general of militia. He died in Camden county, Ga., June 24, 1839.

FLOYD, John, governor of Virginia, was born in Jefferson county, Va., April 24, 1783; son of Col. John Floyd. He attended Dickinson college and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, 1804–06, receiving his M.D. degree in 1806. He settled in Blacksburg, Montgomery county, Va., was made justice of the peace, 1807; major in the state militia, 1808; surgeon in the Virginia line, 1812, and a member of the house of delegates the same year. He was promoted brigadier-general in the state militia and represented his district in the 15th–20th congresses inclusive, 1817–29. He was an advocate of states rights; opposed the administration of John Quincy Adams; advocated the occupation of Oregon in 1820; and the election of Andrew Jackson in 1828. He was governor of Virginia, 1830–34. During his administration he opposed the policy of President Jackson in the threatened nullification measures of South Carolina in 1832 and recommended a convention of the states, but did not justify nullification. He was the same year named by the delegation from South Carolina at the national Democratic convention as the choice of that state for the presidency. He put down the insurrection of 1832 among the slaves led by Gabriel Turner, and caused the execution of the leader. He was married to Letitia, daughter of Col. William Preston, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who was wounded at Guilford Court House, N.C. Governor Floyd died at Sweet Water Springs, Va., Aug. 15, 1837.

FLOYD, John Buchanan, statesman, was born near Blacksburg, Va., June 1, 1807; son of John and Letitia (Preston) Floyd. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1826 and became a lawyer. He resided near Helena, Ark., 1836–39, and practised law in Washington county, Va., 1839–57. He was a representative in the general assembly, 1847–49 and 1853; governor of the state, 1849–52; Democratic elector in 1856, and secretary of war under President Buchanan, 1857–60. He resigned his cabinet office in December, 1860, on account of the President sending reinforcements to the U.S. forces in Charleston harbor. Having been accused of exercising his privilege while in office in favor of a prearranged plan for the secession of the southern states, and of providing an anticipated demand for arms and ammunition by overstocking southern arsenals he demanded from congress an investigation and speedy trial. A special committee of the house investigated the charges and declared them totally unfounded. After his departure from Washington he was indicted as privy to a defalcation which had occurred in his department. Hearing of it at Abingdon, Va., he returned to Washington, gave bail and demanded a trial, whereupon the prosecution was dropped. On the secession of Virginia he joined the Confederate army, was commissioned brigadier-general, and saw his first service at Carnifex Ferry, Va., Sept. 10, 1861, where he was wounded. He was then transferred to the west, and at Fort Donelson, Feb. 14, 1862, reached the field after the engagement had begun. He declared the position untenable and recommended continuous hard fighting with preparation to retreat if necessary. He directed the battle for two days, which resulted in driving back the Federal right and opening the road to retreat, but General Pillow, second in command, ordered his own division back to their original position, leaving General Floyd's brigade unsupported, and compelling it to return to the lines. He turned over the command to Buckner and withdrew his brigade, the bulk of the Confederate forces being left under General Buckner, who capitulated to General Grant, Feb. 16, 1862. President Davis relieved both Floyd and Pillow of their commands, whereupon the state of Virginia conferred upon Floyd the commission of major-general which he held till the failure of his health, due to the hardships of the service. He was married in his early manhood to his cousin, Sally Buchanan (1802–1879), daughter of Gen. Francis Preston, sister of Senator William C. and Gen. John S. Preston of South Carolina, niece of Patrick Henry of Virginia, and granddaughter of Gen. William Campbell, the hero of King's Mountain. Having no children they adopted Eliza M. Johnston, a relative, who became the wife of Robert W. Hughes of Norfolk, Va., judge of the U.S. district court. General Floyd died at Mrs. Hughes's home near Abingdon, Va., Aug. 26, 1863.

John B. Floyd

FLOYD, William, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Brookhaven, Suffolk county, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1734; son of Nicoll Floyd; grandson of Richard Floyd; and great-grandson of Richard Floyd, who came from Wales in 1654. He was brought up on his father's farm, received a common school education, and became a farmer. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–77 and 1778–83; deputy to the New York provincial convention of 1775; first delegate from New York to sign the Declaration of Independence, 1776; state senator, 1777–78, by appointment, and 1784–88 by election; major-

general state militia, 1783–1804; a member of the council of appointment, 1787, and again in 1789; representative in the 1st U.S. congress, 1789–91; a presidential elector, 1792, 1800 and 1804, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1801. He removed in 1804 to the headwaters of the Mohawk river and cleared a farm from the wilderness, the section forming a part of Oneida county, N.Y. He was despoiled of his personal property and his family exiled, during the period of the war of the Revolution, and he did not recover his farm until 1783. His first wife was Hannah Jones of Southampton, who died in 1781, and his second, Joanna Strong of Setauket. He died in Weston, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1821.

FLUSSER, Charles W., naval officer, was born in Annapolis, Md., in 1833. He removed to Kentucky with his parents during his infancy and on July 19, 1847, he entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman and was assigned to the frigate *Cumberland*. He was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855, and was assistant professor in the U.S. naval academy at Annapolis in 1857. He served on the brig *Dolphin*, 1859–60, and at the outbreak of the civil war he refused the offer of a high command in the Confederate service; applied for active duty, and was given command of the gunboat *Commodore Perry*, participating in the attack under Flag-Officer Goldsborough, that preceded the battle of Roanoke Island, Feb. 7, 1862. He commanded the *Perry* during the shelling of Franklin, Va., October, 1862, and against Fort Macon and South Mills, N.C. He was in command of the naval forces, operating with the army under General Wessells in the defence of Plymouth and of Forts Gray, Williams and Wessells, N.C., in April, 1864, and commanded the gunboat *Miami* in the engagement with the ironclad *Albemarle*, on Roanoke river, during which engagement he was killed, April 18, 1864.

FLYNN, Dennis T., delegate, was born in Phœnixville, Pa., Feb. 13, 1862; son of Dennis and Margaret Flynn. He was taken to Buffalo, N.Y., in 1864, and resided there until 1880, when he removed to Riverside, Iowa. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and in the same year established the Riverside *Leader*. In 1881 he removed to Kiowa, Kan., and founded the Kiowa *Herald*. He held various municipal offices and practised his profession there until 1889, when he removed to Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, where he was appointed postmaster and elected a delegate to the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97, and to the 56th congress, 1899–1901.

FOERSTER, Adolph Martin, composer, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 2, 1854; son of Emil and Elise (Noll) Foerster, and grandson of Martin Foerster, M.D., of Pittsburg, Pa. His father was a well-known painter of portraits and landscapes. Adolph's early musical instruction was received from his mother and from Jean Manns of Pittsburg. He studied at the Leipzig conservatory of music, 1872–75, and on returning to America taught music for a year at the Fort Wayne, Ind., conservatory of music, and after that time in his native city. He became especially prominent as a composer, his productions including orchestral and chamber music, as well as works for solo instruments and the voice. His orchestral compositions were repeatedly played by the orchestras of Theodore Thomas, Anton Seidl and Walter Damrosch. Among his more important orchestral works are: *March-Fantasie; Thusnelda; The Falconer, Suite No. 1; Festival March; Dedication March*, written for the inauguration of Carnegie music hall, Walter Damrosch, conductor; *Prelude to Goethe's Faust*, prize composition of the Pittsburg art society; *Suite No. 2;* two dramatic arias for soprano and orchestra: *Love Song* and *Hero and Leander;* and *Sigrid*, a symphonic poem. His other compositions include a *Trio*, opus 29; First piano quartet, opus 21; and *Two Concert Etudes*, opus 37; *Suite*, opus 46, for the piano; *Four Songs*, opus 39; *Among Flowers*, opus 28 (11 songs); and many others.

FOGG, George Gilman, senator, was born in Meredith, N.H., May 26, 1813; son of David and Hannah Gilman (Vickery) Fogg. He gained a college education by teaching at various schools and academies and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1839. He studied law at home and at the Harvard law school and practised at Gilmanton. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1846; secretary of state, 1846–47; delegate to the Free Soil convention of 1848, the Pittsburg convention of 1852, the Republican conventions of 1856 and 1860, and the Loyalist convention of 1866. He was secretary of the Republican national committee, 1856–64; edited the *Independent Democrat*, 1854–61 and 1865–71; was U.S. minister to Switzerland, 1861–65; U.S. senator, 1866–67, in place of Daniel Clark, resigned; and delegate to the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia, Pa., 1866. He was an active member of the New Hampshire historical society and a fellow of Bates college, 1875–81. He received from Bates the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1874, and gave to that institution $15,000. He died at Concord, N.H., Oct. 5, 1881.

FOGG, William Perry, author, was born in Exeter, N.H., July 27, 1826; son of Josiah Fogg; grandson of Josiah Fogg; and in the seventh generation from Samuel Fogg, who came from near Exeter, England, in 1636, and was one of the founders of the town of Exeter, N.H. His grandfather was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment under General Sullivan in the Revolutionary army. His father was an officer in the war of 1812. He attended Phillips Exeter academy and Harvard university, but ill health prevented his graduation. He held a position in the department of the interior at Washington, D.C., 1849–51, and then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he established himself in business, held office in the city government, and was a member of the military committee in 1861. In 1863 he was commissioned colonel and assisted in quelling the threatened draft riots in Cleveland. In 1868 he retired from business to travel, visiting every state in the Union, as well as Canada, the West Indies and the old world, corresponding with the Cleveland *Herald* and *Leader*. He was one of the first foreigners permitted to travel in Japan in 1869. He returned to America in 1871, having made the circuit of the globe in a little over two years. He spent the years 1873–75 in Egypt, Persia and Arabia, and in 1876 went to Greece and to Constantinople, where as a traveller and author, he was given a special pass to visit Bulgaria and the seat of the war between Russia and Turkey. He received from Lady Strangford the badge of the *Red Crescent* of the Geneva convention, was enrolled as one of her English surgeons and thus gained admission to all the hospitals. He was one of the editors and proprietors of the Cleveland *Herald*, 1870–80. He was corresponding member of the New Hampshire historical society; a life member and for sixteen years vice-president of the Western reserve historical society of Ohio, and one of the founders of the Ohio society of New York city. In 1872 he was married to Mary Anna, daughter of John G. Gould of Boston, Mass. They removed to Roselle, N.J., in 1880, and Mr. Fogg became the president of the Caxton book company, New York city. He is the author of: *Westward Round the World* (1871); *Arabistan; or The Land of the Arabian Nights* (1875), and contributions to periodicals.

FOLEY, John Samuel, R.C. bishop, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 5, 1833. He was a brother of the Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, coadjutor-bishop of Chicago and administrator of the diocese, 1870–79. He was graduated in philosophy at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, 1850, studied theology at St. Sulpice seminary and at Rome, and was ordained a priest, Dec. 20, 1856, at Rome, Italy, by Cardinal Patrizzi. He became an assistant to Archbishop Spaulding in establishing missions, schools and St. Martin's church in Baltimore, and served on important private ecclesiastical missions for both the archbishop and the cardinal. He was an active influence in the Baltimore council of 1884, and in 1888 was elected bishop of Detroit to succeed the Rt. Rev. Caspar Henry Burgess, who resigned April 16, 1887. He was consecrated, Nov. 4, 1888, at Baltimore, by the cardinal, assisted by Bishops Loughlin and Wadhams.

FOLEY, Thomas, R.C. bishop, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1822. He received his scholastic and theological education at St. Mary's college and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Baltimore, and was ordained a priest, Aug. 17, 1846, by Archbishop Eccleston, who placed him in charge of St. Mary's mission, Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., and soon afterward appointed him assistant to Father Matthew at St. Patrick's church, Washington, D.C. He was chancellor of the archdiocese of Baltimore, 1848–51, secretary to Archbishop Kenrick in 1851, and vicar-general to Archbishop Spalding in 1867. He was sent to Chicago in 1868 to determine the condition of the diocese incident to the apparent insanity of the Rt. Rev. James Duggan, bishop of Chicago. He was consecrated at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 27, 1870, bishop of Pergamos, and coadjutor-bishop of Chicago and administrator of the diocese. The great fire of Oct. 7, 8 and 9, 1871, destroyed several of the finest churches, schools and asylums in the diocese, and Bishop Foley rebuilt the churches, erected the Cathedral of the Holy Name, founded five new convents and seven academies, and during his administration increased the number of

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.

churches from 200 to 300 and the number of priests from 142 to 200. At his death the legislature of Illinois passed resolutions expressing its estimate of his worth and of the loss sustained by the community, and the citizens of Chicago, without regard to creed, voiced their sorrow in public meetings and at their several churches. He died at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19, 1879.

FOLGER, Charles James, statesman, was born in Nantucket, Mass., April 16, 1818; son of Thomas Folger, and a descendant of John Folger, who came to America from Norwich, England, in 1630, with his son Peter, and settled in Watertown, Mass., removing to Martha's Vineyard in 1641, and to Nantucket in 1663. He removed with his parents to western New York in 1831, settling near Geneva. He was graduated at Geneva college in 1836, honor man of his class, and was admitted to the bar in Albany, N.Y., in 1830. He practised in Geneva, was justice of the peace, 1839–43; judge of the court of common pleas for Ontario county, 1844–45; master and examiner in charge, 1843–46; county judge for Ontario county, 1851–55; state senator and chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate, 1861–69; and delegate and chairman of the judiciary committee in the state constitutional convention of 1867. When he entered political life he was a disciple of Silas Wright and afterward of Martin Van Buren. In 1856 he joined the new Republican party and thereafter was one of its most faithful adherents. Through the influence of Senator Roscoe Conkling, his personal friend, he received from President Grant the appointment of U.S. assistant treasurer at New York in 1869. He resigned the position in 1871, having been elected associate judge of the New York court of appeals, and was made chief judge of the court by appointment of Governor Cornell in 1880, to fill the unexpired term of Sanford E. Church, deceased. He was re-elected to the bench of the New York court of appeals by a majority of 45,000 in 1880 for a full term of fourteen years, but resigned in 1881 to accept the portfolio of the U.S. treasury in the cabinet of President Arthur, which he held up to the time of his death. He was defeated in the gubernatorial election of 1882 by Grover Cleveland of Buffalo, who received a majority of nearly 200,000 votes, caused by a belief that the Republican convention had not been conducted fairly. He was a trustee of Cornell university, 1865–73; a benefactor of the library of Hobart college; and received the degree of M.A. from Hobart in 1840 and that of LL.D. in 1870. He also received the degree of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1870. He died at Geneva, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1884.

Chas. J. Folger

FOLGER, Walter, representative, was born in Nantucket, Mass., June 12, 1765; son of Walter Folger. He was a direct descendant of Peter Folger, the colonist, who came from Norwich, England, in 1630; settled with his father, John, in Watertown, Mass.; removed to Martha's Vineyard in 1641, became a land surveyor, teacher and Baptist preacher; removed to Nantucket in 1663, and died there in 1690. His daughter Abiah was the mother of Benjamin Franklin and his descendants were mostly seafaring men. Walter was a proficient scholar, mastering higher mathematics, navigation and French without a teacher. He was a clock and watch maker and made an astronomical clock, devoting two years to its construction and completing it in 1790. He studied and practised medicine, surgery and law. He was a state representative one term; a state senator, 1809–15; judge and chief justice of the court of common pleas and of sessions for six years, and a representative for Massachusetts in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–21. The war of 1812 led to a demand for cotton and woolen goods, and he established a manufactory in his home and set up power looms, which were among the first used in America. With the aid of his sons he carried on an extensive business, producing both woolen and cotton fabrics. He was principal of the academy, taught navigation and astronomy, kept a record of the weather from 1827 to 1848, contributed problems in mathematics to scientific papers, made observations on comets and the solar eclipse of 1811, wrote a description of Nantucket for the Massachusetts historical society (1794), and in his seventieth year (1835) began his genealogy of the people of Nantucket, which he left incomplete. He died in Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 8, 1849.

FOLGER, William Mayhew, naval officer, was born in Massillon, Ohio, May 19, 1844; son of Robert and Amelia (Hayden) Folger; grandson of Mayhew and Mary (Joy) Folger; and a descendant of Peter Folger of Nantucket, who arrived in America in 1630. He was graduated from the U.S. naval academy, Nov. 22, 1864, and served on board the *John Adams* and *Marion*, practice ships, in the latter part of the civil war. He was promoted ensign, Nov. 1, 1866; master, Dec. 1, 1866; lieutenant, March 12, 1868; lieutenant-commander, March 29, 1869; and commander, Jan. 26, 1885. He was chief of the bureau of naval

ordnance, 1889–93. He commanded the *Yorktown* in Bering sea and China, 1894–96; and was commissioned lighthouse inspector for the 11th district, April 19, 1896. He was promoted captain, Feb. 6, 1898, was assigned to the command of the protected cruiser *New Orleans* of the North Atlantic squadron in April, 1898, served with the flying squadron under Rear-Admiral Schley in Cuban waters from May 9 to May 20, 1898, and after that date was connected with the North Atlantic squadron, under Admiral Sampson, in the operations against Cervera's fleet and its final destruction.

FOLKMAR, Daniel, educator, was born in Roxbury, Wis., Oct. 28, 1861. He attended Albion (Iowa) seminary, and was graduated from Western college, Iowa, in 1884. He was principal of public schools at Pattersonville, Iowa, 1883–84; edited and published the *Blue Blanket*, at Bangor, Dak., 1884–85; was connected with the Helena *Independent* and the Butte *Inter-Mountain*; was principal of public schools at Pony, Mont., 1886–87; was editor and publisher of the *Daily Inter-Idaho* at Hailey, 1887–88; was a student at Harvard divinity school, 1888–89; a fellow in psychology at Clark university, Worcester, Mass., 1889–90; president and professor of political science and psychology at Normal university, Evansville, Ind., 1890–92; professor of social science at Western Michigan college, Grand Rapids, 1892–93, and president of the same in 1893; a lecturer in sociology at the University of Chicago, 1893–95; professor of psychology and pedagogy at the State normal school, Milwaukee, Wis., 1895–98, and was made professor of anthropology at l' Université Nouvelle, Brussels, Belgium, in 1898. He studied anthropology and sociology in the universities of Paris, Berlin and Leipzig, in the British museum, and at the National library at Paris, 1899–1900. He became a fellow of the Royal statistical society of London; a member of the American association for the advancement of science; the American academy of political and social science; the American statistical association; the American institute of civics; the American economic association; the National conference of charities and corrections, 1894–95; the National educational association; the Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts and letters; the Anthropological society of Washington and the Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien. He was married, Aug. 29, 1895, to Elnora Cuddeback who had been principal and professor of pedagogy in several colleges and she continued her studies and lectures abroad in the same schools with her husband, 1898–1900. She received the degree of D.Soc.Sc. from the University of Brussels, 1899. She is the author of: *Education as Based upon Philosophical Anthropology.* Professor Folkmar is the author of: *Introduction to Philosophical Anthropology; Applied Anthropology.* In 1903 he was appointed an assistant in the Philippine civil service.

FOLLEN, Charles Theodore Christian, educator, was born in Hesse, Germany, Sept. 4, 1796; son of Christopher Follen, jurist. He studied at Giessen in the preparatory school and entered the university, whence he enlisted in a corps of riflemen. He re-entered the university, and was graduated in 1817. He was a Liberal in politics and was obliged to leave Germany. In Paris he made the acquaintance of Lafayette and in 1820 was obliged to leave France. He was professor of Latin in the canonal school, Grisons, Switzerland; was transferred to the University of Basle as professor of civil law, and in 1824, the Swiss government being no longer able to protect him from the Russian, Austrian and Prussian governments, he fled to America and was instructor in German at Harvard, 1825–30, in ethics, history and ecclesiastical history, 1828–30, and professor of German languages and literature, 1830–35. He also studied divinity under Dr. W. E. Channing and began preaching in 1828. He was obliged to leave Harvard in 1835 on account of his outspoken anti-slavery sentiments. He was ordained a Unitarian minister in 1836 and preached occasionally in Boston, New York and Washington; in 1840 he was settled over the parish in East Lexington, Mass., and lost his life that year in the burning of the sound steamer *Lexington* while *en route* from New York to Boston. He was married to Eliza Lee, daughter of Samuel Cabot of Boston, an author of considerable repute and an advocate of the abolition of slavery, who after the death of her husband edited his complete works, published in five volumes in 1842. He died Jan. 13, 1840.

FOLLEN, Eliza Lee Cabot, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 15, 1787; daughter of Samuel Cabot of Boston. She received an excellent school training; was married in 1828 to Charles Theodore Christian Follen, then instructor in German in Harvard college. After her husband's death she, by her own exertions, fitted their son, Charles Christopher Follen (born 1838, died 1872), for Harvard, where he was graduated in 1849. Mrs. Follen was an active member of the American Unitarian association and an earnest abolitionist. She edited the *Child's Friend*, 1843–50, prepared a memoir of her husband, published in 1842, and the following books: *A Well-Spent Hour* (1827); *The Skeptic* (1835); *Poems* (1839); *To Mothers in the Free States* (1855); *Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs* (1855); *Twilight Stories* (1858); and *Home Dramas* (1859). She edited her husband's works (5 vols., 1842). She died in Brookline, Mass., Jan. 26, 1860.

FOLSOM, Charles, educator, was born in Exeter, N.H., Dec. 24, 1794; son of James and Sarah (Gilman) Folsom, and descended in the seventh generation from John and Mary (Gilman) Folsom of Hingham, Mass., 1638. He was graduated from Harvard in 1813; was master of the Hallowell, Maine, academy for a year; became a divinity student in 1814, and in 1816 was appointed chaplain in the U.S. navy, and teacher of mathematics on the *Washington*, where he had as a pupil David G. Farragut. During the years 1817–19, he was *chargé d'affaires* in Tunis, and Farragut was allowed to continue under his instruction. In 1821 he returned to Cambridge, Mass., where he was a tutor at Harvard, 1821–23, and at first acting instructor, and the last year regularly appointed instructor in Italian, 1822–26. He was librarian at Harvard, 1823–26. In 1827 he became a proof-reader for E. W. Metcalf & Co., of the University press, whom he bought out in 1833, carrying on the business alone, until 1837, when he became senior member of the firm of Folsom, Wells & Thurston, owners of the University press at Cambridge, Mass. He spent much time in examining and correcting classical works and criticising the proofs of the books of different authors, Quincy, Sparks, Norton, Palfrey and Prescott being among the number. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts historical society. He was married in 1824 to Susannah Sarah, daughter of Prof. Joseph McKean of Cambridge, Mass., Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory, Harvard, 1809–18. With his wife he conducted a school for young women in Boston, 1841–45, and he was librarian of the Boston Atheneum, 1845–56. He was associated with William Cullen Bryant in editing the *U.S. Literary Gazette* (1824), and with Andrews Norton in editing the *Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature* (1833). He assisted in the preparation of Worcester's dictionary, and edited *Cicero's Select Orations* with notes (1811), and *Additional Selections from Livy* with notes (1829). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 8, 1872.

FOLSOM, Charles Follen, physician, was born in Haverhill, Mass., April 3, 1842; son of the Rev. Nathaniel Smith and Ann Wendell (Penhallow) Folsom. He was graduated from Harvard in arts and sciences in 1862 and from the medical school in 1870, in the meantime being superintendent of plantations in the Freedmen's bureau at the south, 1862–65. He established a practice in Boston, Mass., spending the years 1873–74 in Europe to attend lectures in Vienna, Berlin, and later in Munich. He was a lecturer in the Harvard medical school, 1877–82; assistant professor of mental diseases, 1882–85; and was appointed an overseer in 1891. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences; was a member of the Massachusetts medical society; secretary of the Massachusetts state board of health, and of the Massachusetts board of health, lunacy and charity; and in 1882 was made a member of the national board of health. He was visiting physician at a number of Boston hospitals, belonged to several medical societies, and frequently contributed to medical literature.

FOLSOM, George, antiquary, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, May 23, 1802; son of Thomas and Edna (Ela), grandson of James and Elizabeth (Webster), and a descendant in the seventh generation from John Folsom of Hingham, England, and Hingham, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard in 1822, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, practised law in Framingham and Worcester, and was chairman of the American antiquarian society during his residence in Worcester. In 1837 he removed to New York city, gave up his profession for historical work, and became a member and librarian of the New York historical society. He was in the senate of the state legislature, 1844–48, and *chargé d' affaires* at The Netherlands, 1850–54. He was president of the American ethnological society, corresponding member of the Massachusetts historical society, and a member of other historical societies. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1860. He published: *Sketches of Saco and Biddeford* (1830); *Dutch Annals of New York* (1841); *Letters and Dispatches of Cortez* (1843); *Political Condition of Mexico* (1843); and *Documents Relating to the Early History of Maine* (1858). He died in Rome, Italy, March 27, 1869.

FOLSOM, Nathaniel, delegate, was born in Exeter, N.H., in 1726; son of Jonathan and Anna (Ladd), grandson of Deacon John and Abigail (Perkins), and a great-grandson of John Folsom of Hingham, England, and Hingham, Mass. He commanded a company at Fort Edward in 1755, and assisted in the capture of Baron Dieskau. As brigadier-general of the New Hampshire forces he took part in the siege of Boston during the absence of General Sullivan, in the defence of Portsmouth, previous to July, 1775, and was commissioned major-general in that year. He was a delegate to the Conti-

nental congress, 1774–75, 1777–78 and 1779–80; a councillor in 1778; president of the New Hampshire constitutional convention in 1783, and chief justice of the court of common pleas. He died at Exeter, N.H., May 26, 1790.

FOLSOM, Nathaniel Smith, clergyman, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., March 12, 1806; son of Nathaniel and Mary (Smith), grandson of Josiah and Elizabeth (Gilman), great-grandson of Jonathan and Anna (Ladd), great^2 grandson of Deacon John and Abigail (Perkins), and great^3 grandson of John Folsom, who was baptized in Hingham, England, in 1615, came to Hingham, Mass., in 1638, removed to Exeter, N.H., in 1650, and married Mary, daughter of Edward Gilman. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1828, from Andover theological seminary in 1831, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Bedford, Mass., in 1831. He was a missionary in Liberty county, Ga., 1831–32, pastor of a Presbyterian church at Cleveland, Ohio, 1832–33, a professor in Lane theological seminary, 1833; professor of sacred literature in the Western Reserve college, 1833–36; pastor of a Congregational church at Francestown, N.H., 1836–38; at Providence, R.I., 1838–40; and pastor of a Unitarian church at Haverhill, Mass., 1840–46. He was editor of the *Christian Register*, 1846–48; professor of biblical literature at Meadville theological seminary, 1849–61; and a teacher and pastor at Concord, Mass., 1862–68. He took up his residence in Boston in 1875. He received the degree of D.D. in 1879. Among his publications are: *Critical and Historical Interpretation of the Prophecies of Daniel* (1842); *Translation of the Four Gospels* (rev. ed., 1885). He died in Asheville, N.C., Nov. 10, 1890.

FOLSOM, Norton, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., April 15, 1842; son of Charles and Susannah Sarah (McKean) Folsom; grandson of James and Sarah (Gilman) Folsom, and of Prof. Joseph and Amy (Swasey) McKean; and a descendant in the 8th generation from John Folsom of Hingham, England, and Hingham, Mass. He became a medical cadet, U.S.A., in October, 1861, and served one year. He was graduated from the Harvard medical school in 1864, became surgeon of the 45th regiment, U.S. colored troops, and acting medical director of the 25th army corps, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel. At the close of the civil war he entered the Mexican army as a surgeon. In 1866 he became assistant physician in Taunton lunatic hospital. He returned to Boston in 1869 and was resident physician at the Massachusetts general hospital until 1876. In 1883 he wrote an *Essay on the Senses of Smell and Taste* which won the Boylston society prize. He published *Plans and Suggestions for Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore* (1875).

FOLTZ, Clara Shortridge, lawyer, was born in Henry county, Ind., July 16, 1849; daughter of the Rev. Elias W. Shortridge. She attended Howe seminary, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and afterward became a teacher. In 1864 she was married and in 1872 removed to Oregon and later to San José, Cal. She contributed to the *New Northwest* and to the San José *Mercury*. In 1876, being obliged to support herself and five children, she began to lecture and to study law. In 1878 she secured the passage, by the California legislature, of an act permitting women to practise law, and was admitted to the California bar, Sept. 5, 1878. In 1880 she removed to San Francisco, where she spoke for the Republican party during the political campaigns of 1880, 1882 and 1884. In 1886 she allied herself with the Democratic party and lectured in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. In 1887 she started the San Diego *Daily Bee*, which she edited and managed until its consolidation with the *Union*. She returned to San Francisco in 1890 and practised there until January, 1896, when, upon motion of Benjamin F. Tracy, before the appellate division of the supreme court, she was admitted to the New York bar, and opened an office in New York city.

FOLTZ, Jonathan Messersmith, surgeon, was born in Lancaster, Pa., April 25, 1810; son of Jonathan Foltz. He was graduated from Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1830, and on April 4, 1831, was commissioned assistant surgeon in the U.S. navy and attached to the frigate *Potomac*, then under orders to proceed to Sumatra to punish the natives for preying upon American commerce. He landed with the storming party and was commended in the official dispatch sent by Captain Shubrick to the department at Washington, D.C. He was commissioned surgeon in 1838 and was given charge of the U.S. naval hospital at Port Mahon in the Mediterranean. He was next attached to the frigates *Raritan* and *Brandywine* as fleet surgeon of the Brazil squadron, accompanying the former frigate to the Gulf of Mexico in 1846–47, and taking part in the Mexican war. He was again attached to the navy yard and marine barracks at Washington, 1844–47; to the *Jamestown* of the Brazil squadron, 1851–54; and was fleet surgeon of the Western Gulf squadron, 1861–63, serving on the *Santee*, the *Niagara*, and with Admiral Farragut on the *Hartford*. He was president of the naval medical board, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1867, and also in 1870–71; accompanied Admiral Farragut to Europe on the *Franklin*, 1867–70, as fleet surgeon; and on Oct.

U.S.S. HARTFORD.

25, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery and surgeon-general of the navy with the rank of commodore. Having reached the age limit he was placed on the retired list, April 25, 1872. He was married in 1854 to Rebecca, daughter of John F. Steinman of Lancaster, Pa. Yale gave him the degree of M.A. in 1837. He published: *Medical Statistics and Observations During a Voyage Around the World on Board the U.S. Frigate Potomac* (1835); and *The Endemic Influence of an Evil Government* (1843). Surgeon-General Foltz died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1877.

FOLWELL, William Watts, educator, was born in Romulus, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1833, son of Thomas Jefferson and Joanna (Bainbridge) Folwell; grandson of William Watts Folwell (B.A., Brown, 1796), and a descendant of Nathan Ffolwell of New Jersey. He was graduated from Hobart college in 1857, taught in Ovid academy, 1857–58, was adjunct professor of mathematics at Hobart in 1858–59, and adjunct professor of languages, 1859–60. He studied in Berlin and travelled in Europe, 1860–61, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 50th N.Y. engineers in January, 1862, serving in the civil war through all the subsequent campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, reaching the rank of major and receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. After the war he engaged in business pursuits till 1869, when he became professor of mathematics in Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, and later in the same year was elected the first president of the University of Minnesota, serving in this position, 1869–84. He was afterward professor of political science and librarian of the institution. He was elected a member and president of the Minnesota park commission and of the Minnesota state board of corrections and charities, and was one of the centennial commissioners from that state. He received the degree of LL.D. from Racine in 1870 and from Hobart in 1878. He was a member of the National educational association and published: *Public Instruction in Minnesota* in the *Transactions* of that body (1875). He is also the author of many lectures and addresses.

William W. Folwell

FOOT, Samuel Alfred, jurist, was born at Watertown, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1790; son of a Revolutionary veteran, and brother of Ebenezer Foot, a prominent lawyer of Albany, N.Y. He was graduated from Union college in 1811, was admitted to the bar in 1813, and in 1817 was brought into prominence by winning a case, for which his fee amounted to $10,000, and in which the opposing counsel was Thomas Addis Emmet. He was district attorney for Albany county, 1819–21, and removed to New York city in 1825. He became a member of the African colonization society in 1831, was president of the American Bible society, 1843–47, and was a delegate in 1839 to the convention of Ithaca for the promotion of the New York & Erie railway. In May, 1844, he removed to Geneva, N.Y., and was judge of the court of appeals, 1851–52. The latter year by legislative act he was retained by Gov. Washington Hunt to argue the great canal case. He was a member of the New York assembly, 1855–56. He was a warm friend of President Lincoln. Hobart conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1831, that of LL.D. in 1834, and Union gave him an LL.D. in 1853. He wrote a diary, which he extended in 1872 and privately printed (2 vols., 1873). He died in Geneva, N.Y., May 11, 1878.

FOOT, Solomon, senator, was born in Cornwall, Vt., Nov. 15, 1802; son of Dr. Solomon and Betsey (Crossett) Foot. His father died in 1811 and the son prepared himself for college between the intervals of farm work and teaching the district school. He was graduated from Middlebury college in 1826. He was preceptor of Castleton academy, 1826–27 and 1828–31; tutor at the University of Vermont, 1827–28; and professor of natural philosophy at the Vermont medical school, Castleton, 1828–31. In 1831 he was admitted to the Vermont bar and established himself in practice in Rutland. He was a state representative in 1833, and again in 1836–38, being speaker of the house in the last two sessions; and was delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1836. He was state's attorney for Rutland county, 1836–42, and was a Whig representative in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47. In 1846 he declined a second re-election and returned to his law practice at Rutland. He served again in the state legislature, 1847 and 1848, and was speaker in 1848. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1850, and was re-elected in

Solomon Foot

1856 and 1862. During his congressional career he opposed the policy of the Democratic party in all its measures; and supported high tariff and the abolition of slavery. He defended Representative Giddings, who was assailed on the floor of congress, and by his personal defiance of armed opponents prevented bloodshed. During the civil war he was a Radical in all war measures. After the death of Lincoln he opposed the policy of President Johnson and was a mover for his impeachment. Before the war he was a commissioner with Jefferson Davis to reorganize the course of study and discipline at the U.S. military academy; supervised the enlargement of the capitol and the erection of other government structures, and was chairman of the committee on arrangements for the inauguration of President Lincoln. He was elected president *pro tempore* of the U.S. senate, Feb. 16, 1861, and held the office by re-election till the close of the 36th congress, March 3, 1861. He was again elected July 18, 1861, and served by successive re-election through the entire 37th and in the first session of the 38th congress up to April 26, 1864. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864. Senator Foote died in Washington, D.C., March 28, 1866.

FOOTE, Andrew Hull, naval officer, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 12, 1806; second son of Samuel Augustus and Eudora (Hull) Foote. His father was governor of Connecticut and his mother a daughter of Gen. Andrew Hull. Andrew was a cadet in the U.S. military academy in 1822 and left on Dec. 4, 1822, to enter the naval service as midshipman. He was assigned to the U.S. schooner *Grampus* of the West Indian squadron, operating against piratical craft engaged in annoying American commerce. In December, 1823, he was transferred to the *Peacock* and sailed March 29, 1824, to the Pacific. While with the squadron he was transferred to the frigate *United States*. In 1827 he was again with the West Indian squadron having been assigned to the *Natchez* and shortly transferred to the *Hornet*. He was married in June, 1828, to Caroline Flagg of Cheshire, Conn. In February, 1829, he was on the *St. Louis* of the Pacific squadron. He was promoted lieutenant Dec. 9, 1831, and was ordered to the *Delaware* July 30, 1833, sailing her to the Mediterranean. He was with the East Indian squadron, 1837–41, and while absent circumnavigated the globe. He was on duty as instructor of midshipmen at the Marine hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 1841–43; was married to Caroline Augusta Street of New Haven, Conn., in January, 1842; and was again with the Mediterranean squadron, 1843–47, on board the flag-ship *Cumberland*. He was then ordered to the Boston navy yard and in 1849–50 commanded the brig *Perry* engaged in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa. He was made commander in 1856, and with the sloop of war *Plymouth* sailed up the Canton river and was fired upon by the Chinese forts. Receiving permission from Captain Armstrong to obtain an apology or silence the forts, he carried the forts by storm after breaching the largest. In the engagement he lost forty men, while the Chinese lost four hundred. His action secured the respect of the Chinese for the American flag and paved the way for the subsequent friendly treaties. He commanded the Brooklyn navy yard, 1858–61, and the U.S. navy operating in conjunction with Frémont's army, 1861–62, helping to build and equip the light-draft gunboats. Part of his flotilla under Commander Walke assisted General Grant in landing his troops and capturing Camp Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861, and saved the army from being captured in the retreat when the Confederates were reinforced. At Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862, he led the gunboats in the attack and captured the fort before the arrival of General Grant's troops. On February 14, he took part in the reduction of Fort Donelson, the *Carondelet*, Captain Walke, acting under orders of General Grant, having made demonstrations on the river front at long range February 12, and on the 13th threw 184, 15 and 10 minute shells into the fort at close range while General Grant landed his troops and gained the rear. On the 14th Flag-Officer Foote arrived with his six other gunboats and commenced a brisk cannonade which was so effectively replied to as to force him to retire to long range. Meanwhile Grant surrounded the fort, cut off retreat and received the capitulation of the fort on the evening of Feb. 15, 1862. Flag-Officer Foote was wounded on the 14th and returned to Cairo on the morning of the 15th, where he received the news of the surrender on February 17, from Commander Walke, and he at once issued congratulatory orders to the officers and crews of the gunboats. After repairing damages to the flotilla, accompanied by the army of General Buford he descended the river on March 4 to Hickman to co-operate with General Pope in the capture of Island No. 10. Flag-Officer Foote opened a bombardment of the river batteries and forts *en route*, and this continued from March 17 to 25, with considerable vigor. On

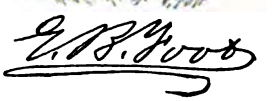
April 4, he ordered the *Carondelet*, Commander Walke, to undertake the passage of the batteries and report to General Pope the presence of the gunboats. This feat was accomplished on the nights of the 4th and 5th during a thunder storm, with material damage to the *Carondelet*, and under orders from General Pope she silenced the Confederate batteries below Island No. 10 and enabled Pope's army to get into position to continue the bombardment at the island. Foote had ordered the *Pittsburg*, Lieutenant-Commander Thompson, to follow the *Carondelet* and co-operate in any orders given by General Pope, but that gunboat did not arrive until the 7th and then at long range shelled the works of the enemy. It was the morning of the 8th when the remainder of the fleet arrived at the scene to find the batteries deserted, the guns spiked and the Confederate army awaiting the naval commander in order to capitulate. This exploit determined the domination of the Federal army in the upper Mississippi. Flag-Officer Foote, suffering from his wound and exposure, was relieved from active

THE GOVERNOR FOOTE HOUSE

duty and was made chief of equipments and recruiting July 22, 1862, and on the 30th of the same month was raised to the rank of rear-admiral. He received the thanks of congress and of state legislatures and was presented with a sword by the citizens of Brooklyn, N.Y. On June 4, 1863, he was appointed commander of the South Atlantic blockading squadron to succeed Rear-Admiral Dupont, and died while *en route* to assume his command. He was a devout Christian and among his good works was the establishment of a regular system of religious instruction among the operators in the Brooklyn navy yard, extending the mission to the inhabitants of the outlying city district. He instituted nightly prayer-meetings on the receiving ship *North Carolina;* lectured on temperance and kindred subjects; and conducted religious services at Cairo, Ill., in 1861–62. He published *Africa and the American Flag* (1854). See his biography by Prof. J. M. Hoppin (1874). He died at the Astor House, New York city, June 26, 1863.

FOOTE, Arthur, composer, was born in Salem, Mass., March 5, 1853; son of Caleb and Mary (White) Foote, and grandson of Caleb Foote, and of Daniel Appleton White. He studied composition under S. A. Emery in his boyhood, and during his undergraduate days was for two years the leader of the college glee club. He was also chorister on class day. He was graduated from Harvard in 1874, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1875, for studies in the higher branches of composition with Prof. J. K. Paine of Harvard. Later he studied the organ and pianoforte under B. J. Lang of Boston, and in 1876 became a teacher of pianoforte, and in 1878 organist at the First church, Boston, Mass. He was elected a member of the Harvard musical association of Boston; of the Essex institute of Salem; of the Dedham historical society, and of the St. Botolph club of Boston. His chief compositions are: overture, *In the Mountains* and prelude to *Francesca da Rimini* for orchestra; suite for string orchestra in E major; suite for orchestra in D minor; string quartettes in G major and E major; trio for piano, violin and violoncello in C minor; quartette for piano and strings in C major; quintette for pianos and strings in A minor; *Sonata* for violin and piano in G minor; *The Farewell of Hiawatha* for male chorus and orchestra; *The Wreck of the Hesperus*, and *The Skeleton in Armor* for mixed chorus and orchestra; about fifty songs; forty or more piano pieces; and a number of church anthems.

FOOTE, Edward Bliss, physician, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1829; son of Herschel and Pamelia (Bliss, born Townsend) Foote, and grandson of John and Lois (Mills) Foote; and of Christopher and ——— (Bennett) Townsend. On the death of her mother, which occurred at the birth of Pamelia, the latter was adopted by Jonathan and Hannah Bliss, who were pioneer settlers of Cleveland, Ohio. The first American ancestor was Nathaniel Foote, who according to the records, took the oath of office in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1633, and afterward located in Wethersfield, Conn.



In 1840–44 Edward was a student at Shaw academy, Euclid (now East Cleveland), Ohio. In 1844 he was apprenticed to a printer, and four years later he removed to New Britain, Conn., where he

edited a weekly paper. In 1851 he became associate editor of a New York weekly journal, devoting his spare time to the study of medicine. He was then editor of the Brooklyn *Morning Journal* for two years. Giving up journalism he devoted himself to the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Penn medical university in 1860. He was elected a member of the National eclectic medical association; of the Eclectic medical society of the state of New York; of the N.Y. county eclectic medical society; of the Connecticut society of the sons of the American Revolution, the Ohio society of New York and other organizations. He was corresponding secretary of the N.Y. state eclectic medical society from 1836 to 1898 with the exception of one year. He edited *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly;* and is the author of: *Medical Common Sense* (1857–58); *Plain Home Talk, embracing Medical Common Sense* (1870); *Science in Story* (5 vols., 1875); and some fifteen or twenty monographs on subjects relating to medicine, physiology, hygiene and the human temperaments.

FOOTE, Edward Bond, physician, was born in East Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1854; son of Edward Bliss and Catherine Goodnough (Bond) Foote. He was graduated from the medical department of Columbia university in 1876, and became associated with his father in the practice of medicine and in the management of *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.* He was president of the Manhattan Liberal club, 1887–98. He invented the polyopticon in 1880, and is the author of: *Health in the Sunbeam* (1876); *Bacteria in Its Relation to Disease* (1883); *Dr. Foote's Health Hints* (1882); *An Illustrated Treatise on Gynæcology* (1886); *The Radical Remedy in Social Science* (1884); and *Food: What is Best to Eat* (1890).

FOOTE, Henry Stuart, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Sept. 20, 1800. He was graduated at Washington college, Lexington, Va., in 1820, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He removed to Tuscumbia, Ala., in 1824, and to Jackson, Miss., in 1826. He was a presidential elector in 1844, and served in the U.S. senate, 1847–52, being chairman of senate committee on foreign relations in 1848. He was an advocate of compromise measures in 1850. He was elected governor of Mississippi in 1853, defeating Jefferson Davis, and served, 1853–54. He removed to California in 1852, and to Vicksburg, Miss., in 1858. He was a delegate to the Southern convention at Knoxville, Tenn., in May, 1859, where he opposed secession, and when Mississippi was about to secede he removed to Memphis, Tenn. He was a representative in the Confederate congress, where he opposed the administration and favored the terms of peace offered by President Lincoln in 1863 and 1864. He left Richmond in 1864 and made his home in Washington, D.C. After the war he resided at Nashville, Tenn. He was superintendent of the U.S. mint in New Orleans, La., by appointment of President Grant, 1869–79, resigning in the latter year. He was a principal in several duels and personal encounters, notably his duels with Sergeant S. Prentiss, with John A. Winston, and with John F. H. Claiborne, and his encounter with Senator Benton on the floor of congress. He published: *Texas and the Texans* (1841); *The War of the Rebellion* (1866); *Bench and Bar of the South and Southwest* (1876); and *Personal Reminiscences.* He died at his home near Nashville, Tenn., May 20, 1880.

FOOTE, Lucius Harwood, diplomatist, was born in Winfield, Herkimer county, N.Y., April 10, 1826; son of the Rev. Lucius and Electa (Harwood) Foote, and a direct descendant from Nathaniel Foote, 1633. In 1836 he removed with his parents to Rockford, Ill., and attended Knox college and Western Reserve college. In 1853 he went to California, where he was admitted to the bar in Sacramento in 1856. He was municipal judge of Sacramento, 1856–60; collector of customs, 1861–65, and adjutant-general of California, 1872–76. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1876 and two years later was appointed by President Hayes consul to Valparaiso, Chili, becoming *chargé d' affaires* in 1881, upon the death of U.S. minister Judson S. Kilpatrick. He was one of the final arbitrators in the settlement of the boundary question between Chili and the Argentine Republic and induced the Chilian government to call its congress together to ratify the same. In 1882 he was sent to Central America on a special mission, receiving the thanks of the state department for the settlement of the question involved. While there he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Korea, with instructions to negotiate changes in the treaty made by Admiral Shufeldt, to exchange the ratifications of the same, and to establish a legation in Korea if he thought it advisable. Within a few months he established the most cordial relations with the government. At his suggestion the first embassy was sent to the United States, and by his advice France, Russia and Germany were invited to enter into treaty relations with Korea. During

Lucius H. Foote

the revolt of 1883 in Korea, all the Japanese remaining in Seoul, excepting those given refuge at the American legation were killed. Subsequently General Foote, upon the request of the king of Korea, suggested the basis upon which the difficulties were finally settled with Japan. In 1884 he resigned the post of minister to Korea and on his way to the United States was granted audience with the emperor of Japan who thanked him for preserving the lives of his subjects in Korea, and for services rendered in the settlement of questions growing out of the Korean revolt. He also received the thanks of the government of China and an autograph letter of acknowledgment from the king of Korea. He returned to San Francisco, Cal., where he engaged in literary pursuits and in 1890 was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Academy of sciences. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Knox college in 1875. He translated Heine's poems (1896) and is the author of: *Red-Letter Days and Other Poems* (1880); *On the Heights*, a volume of verse (1897); besides numerous contributions to periodicals.

FOOTE, Mary Hallock, author, was born in Milton, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1847; daughter of Nathaniel and Anne (Burling) Hallock; granddaughter of James and Elizabeth (Townsend) Hallock, and of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hull) Burling of New York, and a descendant of English Quaker families on both the father's and mother's sides. She was educated at home and at a little seminary for young ladies at Poughkeepsie on the Hudson. She studied art at the school of design for women, Cooper institute, New York, working in black and white with the view to becoming a book illustrator. In 1876 she was married to Arthur D. Foote, mining engineer, and his business made their home in the mining districts of California, Colorado and Idaho. Mrs. Foote became well known, both as an author and as an illustrator, the wild scenes of frontier life and the scenery of the region giving her countless subjects for illustrating and for her novels. Her stories and illustrations appeared at first almost exclusively in the pages of *Scribner's* magazine, and afterward in the *Century* and *St. Nicholas* magazines. She published: *The Led-Horse Claim* (1883); *John Bodewin's Testimony* (1886); *The Last Assembly Ball* (1889); *The Chosen Valley* (1892); *In Exile* (1894); *Cœur d'Alene* (1894); *The Cup of Trembling and Other Stories* (1895); *Little Fig-tree Stories* (1900); and she illustrated the works of many other writers, including Longfellow's *Skeleton in Armor* and *Hanging of the Crane.*

FOOTE, Samuel Augustus, senator, was born in Cheshire, Conn., Nov. 8, 1780; son of John and Abigail (Hall) Foote, and grandson of John and Abigail (Frisbie) Foote and of Samuel and Ann (Law) Hall. He was graduated at Yale in 1797, and practised law in Cheshire. He was a representative from Connecticut in the 16th, 18th and 23d congresses; a representative in the state legislature, 1825–26, where he was speaker of the assembly; U S. senator, 1827–33; governor of Connecticut, 1834–35; and presidential elector in 1844. In the U.S. senate Dec. 29, 1829, he introduced a resolution instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of limiting the sale of public lands, etc., which aroused the senators of the west who believed it to be a part of a plan concocted by eastern senators to check migration to the west and to hinder the growth of that section. The southern senators joined those from the west and added to the motive the charge that the eastern senators desired to limit the public revenue and centralize the government. This sentiment was voiced by Senator Robert T. Hayne of South Carolina, and replied to by Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, which resulted in their celebrated debate that involved the constitutional right of secession. The controversy thus begun still further separated the two sections of the union, and paved the way for the civil war. Senator Foote died in Cheshire, Conn., Sept. 15, 1846.

FOOTE, Wallace Turner, representative, was born in Port Henry, N.Y., April 7, 1864; son of Wallace Turner and Hilah Eliza Foote, grandson of George Clark Foote, and a descendant of Nathaniel Foote, the settler. He was prepared for college at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and was graduated with the degree of C.E. from Union college in 1885. In 1889 he entered Columbia law school, was admitted to the bar in 1890, and practised in his native place. He was a Republican representative in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99. He was elected alumni trustee of Union college in 1896.

FORAKER, Joseph Benson, senator, was born in Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846; son of Henry S. and Margaret R. Foraker. His first American ancestors emigrated from Devonshire, England, about 1740, and finally settled at Bombay Hook near Smyrna, Del. His grandfather removed to Ohio in 1820. His parents were farmers with a family of eleven children, and could give the son but a limited education in the district school. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk at Hillsboro, Ohio, in the office of his uncle, who was auditor of Highland county. On July 14, 1862, he enlisted in the 89th Ohio regiment; was in the army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of 1863–65, incident to the advance of Sherman's army to and through Georgia, and thence to Washington. He was promoted sergeant, Aug. 26, 1862; 1st lieutenant, March 14, 1864, and brevetted captain

March 19, 1865, "for effective services during the campaigns of Georgia and North Carolina." He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Henry W. Slocum in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

He spent the years 1866–67 at Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, and was graduated at Cornell university in 1869, in the first class graduated from that institution. He then went to Cincinnati, where he was admitted to practise law Oct. 14, 1869. He was judge of the Cincinnati superior court, 1879–82; an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Ohio in 1883; was elected governor in 1885; re-elected in 1887 and defeated again in 1889. He was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator in 1892 and was elected to that office, Jan. 15, 1896, to succeed Calvin S. Brice, taking his seat March 4, 1897. He was chairman of the committee to examine the several branches of the civil service, and a member of the committees on foreign relations, on Pacific railroads, to establish the University of the United States, and on transportation routes to the seaboard. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896, being chairman of the Ohio delegation in 1884 and 1888, and chairman of the committee on resolutions in 1892 and 1896, nominating William McKinley for President in 1896. On May 23, 1898, his father, Henry S. Foraker, died at Hillsboro, Ohio. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Marietta college in 1886.

FORBES, Edwin, artist, was born in New York city, in 1839. In 1857 he began to study art and two years later became a pupil of A. F. Tait. He was with the army of the Potomac, 1861–64, as special art correspondent for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, and an exhibition of copper-plate etchings of his sketches made during this time won a medal at the Centennial exposition of 1876. The first proofs of these sketches were afterward purchased by the government and placed in the war department at Washington. Among those most familiar to the public are: "The Reliable Contraband"; "Coming Through the Lines"; "A Night March"; and "The Reveille." His scene in the battle of the Wilderness, called the "Lull in the Fight," was exhibited at the National academy of design, New York city, and at the Boston Athenæum in 1865. He was made an honorary member of the London etching club in 1877. He opened a studio in Brooklyn, N.Y., and after 1878 gave his attention to landscape and cattle painting, his paintings of this period including: *Early Morning in an Orange County Pasture* (1879); *On the Skirmish Line; Roughing; On the Meadows* (1880); and *Evening in the Sheep Pasture* (1881). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 6, 1895.

FORBES, John Franklin, educator, was born in Middlesex, Yates county, N.Y., June 13, 1853; son of the Rev. Merrill and Maria Jane (Palmer) Forbes, and grandson of Philo and Nancy (Johnson) Forbes, and of George and Mary (Hallett) Palmer. His emigrant ancestor, James Forbes, was born in Culloden, Scotland, in 1610–12, and his first American ancestor, James Forbes of Hartford, Conn., died Nov. 27, 1692. John F. Forbes entered the freshman class of the University of Rochester in 1871, and one year later accepted the position of teacher of mathematics in Middlebury, N.Y., academy, where he remained for six months and then became principal of the Union school at Castile, N.Y. In 1874 he went to Europe and studied and travelled in Germany, Austria, Italy and France, returning in 1875 to the principalship of the Union school at Castile for a year. He then re-entered the University of Rochester as a junior and was graduated in 1878. He was elected principal of the high school at Mount Morris, N.Y., in the fall of 1878, but was almost immediately called from this position to that of professor of Greek and Latin in the State normal school at Brockport, N.Y., which he held from 1878 to 1885, resigning to accept the presidency of De Land, Fla., academy, afterward the John B. Stetson university. In 1879 he was married to Ida A. Higbie, daughter of Abijah Higbie of Penfield, N.Y. In 1895–96 he spent a year abroad in extensive travel, also pursuing the study of educational problems, especially in Germany and France. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1887.

FORBES, John Murray, clergyman, was born in New York city, May 5, 1807; son of James Grant and Elisabeth (Blackwell) Forbes, and grandson of John Murray Forbes. He was grad-

uated at Columbia in 1827, and at the General theological seminary, New York city, in 1830. He was assistant professor of ancient languages at Trinity college, Conn., 1830; was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church the same year, and was made temporary professor in the General theological seminary. He was rector of St. Luke's church, New York city, 1834, and a clerical delegate from New York to the general conventions of 1844 and 1847. In 1849 he embraced the faith of the Roman Catholic church and was made pastor over St. Ann's R.C. church in New York city. He was appointed in 1852 by the Rt. Rev. Ignatius A. Reynolds, bishop of Charleston, S.C., his theologian in the plenary council at Baltimore, and in 1854 was theologian to the Rt. Rev. John Bernard Fitzpatrick, bishop of Boston, in the provincial council in New York. In 1859 he returned to the P.E. church and was restored to the exercise of his priestly functions. He was elected dean of the General theological seminary and served as permanent executive officer of the institution, 1869–72. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1847, and the degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Vatican Decree of Pope Pius IX., in 1854. He died at Elizabeth, N.J., Oct. 11, 1885.

FORBES, John Murray, merchant, was born in Bordeaux, France, Feb. 23, 1813; son of Ralph Bennet and Margaret (Perkins) Forbes, and grandson of the Rev. John and Dorothy (Murray) Forbes. His father was temporarily engaged in mercantile business in Marseilles and his wife with two children joined him in 1811, having taken passage from Boston in a merchant vessel which was captured and detained by a British man-of-war. Three months after John Murray was born the family set sail for Boston, were again captured, put under a prize crew and carried to Corunna, Spain. Sailing thence they were again captured and carried to Portugal and on the third trial they reached Boston in August, 1813. John Murray was educated at the Round Hill school, Northampton, Mass., where he had as instructors George Bancroft and Joseph G. Cogswell. He left school to take a position in the counting room of his uncles, James and Thomas H. Perkins, and in 1830 went to China as clerk in the house of Russell & Co. He returned to America in 1833 for the benefit of his health

J. M. Forbes

and on Feb. 8, 1834, he was married to Sarah S. Hathaway of New Bedford, Mass. In March, 1834, he returned to Canton, China, and became a partner in the house of Russell & Co. He returned to the United States in 1837 with a fortune gained in trade. He acted as agent for the Canton house and engaged in business on his own account. In 1861 he used his influence in averting civil war and was appointed a peace commissioner by Governor Andrew. Finding no possibility of securing a peaceful solution to the troubles between the north and south he advised preparation for a long war and aided Governor Andrew in recruiting and equipping the troops from Massachusetts. He advised the issue of bonds and favored making them payable after a long term of years as a permanent loan and not for a short term as a passing emergency. He also advised transporting the first troops sent to Washington by boat rather than take the risk of passing through the border states on the railroad. He was sent to England by the government to try and prevent the fitting out of ironclad rams. He was largely interested in western railroads from 1846, and was a director of the most important railroads having a terminus at Chicago. He was a presidential elector in 1860, 1868 and 1872, and a personal friend of President Grant. He supported the candidacy of Grover Cleveland in 1884 and was an advocate of free ships to sail under the American flag. He had a home at Milton, Mass., and as a summer home owned Naushon island off the southern coast of Massachusetts, which he made a model American estate. Mr. Forbes died at Milton, Mass., Oct. 12, 1898.

FORBES, Stephen Alfred, naturalist, was born in Silver Creek, Ill., May 29, 1844; son of Isaac Sawyer and Agnes (Van Hoesen) Forbes, and a lineal descendant from Daniel Forbes [Forbush], who emigrated from Scotland to Massachusetts in 1650. He attended Beloit academy and Rush medical college, and received the degree of Ph.D. from the Indiana state university in 1884. During the civil war he served four years in the volunteer cavalry and was mustered out as captain of his company. In 1872 he was appointed curator of the Illinois museum of natural history, which, in 1877, was changed to the Illinois state laboratory of natural history, Mr. Forbes retaining the directorship. He was pro-

S. A. Forbes

fessor of zoölogy in the State normal university, 1875–78; in 1882 was appointed state entomologist of Illinois, and in 1884 became professor of zoölogy and entomology in the University of Illinois. In 1888 he was made dean of the college of science in that institution, and in 1894 founded and became director of the Illinois biological station. He was for many years secretary of the Illinois state natural history society; was president of the Cambridge (Mass.) entomological club; a member of the American ornithological union, and of the Society for the promotion of agricultural science. He organized, in 1888, and became president of the natural science division of the State teachers' association. In 1890 he was charged by the U.S. fish commission with the investigation of the lower aquatic animal life of the waters of the northern Mississippi valley, of the Yellowstone Park, and the mountain region of Montana. His published papers are chiefly included in his reports as state entomologist; in the Bulletins of the State laboratory of natural history, and of the United States Fish commissions. He also published: *Studies of the Food of Birds, Fishes and Insects* (1883); and *Studies of the Contagious Diseases of Insects* (1886), and numerous contributions to scientific periodicals.

FORBES, William Hathaway, merchant, was born in Milton, Mass., Nov. 1, 1840; son of John Murray and Sarah Swain (Hathaway) Forbes. He entered Harvard with the class of 1861, and left during his first junior term. He went into business in Boston in 1861, and on December 26 of that year was commissioned 2d lieutenant of Company E, 1st Massachusetts cavalry. He served in South Carolina until July, 1862, afterward joining the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1862; captain in the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, Jan. 1, 1863, and major, June 20, 1863. On July 6, 1864, he was captured by a party under Col. John S. Mosby, the Confederate guerilla chieftain, at Aldie, Va., and was held as a prisoner of war until Dec. 10, 1864, being confined first in Charleston prison and later at Columbia, S.C. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 28, 1864, and was honorably discharged, May 15, 1865. He was married Oct. 3, 1865, to Edith, daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and was engaged in business in Boston until 1887. He was one of the founders of the American Bell telephone company in 1878, and its president until 1887. He received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1872 by vote of the corporation. He died on Naushon Island, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Oct. 10, 1897.

FORCE, Manning Ferguson, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1824; son of Peter and Hannah (Evans) Force. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1845; LL.B., 1848, and removed to Ohio in 1849, where he established himself in the practice of law in Cincinnati. On the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Union army as major of the 20th Ohio volunteers, was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and was with Grant's army at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh. He was made colonel of his regiment, made the campaign of southwestern Tennessee and north Mississippi with General Grant, 1862–63, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 11, 1863, for services at the siege of Vicksburg. He commanded a brigade in Sherman's army in the Meridian and Atlanta campaigns, and the march to the sea, and commanded a division in the campaign of the Carolinas. He was severely wounded before Atlanta; was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and returned to Mississippi as commander of a military district, where he remained till mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 11, 1866. He then returned to Cincinnati, where he was judge of the court of common pleas, 1867–77, of the superior court, 1877–87, and superintendent of the soldiers' home at Sandusky, Ohio, 1887–99. He was a student of archæology, a historical and biographical writer, a recorder of incidents of the civil war; author of *General Sherman* in "Great Commanders series" (1899), and an authority on and editor of works on American civil and criminal law. He was a corresponding member of the Massachusetts historical society; a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences; and corresponding member of the Madrid Real Academia de la Historia. He received the degree of LL.D. from Marietta in 1884. He died at Soldiers' Home, Sandusky, Ohio, May 8, 1899.

FORCE, Peter, historian, was born at Passaic Falls, N.J., Nov. 26, 1790; son of William and Sarah (Ferguson) Force; grandson of Manning and Lucretia (Winchell) Force, and great-grandson of Obadiah and —— (Manning) Force. His parents removed first to New Paltz, N.Y., and subsequently to New York city, where upon leaving school, Peter learned the trade of printer, and in 1812 was president of the New York typographical society. He removed to Washington, D.C., in November, 1815, with his employer, W. A. Davis, to carry out a government printing contract. He compiled and printed the *Biennial Register*, 1820–28; the *National Calendar*, 1822–36;

and published the *National Journal*, 1823–30. In 1833 the U.S. congress authorized him to compile "American Archives, a Documentary History of the English Colonies in North America." He was assisted in the work by Matthew St. Clair Clarke; but the work was discontinued in 1853 by Secretary Marcy, after they had finished the fourth series of a complete set of six series of six volumes each, their work covering the period, 1765–76. His collection of references, including 22,000 volumes and 40,000 pamphlets, was purchased for $100,000 by the government in 1867 and placed in the library of congress. During his residence at the national capital he was major-general of the militia of the district, and was mayor of the city of Washington, 1836–40. He helped to organize and was the first president of the National institute for the promotion of science. He published, outside his government works: *Origin, Settlement and Progress of Colonies in North America* (4 vols., 1836–46); *Grinnell Land* (1852); *Notes on Lord Mahon's History of the American Declaration of Independence* (London, 1855); and *Records of Auroral Phenomena* (1856). He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 23, 1868.

FORCE, William Quereau, meteorologist, was born in Washington, D.C., March 7, 1820; son of Peter and Hannah (Evans) Force. He was graduated at Columbian in 1839; was editor of the *Army and Navy Chronicle*, 1843–45; aided his father in preparing the "American Archives" 1845–57, and conducted the department of meteorology in the Smithsonian institution, 1857–68. He was a trustee of Columbian college, 1851–62; its secretary, 1851–52; secretary and treasurer, 1852–53, and treasurer, 1853–55. He wrote: *Builder's Guide* (1842); and *The Picture of Washington* (1848). He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, 1880.

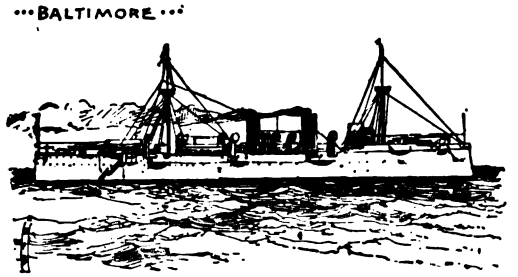
FORD, Daniel Sharp, editor and publisher, was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., April 5, 1822; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lamson) Ford; and of English ancestry. He received his education in the schools of Cambridge and Boston, and at the New Hampton, N.H., academy. He was employed in the printing office of the *Christian Watchman* 1838–43, and became a partner in the *Christian Reflector*, Boston, Mass., Nov. 2, 1847. Three months later the *Watchman* was united with the *Reflector* under the name *Watchman and Reflector* and Mr. Ford was its associate editor and publisher until Nov. 21, 1867. He bought the *Youth's Companion* from Nathaniel Willis in 1856, and assumed the editorship of that paper, publishing it under the firm name Perry Mason & Co. Out of an estate of $2,500,000, he gave the Baptist social union $1,000,000; Ruggles Street church $40,000; Mrs. William N. Hartshorn, his only child, for use and charities $275,000; eight public institutions in Boston $48,000, and the residue to eight Baptist churches. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1899.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION BUILDING

FORD, Gordon Lester, publisher, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 16, 1823; son of Lester and Eliza (Burnham) Ford. He removed to New York in 1835, and became a lawyer in 1850. He was president of the New London, Willimantic & Palmer railroad company, 1852–55, and collector of internal revenue in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1869–71. He joined the independent Republican movement in 1872, and was a delegate to the convention which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. In 1863 he was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn *Union*, afterward the *Standard-Union*, and he also assisted in establishing the Brooklyn academy of music and the Brooklyn art association. He was business manager of the New York *Tribune*, 1873–81, and in the latter year became president of the Brooklyn, Flatbush & Coney Island railroad company. He was an enthusiastic collector of rare books, pamphlets and autograph letters, and at the time of his death was the possessor of a library of about 50,000 volumes and a collection of 100,000 autograph letters. He was married in 1854 to Emily Ellsworth, a daughter of Prof. William Chauncey and Harriet (Webster) Fowler, granddaughter of Noah Webster, and the author of: *My Recreations* (1872); and *Poems* (1879); besides numerous poems, stories and essays. Mr. Ford died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1891.

FORD, John Donaldson, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 19, 1840; son of Thomas C. and Isabella (Logie) Ford; grandson of John and Hannah (Wilson) Ford, and a descendant from Patrick Ford, a friend of Washington, who rendered conspicuous service to the commander-in-chief at Newburg, N.Y. John Donaldson was brought up and educated in Baltimore. He received the Peabody prize from the Maryland institute school of design on his graduating in 1861. He was also graduated at the Potts school of mechanical engineering in 1862, at once entering the U.S. navy as third assistant engineer. He was on the *Richmond* in the West Gulf squadron, 1862–63, detailed for duty with the army during the siege of Port Hudson; served on blockade duty off Mobile bay, 1863–64; took part in the battles of Mobile Bay, and upon the capture of the *Tennessee*, was ordered in charge of the machinery of the captured ram, and on Aug. 11, 1864, was detailed on like duty to the prize steamer *Selma*. On Feb. 5, 1865, he was ordered to the *Arizona* which was destroyed by fire, Feb.

27, 1865, on the Mississippi river. He was afterward on board the *Estrella* in Mobile bay and on the *Sebago*, *Pensacola*, *Guerrière* and *Sacramento* successively. On the last named vessel he was wrecked on Coromandel Coast, Madras, India, in June, 1867. In November, 1867, he returned to the United States and was stationed at Norfolk, Va., in charge of machinery afloat. He was promoted 1st assistant engineer in June, 1868. He served on the *Franklin*, *Swatara*, *Miantonomoh* and *Hartford*, successively, 1868–75; was promoted passed assistant engineer, Feb. 24, 1874; served on the naval examining board, Washington, 1876–78; was on board the *Tennessee*, 1878–83; and at the bureau of steam engineering, 1883–84. He inaugurated the Baltimore manual training school in March, 1884, and conducted it till October, 1890. In December, 1890, he was promoted to the rank of chief engineer, and cruised on the *Alert* as fleet engineer of the Pacific station, 1890–94. In February, 1894, he was a member of the naval engineers examining board at Philadelphia and also started a course of mechanical engineering at the Maryland agricultural and mechanical college. In July, 1897, he was promoted commander, and in January, 1898,



was fleet engineer of the Pacific station, on the flagship *Baltimore*. He joined the Asiatic fleet in March and took part in the actions of April 30, May 1, and August 13, in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Cavite and of the batteries; the capture of the forts at Corregidor, and the capture of Manila, P.I. He published: *Manual Training in Public Schools* (1884–89); *An American Cruiser in the East* (1898).

FORD, John Thompson, theatre manager, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 16, 1829; son of Elias and Anna (Greanor) Ford. He attended the public schools of Baltimore; and from 1844 to 1850 he was in the employ of his uncle, William Greanor, a tobacco manufacturer in Richmond, Va. In 1851 he became business manager for George Kunkel's nightingale minstrels and conducted the troup on a tour of the United States and Canada, at the same time writing letters to the *Baltimore Clipper*. In 1854 he formed a co-partnership with George Kunkel and Thomas Moxley and leased a theatre at Richmond, Va., also the Holliday Street theatre, Baltimore, Md. About the same time his theatrical venture in Washington, D.C., began. In that city he managed the National theatre, and erected Ford's opera house, and Ford's theatre, in which President Lincoln was assassinated. At the time of that tragedy the theatre was seized by the United States government, an order was issued prohibiting forever its use as a place of amusement, and Mr. Ford was compensated with $100,000. In 1861 he became manager of the Holliday Street theatre, Baltimore, Md., which he controlled for twenty-five years, twice rebuilding it. He also managed the Front Street theatre, Baltimore, and the Broad Street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., erected the Leland opera house in Alexandria, Va., managed other theatres in southern cities, and in 1870 began the erection of Ford's grand opera house, Baltimore, Md., which was opened on Oct. 1, 1871. In addition to his duties as a theatre manager he served two years as acting mayor of Baltimore; was president of the city council, 1857–58; director of the Maryland penitentiary twenty-five years; director in the B. & O. railroad; president of the Union railroad; vice-president of the Humphrey Moore institute, and director of the Boys' home of Baltimore. He was married to Edith, daughter of James Andrews of Virginia. He died in Baltimore, Md., March 14, 1894.

FORD'S THEATRE.

FORD, Paul Leicester, author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 23, 1865; son of Gordon Lester and Emily Ellsworth (Fowler) Ford. In 1890 he became editor of the *Library Journal*. His published works include: *The Webster Genealogy* (1876); *Bibliotheca Chaunciana* (1884); *Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana* (1886); *Pamphlets on the Constitution* (10 vols., 1888); *The Best Laid Plans* (1889); *The Origin, Purpose and Result of the Harrisburg Convention of 1788* (1890); *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson* (1890–99); *The Writings of Christopher Columbus* (1892); *Essays on the Constitution* (1892); *Josiah Tucker and His Writings* (1894); *The Hon. Peter Stirling and what People*

Thought of Him (1894); *Writings of John Dickinson* (3 vols. 1895); *The True George Washington* (1896); *The Great K. & A. Train Robbery* (1896); *The Story of an Untold Love* (1897); *The New England Primer* (1897); *The Federalist* (edited 1898); *Tattle Tales of Cupid* (1898); *Great Words From Great Americans* (compilation, 1899); *The Many-Sided Franklin* (1899); *Janice Meredith* (1899). He was shot by his brother in New York, May 8, 1902.

FORD, Sallie Rochester, author, was born at Rochester Springs, Mercer (Boyle) county, Ky., Oct. 1, 1828; daughter of Col. James H. and Demoretta (Pitts) Rochester; granddaughter of Col. John and Sallie Underwood (Lewis) Rochester of Danville, Ky., and a descendant of Nicholas Rochester, who emigrated from Kent county, England, to Westmoreland county, Va., in 1687. She was graduated from the Female seminary at Georgetown, Ky., in 1849. She was married to Samuel Howard Ford in 1855, and became associated with him in editing *Ford's Christian Repository and Home Circle,* and in 1900 still conducted the family department. She was president of the Woman's missionary society of the west in Missouri for some years, and also of the Missionary society of the south. She is the author of: *Grace Truman* (1857); *Romance of Freemasonry; Mary Bunyan, the Dreamer's Blind Daughter* (1859); *Raids and Romance of Morgan and His Men* (1864); *Evangel Wiseman; Ernest Quest* (1877); and *The Inebriates.*

FORD, Samuel Howard, clergyman, was born in February, 1819; son of Thomas Howard and Ann (Buck) Ford. Thomas Howard Ford was born in 1790 near Bristol, England. His ancestors were members of the famous Broadmead Baptist church of that city. At an early age he emigrated to the United States and settled in Illinois, afterward removing to Missouri. He supplied the Second church of St. Louis for a time; in 1844 became pastor of the Baptist church in Columbia, Mo., and died near there in 1850. Samuel Howard was graduated from the Missouri State university in 1843. He was licensed in 1840, and ordained at Bonne Femme church in Boone county, Mo., 1843. He was pastor at Jefferson City, 1844, at the North church, St. Louis, 1846; at Cape Girardeau, Mo., 1846–47, and at the East Baptist church in Louisville, Ky., 1853–60. He was editor of the Missouri *Baptist* in St. Louis in 1860. In 1853 he became the editor of the *Western Recorder,* the *Christian Repository* and the *Home Circle.* He accepted a pastorate in Memphis, Tenn., in 1861, and was pastor of the St. Francis Street church in Mobile, Ala., 1863–65, and again in Memphis of the Central Baptist church, 1865–71. He received the degree of LL.D. from William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo., in 1859. He is the author of: *Battle of Freedom* (1855); *Origin of the Baptists* (1860); *The Great Pyramid* (1884); *What Baptists Baptize for* (1886); *Brief Baptist History* (1892); *Complete Ecclesiastical History* (1896); and many articles for religious periodicals.

FORD, Seabury, governor of Ohio, was born in Cheshire, Conn., Oct. 15, 1801. He removed to Burton, Ohio, when a boy; was graduated from Yale in 1825; was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1827 and practised in Burton. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1835–41, and 1844–45, being speaker of the house, 1840–41. He was a member of the state senate, 1841–43, and again, 1845–47, and speaker of the senate, 1845–46. He was governor of Ohio, 1849–50. On Sept. 10, 1828, he was married to Harriet E., daughter of John Cook of Burton, Ohio. He died in Burton, Ohio, May 8, 1855.

FORD, Thomas, governor of Illinois, was born at Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 5, 1800; son of Robert Ford. His father was killed by the Indians, and the son was taken at an early age by his widowed mother, first to the territory west of the Mississippi river, and subsequently to Monroe county, Ill., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was judge of the circuit court and later a judge of the supreme court, from which latter office he was elected governor of Illinois, serving 1842–46. As governor he saved the financial honor of the state by opposing the proposed repudiation of the state debt of over fifteen million dollars wasted by former administrations in useless internal improvements and wild-cat banking schemes. He published: *History of Illinois from 1818 to 1847* (1854). In 1896 the state erected over his grave a suitable monument. He died in Peoria, Ill., Nov. 3, 1850.

FORD, Worthington Chauncey, author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1858; son of Gordon Lester and Emily Ellsworth (Fowler) Ford. He was educated in the Polytechnic institute of Brooklyn and at Columbia college, and early engaged in literary work. He became a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Herald* in 1880, and in September, 1885, was appointed chief of the bureau of statistics in the department of state at Washington, D.C. In 1893 he was appointed chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department. In 1898 he was engaged for a year by the trustees of the Boston public library to organize a statistical department, made necessary by the gift to the library of the collections of the American statistical society. He published: a revised edition of Wells's *Natural Philosophy* (1879); *The American Citizen's Manual* (compiled, 1883); *The Standard Silver Dollar* (1884); *Letters of Joseph Jones* (1889); *Writings of Washington* (14 vols., 1889–92); *Spurious Letters of Washington* (1889); *Washington*

as an Employer and Importer of Labor (1889); *The United States and Spain in 1790* (1890); *General Heath's Orderly Book* (1890); *Washington Wills* (1891); *Letters of William Lee* (3 vols., 1891); *Correspondence and Journals of Samuel B. Webb* (3 vols., 1892); *British Officers Serving in America, 1754–1774* (1894); *Some Letters of Elbridge Gerry, 1784–1804* (1896); and also contributed frequently to current periodicals.

FOREST, John Anthony, R.C. bishop, was born at St. Martin's, St. Germain, France, Dec. 25, 1838. He was educated for the priesthood in France and was advanced to the diaconate when he emigrated to America, taking up his work in the diocese of Galveston, Texas, under Bishop Dubois in 1863. He was stationed at St. Mary's settlement, Lavaca county, and was afterward transferred to Sacred Heart, Hallettsville, the parent church, of which St. Mary's was a mission. On the death of Bishop Neraz, Nov. 13, 1894, the diocese of San Antonio, established in 1874, was without a bishop, and Father Forest was elected to the vacancy. He was consecrated at San Antonio, Oct. 28, 1895, by Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans, and his residence of over thirty years in the diocese gave him a thorough knowledge of its needs and possibilities. His administration was marked by many reforms. In 1899 his diocese had sixty-eight priests, seventy-three churches, eighty stations, five seminaries, four colleges, seven academies, four communities of men and seven of women, twenty-eight parochial schools, three orphan asylums, three hospitals and one home for aged poor, and a Catholic population of about 70,000.

FORMAN, William S., representative, was born in Natchez, Miss., Jan. 20, 1847; son of William B. and Mary C. Forman; and grandson of Hamilton Forman of Kentucky. In 1851 he removed with his father to Washington county, Ill. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, was a member of the state senate during the 34th and 35th general assemblies, 1885–89, and represented the 18th Illinois district in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889–95. He was United States commissioner of internal revenue from Nov. 20, 1896, to Jan. 1, 1898.

FORMENTO, Felix, physician and surgeon, was born in New Orleans, La., March 16, 1837; son of Dr. Felix and Palmyra (Lauve) Formento; and grandson of George Formento and of Capt. Edward Lauve. He was educated at Jefferson college, La., and was graduated from the Royal university of Turin, Italy, in sciences and letters in 1857, and in medicine in 1858. He took a post-graduate course in medicine in Paris, 1858–59. He was a surgeon in the Franco-Sardinian army, 1859, and chief surgeon in the Louisiana (Confederate) hospital at Richmond, Va., 1861–65. He was a member and in 1892 president of the American public health association, and was also elected a member of many American and foreign societies. He was honorary president of the fourth international congress of hygiene and demography, Geneva, 1882, and secretary of the section of hygiene at the international medical congress at Washington, in 1887. He was a member of the Louisiana state board of health, 1880–84, and 1890-97, and president of the conference of state and provincial boards of health of North America, 1899. He was made an officer of the Order of Sts. Mauritius and Lazarus. He is the author of: *Notes and Observations on Army Surgery; Cremation; School Hygiene; Alcoholics; Yellow Fever* and many other subjects.

FORNEY, Daniel M., representative, was born in Lincoln county, N.C., in May, 1784; son of the Hon. Peter Forney, soldier in the American Revolutionary war and representative in the 13th congress. Daniel was a major in the army in the war of 1812; and a representative from North Carolina in the 14th and 15th congresses, resigning his seat in 1818. President Monroe appointed him a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in 1820 and he served as a state senator, 1823–26. In 1834 he removed to Loundes county, Ala., where he died in October, 1847.

FORNEY, John Weiss, journalist, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30, 1817; the only son of Jacob and Margaret (Weiss) Forney; and maternal grandson of John Weiss of Lancaster, Pa. He was educated in the schools of Lancaster, became a shop-boy in his native town and when eighteen years old entered the office of the Lancaster *Journal* as an apprentice. In 1837 he became editor and joint owner of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* and in 1840 he purchased the *Journal* and published the *Intelligencer and Journal*, advocating Democratic principles. He was made deputy surveyor of the port of Philadelphia by President Polk in 1845, and removed to that city, selling out his paper and purchasing a half interest in the *Pennsylvanian*, the leading organ of the Democratic party in the state. His connection with this paper existed till 1853. He was clerk of the U.S. house of representatives during the 32d, 33d

J. W. Forney

and 34th congresses and in the 34th congress was speaker *ex officio* of the house from Dec. 3, 1855, to Feb. 2, 1856, when Representative N. P. Banks was elected speaker. He was an editor of the Washington *Union*, 1853–56. He was chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic state central committee during the political campaign of 1856, and in January, 1857, was a candidate before the state legislature of Pennsylvania for U.S. senator, but was defeated by Simon Cameron. He advocated the principles of popular sovereignty as championed by Senator Douglas and supported the administration of Mr. Buchanan until the introduction of the Lecompton constitution. He established the *Press* in Philadelphia as an independent Democratic newspaper, Aug. 1, 1857, and supported Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. On Feb. 3, 1860, he was again elected clerk of the U.S. house of representatives to succeed James C. Allen of Illinois and served till the close of the 36th congress. The same year he established in Washington the *Sunday Morning Chronicle* which was shortly afterward published as a daily. He was secretary of the U.S. senate from July 15, 1861, till June 4, 1868; favored through the *Press* the impeachment of President Johnson in 1868, and supported Horace Greeley in 1872. He sold the *Chronicle* in 1870, but continued his connection with the *Press* until 1877, when he sold the property for $180,000 and established the *Progress*, a weekly journal. President Grant appointed Colonel Forney collector of the port of Philadelphia in March, 1871, and he held the office for one year. In 1875 he went to Europe as a commissioner to further the interests of the Centennial exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876. He supported Gen. W. S. Hancock for president in 1880. He was married to Elizabeth Matilda, daughter of Philip Reitzel of Lancaster, Pa. She died, Oct. 22, 1897, and their oldest son, Philip Reitzel, served honorably through the civil war and died at New Orleans, July 14, 1870; James, the second son, was in 1900 colonel of the U.S. marine corps, and the youngest son, John Wien Forney, Jr., editor and journalist, died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1893. Mary, the eldest daughter, an artist of distinction, became the wife of Henry Gordon Thunder, a prominent musician and composer of Philadelphia; Anna W., the second daughter, became the wife of George W. Fitler, and Tillie May, a magazine writer and newspaper correspondent, began her career as amanuensis for her father. Colonel Forney's published works include: *Letters from Europe* (1869); *What I Saw in Texas* (1872); *Anecdotes of Public Men* (1873); *A Centennial Commissioner in Europe* (1876); *Forty Years in American Journalism* (1877); and *The New Nobility* (1882). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9, 1881.

FORNEY, Peter, representative, was born in Lincoln county, N.C., in April, 1756. His ancestors were Huguenots who left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and subsequently found a home in America. Peter was a soldier in the American army during the war for independence and afterward engaged in the manufacture of iron. He was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina, 1794–96, and a state senator, 1801–02. He represented North Carolina in the 13th congress, 1813–15. He was a presidential elector, 1800–1832, voting for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson. He died in Lincoln county, N.C., Feb. 1, 1834.

FORNEY, William Henry, representative, was born in Lincoln county, N.C, Nov. 9, 1823; son of the Hon. Daniel M. Forney, and grandson of the Hon. Peter Forney. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1844 and was a 1st lieutenant in the 1st Alabama volunteers in the war with Mexico. On returning from Mexico he was admitted to the bar in 1848 and practised law for twenty-five years. He was a representative in the Alabama state legislature in 1859; a captain in the Confederate army in 1861, and surrendered at Appomattox in 1865 when holding the rank of brigadier-general in Lee's army. Returning to Alabama he was a state senator, 1865–66. He came under the operation of the reconstruction acts of congress and held no state office after 1866. He was a trustee of the University of Alabama, 1851–60. He was a representative in the 44th–52d congresses, 1874–94, and died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1894.

FORREST, Catherine Norton, actress, was born in England in 1818; the daughter of John Sinclair, an English vocalist. In June, 1837, she was married in St. Paul's, London, to Edwin Forrest, and accompanied him to New York. In 1849 her husband instituted a suit against her for divorce; she brought counter-suit and on Dec. 16, 1851, the trial began in the New York supreme court before Chief-Justice Oakley, John Van Buren appearing for Mr. Forrest, while Mrs. Forrest was defended by Charles O'Conor. The case occupied the court for six weeks and judgment was rendered in favor of Mrs. Forrest. Her husband appealed five times and finally in 1868, in the last court to which it could be carried, she was awarded $64,000 and $4,000 a year alimony which Mr. Forrest paid, but of the award only $5,000 remained when the expenses of her suit were settled. During the years that the suit was undecided she supported herself on the stage, first appearing at Brougham's lyceum theatre, New York city, on Feb. 22, 1852, as Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal." She also played in "The Lady of Lyons," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Love's Sacrifice," and

"The Patrician's Daughter." Afterward she went to England, Australia and California, in the last place assuming the management of one of the theatres. At Sacramento she played Marco to Edwin Booth's Raphael in "The Marble Heart." At the close of the suit she lived in retirement in New York city where she died, June 16, 1891.

FORREST, Edwin, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1806; son of William and Rebecca (Lauman) Forrest. He attended the public schools and at an early age showed his liking for the theatre. In company with his brother William he joined a juvenile Thespian club and assisted in theatrical performances given in a wood-shed rudely fitted up for the purpose. At the age of eleven he made his first appearance at a regular theatre as Rosalia de Borgia in "Rudolph," at the old South Street theatre, Philadelphia. Upon the death of his father in 1819 his mother found it necessary to abandon her intention of educating Edwin for the ministry and he was put at service, first with a printer, then with a cooper and finally with a ship-chandler, but he took advantage of every opportunity of attending theatrical performances and of speaking in public. Early in his fourteenth year, while at a lecture upon the subject of nitrous-oxide, he was invited by the lecturer to become the medium of demonstration and under the influence of the gas broke into a soliloquy from "Richard." His rendering of the selection attracted the attention of John Swift, an eminent lawyer, who secured him an engagement at the Walnut Street theatre, where he made his formal début, Nov. 27, 1820, as Young Norval in "Douglas." The play was repeated December 2 and on December 29 he took the part of Frederick in "Lovers' Vows," and at his own benefit, Jan. 6, 1821, he assumed the role of Octavian in "The Mountaineers." Still retaining his place in the shop, he devoted his spare hours to study under the advice and direction of friends and this year made his first and only venture as a manager, engaging the Prune Street theatre and giving a performance of "Richard III." After several attempts to secure an engagement he finally signed with Collins & Jones as utility man, at a salary of eight dollars per

week, opening in October, 1822, at Pittsburg, Pa., in the role of Young Norval. The company then proceeded to Maysville, Ky., and thence to Lexington. At Cincinnati, Ohio, they opened at the old Columbia Street theatre on March 6, 1823, Forrest playing Young Malfort in "The Soldier's Daughter." Before the close of the season the company broke up and Forrest with several associates formed a strolling band of players, but in a short time the scattered members of the company came together at the Globe theatre, Cincinnati, where on June 2, 1823, they opened with "Douglas," Forrest playing Young Norval. While there he also played Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest," Octavian in "The Mountaineers," Jaffier in "Venice Preserved," and Richard III., as well as several low-comedy parts. At this portion of his career he was the first actor to represent on the stage the southern plantation negro. He was next engaged by James H. Caldwell of the American theatre, New Orleans, at a salary of eighteen dollars per week, opening Feb. 4, 1824, as Jaffier. This engagement took him to Petersburg, Norfolk and Richmond, Va., and then back to New Orleans, where he reopened, Jan. 3, 1825, in the role of Young Malfort. In March he played Iago and Malcolm to Conway's Othello and Macbeth. The season closed in May, during which month he gave his first impersonation of Brutus and played Carwin in John Howard Payne's drama "Therese." In August he secured a stock engagement at the Albany theatre, N.Y., during the season playing Iago, Titus and Richmond to Edmund Kean's Othello, Brutus and Richard. His next engagement was at the Bowery theatre, New York city, then in the process of construction, where he was to play for one year at a salary of twenty-eight dollars per week. During the interval before the opening of this theatre he made his first reappearance on the stage of his native city, May 16, 17 and 18, 1826, as Jaffier, and also appeared as Othello at the Park theatre, New York city. He opened at the Bowery theatre in November, 1826, as Othello. At the close of the first evening's performance his salary was raised to forty dollars and at the termination of his contract he was re-engaged for eighty nights at two hundred dollars per night. He made his first appearance in Boston, Mass., on Feb. 5, 1827, in the old Federal Street theatre in the character of Damon. In the autumn of 1829, collecting all the money he possessed, he paid the debts of his deceased father, bought a house in Philadelphia in the name of his mother and sisters and deposited in the bank to their account all he had remaining. Shortly after this, to encourage the development of an American dramatic literature, he offered a

number of prizes for five-act tragedies. In the first competition the award was given to "Metamora," by John Augustus Stone of Philadelphia, and in the same way he afterward secured "The Gladiator," "The Broker of Bogota," and "Jack Cade." In July, 1834, he made a tour of the continent of Europe and of Great Britain, returning to the United States in 1836. He then played the parts of Damon, Othello and Spartacus for five nights in the Chestnut Street theatre, Philadelphia, and the same parts with the addition of Lear in the Park theatre, New York city, and again sailed for England Sept. 19, 1836, where he made his first professional appearance in the role of Spartacus at the Drury Lane theatre, London, Oct. 17, 1836. He closed there December 19, having also appeared as Macbeth, Othello and King Lear and gained a social as well as a professional success, being a guest of Macready and Charles Kemble and of the Garrick club. He resumed his American engagements on Nov. 15, 1837, at the old Chestnut Street theatre, then entered upon regular engagements through the principal cities of the United States. In 1838 he essayed the part of Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons." In 1845 he made a second professional tour of Great Britain and after the death of his mother in 1847 he retired from the stage for a short time. On the evening of May 10, 1849, occurred the Astor Place riot in New York city, the culmination of a quarrel begun in England between Forrest and the English actor Macready, which was taken up by the friends of the respective tragedians, and as a consequence of the riot Macready was driven from the American stage and Forrest lost much of his popularity and support. On his first professional visit to London in June, 1837, he was married to Catherine Norton, daughter of John Sinclair, a London vocalist. His wife returned to New York with him and he purchased a site at Mt. St. Vincent on the Hudson river and built Fonthill Castle which he sold in 1856 to the Motherhouse of the Sisters of Charity. In 1857 he brought suit against his wife for divorce, she bringing counter-suit. The case was decided in favor of Mrs. Forrest. During the last days of the trial he began an engagement at the Broadway theatre, New York city, opening as Damon, and his success for sixty-nine nights was beyond anything ever known in the history of that theatre. He continued his engagements in all the large cities and returned in February, 1853, to the Broadway theatre, presenting Macbeth for twenty consecutive nights. In 1855 he purchased "Spring Brook," near Philadelphia, and retired for several years. In 1860 he was engaged by James Nixon for one hundred nights, opening on September 17, at Niblo's Garden, New York, in the role of Hamlet, then playing King Lear, Othello, Macbeth, Richard III., Spartacus, Damon, Richelieu, Jack Cade, Virginius and Metamora, and afterward appeared in several of the large cities of the United States. He played at Niblo's Garden, the Chestnut Street theatre, and the Boston theatre in 1862, but after this he suffered from severe attacks of gout and in 1865 while playing Damon at the Holliday Street theatre, Baltimore, Md., the sciatic nerve became partially paralyzed. He continued to act but never fully regained his steady gait or the use of his hand. He appeared at the opera house in San Francisco, Cal., May 14, as Richelieu, played thirty-five nights to an aggregate of over sixty thousand persons and was paid twenty thousand dollars in gold. Illness then interrupted the engagement and he went to the mineral springs where he regained his health. After that he alternately rested and travelled, playing his last engagement in New York city, in February, 1871, at the Lyceum in the roles of Lear and Richelieu. On the night of March 25, 1872, he opened at the Globe theatre, Boston, Mass., as Lear, which he played six nights. Richelieu and Virginius were announced for the second week but on the intervening Sunday he took a violent cold, which developed into pneumonia. He struggled through Richelieu on Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 1 and 2, 1872, but on Wednesday was unable to appear. He recovered from this illness, went home to Philadelphia and shortly after attempted to give Shaksperean readings, last appearing in Tremont Temple, Boston, Dec. 7, 1872, but was too feeble to meet with success. A stroke of paralysis ended his life. His will left bequests to several friends and contained a plan by which his fortune was to be used in founding "The Edwin Forrest

THE EDWIN FORREST HOME AT HOLMESBURG, PA.

Home," a retreat for aged actors. To this purpose he devoted "Spring Brook," but his testators were enabled to carry out his plan only in part. Before his visit to England in 1836, his

more successful roles were Rolla, William Tell, Virginius, Othello, Damon, Brutus, Metamora and Spartacus. He had also played Jaffier, Octavian, Sir Edward Mortimer, Sir Giles Overreach, Iago and kindred parts, but he gradually dropped them. In later life he added to his repertory Baptista Febro, Jack Cade, Claude Melnotte, Richelieu, Richard III., Macbeth, Lear, Hamlet and Coriolanus. His life was written by J. Rees (1874), William R. Alger (1877), and Laurence Barrett in "The American Actor Series" (1881). His death occurred at "Spring Brook," Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1872.

FORREST, French, naval officer, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., in 1796; son of Col. Uriah Forrest (1756–1805). He was given a midshipman's warrant in the U.S. navy, June 9, 1811, serving with Captain Perry at Newport in 1812, and under Captain Lawrence on board the *Hornet* in its encounter with the *Peacock*, Feb. 24, 1813. He was promoted lieutenant March 5, 1817, commander Feb. 9, 1837, and captain March 30, 1844. He was adjutant-general of the land and naval forces in the war with Mexico, 1846–47, and directed the transportation of troops in the movements resulting in the capture of the Mexican capital. He resigned his commission in the U.S. navy in March, 1861, and was dismissed April 19, 1861, having joined the cause of the Confederacy. His first command was as flag-officer of the Virginia navy on board the tug *Harmony* in the two days' operations in Hampton Roads that resulted in the evacuation of the Norfolk navy yard by the U.S. naval force, April 18, 1861. He was thereupon made flag-officer of the yard and about April 25 was made commandant of the naval station at Norfolk, fitting out the fleet that made the attacks on the United States naval force in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. He ordered the destruction of the navy yard on May 10, and of the iron-clad *Merrimac* on May 11, 1862, to prevent

their falling into the hands of the Federal forces. He commanded the James river squadron, 1862–63, with the rank of Commodore, and was assistant secretary of the navy, 1863–65. He was married to Emily Douglas, daughter of John

Douglas and Mary (West) Simms; granddaughter of Col. Roger and Mariamne (Craik) West; and great-granddaughter of Dr. James Craik (1730–1814). Their son, Dulany A. Forrest, born about 1827, graduated from the U.S. naval academy in 1847, was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, master, Sept. 15, 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855; was dismissed from the U.S. service, Dec. 7, 1861, joined the Confederate cause, and died during the war. Another son, Moreau Forrest, entered the U.S. naval academy in 1858, left to enter U.S. naval service in 1861, was promoted lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1862, lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866, and died Nov. 24, 1866. Commodore Forrest died in Georgetown, D.C., Dec. 22, 1866.

FORREST, Nathan Bedford, soldier, was born in Bedford county, Tenn., July 13, 1821. His father removed the family to Mississippi in 1834, where he died in 1837, leaving to Nathan the care of a large household. He had no school training and established himself as a merchant at Hernando in 1842, removing in 1852 to Memphis, Tenn., where he engaged as a real estate broker and in merchandising. In 1859 he became a planter in Coahoma county, Miss., and amassed a considerable fortune. He joined the Confederate army as a private in the Tennessee mounted rifles in June, 1861, and at the request of Governor Harris recruited a regiment of cavalry which he equipped at his personal expense and of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. He escaped with his force from Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862, after his advice to the commandant to continue to hold the fort was not acted on. He then made a raid by way of Nashville, Huntsville and Iuka, arriving in time to take part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, and was wounded in combat, April 8. As commander of the cavalry force he made the successful attack on Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862, and while in command at that place, having been promoted brigadier-general, July 21, 1862, he took part in the action at Parker's Cross Roads, Dec. 31, 1862. He was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, and was in northern Mississippi, November and December, 1863, when he was made major-general, and his command was known as Forrest's cavalry department. He

commanded at Fort Pillow in April, 1864, and directed the attack on the fort after the Federal force had refused to surrender. The men under his command gave the colored troops no quarter and the excuse for the massacre was the alleged presence of the flag over the fort and the stubborn refusal of the Federal officers to surrender, which was not true. He annoyed the forces under Schofield and Thomas in Tennessee and received for his activity the rank of lieutenant-general in February, 1865. He was opposed by the cavalry force of 15,000 men under Gen. James H. Wilson in the spring of 1865 in northern Alabama, was defeated April 2, 1865, and surrendered his force at Gainesville, May 9, 1865. After the war he engaged in railroad building and became president of the Selma, Marion & Memphis railroad. He wore throughout the war a pair of silver spurs, fashioned out of thimbles that had been worn and presented by the ladies of Mississippi. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1877.

FORREST, Uriah, soldier, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., in 1756 He served in the Revolutionary war, rising to the rank of colonel. He lost a leg at the battle of Brandywine and was so severely wounded at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, as to incapacitate him for further active service. He was a delegate to the continental congress, 1786–87, and a representative in the 3d U.S congress, 1793–94, resigning in 1794 when he was succeeded by Benjamin Edwards who completed his term In 1795 he was commissioned major-general of Maryland militia. He was clerk of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, 1800–1805, and served several terms in the legislature of Maryland. He died in Georgetown, D.C., April, 1805.

FORSHEY, Caleb Goldsmith, engineer, was born in Somerset county, Pa., July 18, 1812. He attended Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, and the U S. military academy at West Point, 1833–36. He occupied the chair of mathematics and civil engineering at Jefferson college, Miss., 1836–38, and was subsequently employed in engineering works in Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana. He conducted the U.S. survey of the delta of the Mississippi river, 1851–53; was chief engineer of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson railway, 1853–55; and designed and constructed the Galveston West Bay bridge. He helped to found the New Orleans academy of sciences in 1853 and was its vice-president. He established the Texas military institute in 1855 and conducted that institution until 1861, when he served in the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of engineers on the James river defences, 1861–62. He was chief engineer on General Magruder's staff in its operations in Texas, 1863–65. After the war he was employed in railway construction in Texas, in the government work at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in 1874–75 in the U.S. engineer corps on Red river and Galveston bay. Besides contributions to scientific journals, he assisted in preparing *The Physics of the Mississippi River* (1861, new ed 1876). He died in Carrollton, La , July 25, 1881.

FORSYTH, James Mac Queen, naval officer, was born at Great Harbour, Long Island, Bahamas, Jan. 1, 1842; son of James and Catharine Ann (Taylor) Forsyth, and grandson of Alexander and Isabella (McQueen) Forsyth, and of Archibald and Catharine (McNiel) Taylor His paternal great-grandfather went with his family from Scotland to Florida in 1762, and after the war of the American Revolution when Florida was ceded back to Spain, he removed to Nassau, Bahama Islands. His maternal ancestors, the Taylors and McNiels, were in the Scotch colony that emigrated with Mac Donald and settled near Fayetteville, N.C. His grandfather Archibald Taylor was a loyalist in the Revolution, and at its conclusion, removed to the Bahama Islands. James was graduated at the Central high school, Philadelphia, in 1858. He went to sea as ship's boy before the mast and served in European, African and West Indian trade. He reached the grade of second mate and when the civil war broke out he volunteered for service in the U.S. navy, Aug. 1, 1861. He participated in the captures of Forts Clark and Hatteras; was appointed acting master's mate Sept. 25, 1861; was attached to the North and South Atlantic and West Gulf squadrons; participated in the engagements under Admiral Farragut on the Mississippi and at Grand Gulf in the engagement with the Confederate ram *Arkansas*. He was promoted acting ensign for gallant service Sept. 5, 1862; was attached to the *Water Witch*, *Pawnee* and the monitor *Nantucket* in the South Atlantic squadron and participated in the expeditions up the St. John's river and in various engagements in Charleston harbor. He was promoted acting master Aug. 1, 1864. He was navigator and executive officer of the U.S.S. *Nyack* in the Pacific squadron, 1865–68; was commissioned master in the regular navy March 12, 1868, and lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1868. He was executive officer of the U.S.S. *Purveyor* and detailed on special service, 1868–69; executive officer on the receiving ship *Potomac*, 1869–70; navigator and executive officer of the ironclad *Ajax* in 1871; stationed at the navy yard Philadelphia 1871-72; executive officer of U.S.S. *Supply* and detailed on special service at the Vienna exposition of 1873; was at the navy yard, Philadelphia, 1873–74; navigating officer of the steam sloop *Powhatan*, North Atlantic squadron, 1874–77; on sick leave, 1877; torpedo instruction, 1877, and on navigation duty

at League Island, Pa., 1877–80. He was promoted lieutenant-commander May 9, 1878; was executive officer of U.S.S. *Constellation* detailed on special service to the Irish relief, 1880; executive officer on the receiving ship *Colorado*, in 1881; navigating and executive officer U.S.S. *Lancaster*, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, 1881–84; ordnance officer on League Island, 1885–86, and assistant executive of the U.S. naval home, 1886–89. He was promoted commander, Feb. 14, 1889, commanded the U.S.S. *Tallapoosa*, Brazil squadron, 1889–92, and was at the naval home, Philadelphia, 1892–95. He was commandant of the naval station at Key West, Fla., 1895–98; ill with yellow fever at naval hospital, 1898–99; promoted captain, March 3, 1899, and ordered to command *Baltimore* of the Asiatic squadron, April 2, 1899, and was appointed chief-of-staff to Rear-Admiral Watson, June 15, 1899. He was married Aug. 1, 1871, to Mary Jane Myers Perkins of Philadelphia; their son James Perkins Forsyth became a physician in Philadelphia.

FORSYTH, James William, soldier, was born in Maumee, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1834. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1856, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant 9th infantry, being promoted 1st lieutenant March 15, 1861, and captain, Oct. 24, 1861. He was commissioned major of volunteers April 7, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, April 19, 1864, and brigadier-general, May 19, 1865. He received the brevet commission of major in the regular army Sept. 20, 1863, for gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga; that of lieutenant-colonel for his services at the battle of Cedar Creek, and that of colonel for the battle of Five Forks. He was also brevetted brigadier-general April 9, 1864, for his action in the field during the war, and brigadier-general of volunteers Oct. 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Middletown, Va. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer army Jan. 15, 1866, and was promoted major in the 10th cavalry July 28, 1866. On April 4, 1878, he was transferred to the 1st cavalry and promoted lieutenant-colonel. He was promoted colonel, 7th cavalry, June 11, 1886, brigadier-general commanding the department of California Nov. 9, 1894, and major-general May 12, 1897. He was retired at his own request, May 14, 1897.

FORSYTH, John, statesman, was born in Frederick county, Va., Oct. 22, 1780. His father emigrated from England, was a patriot soldier in the Revolution, removed to Georgia in 1785, where he was U.S. marshal, and was killed by the Rev. Beverley Allen while attempting to execute a process. John was given a liberal education, graduating at the College of New Jersey in 1799, receiving his A.M. degree in 1802 and gaining admission to the Georgia bar the same year. He was attorney-general of the state in 1808, a representative in the 13th, 14th and 15th congresses, 1813–18, and was elected a U.S. senator for Georgia in 1818 to succeed G. M. Troup, resigned. He resigned at the close of the 15th congress to accept the mission to Spain under appointment of President Monroe. While at the court of Madrid he negotiated the cession of Florida to the United States. He returned to America in 1823, and was a representative in the 18th and 19th congresses, 1823–27; governor of Georgia, 1827–29; and U.S. senator, 1829–34, as successor to Senator Berrien, resigned. Senator Forsyth resigned June 27, 1834, to accept the portfolio of state in the cabinet of President Jackson, and was continued at the head of the state department by President Van Buren, going out with his administration, March 3, 1841. Forsyth county, Ga., was named in his honor. He was married to a daughter of Josiah Meigs, president of Franklin college. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, 1841.

FORSYTH, John, clergyman, was born in Newburg, N.Y., in 1811. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1829, and the following year went abroad, pursuing a theological course at the University of Edinburgh and at Glasgow, Scotland. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1833, and was ordained by the presbytery of New York the following year. In 1834 he became pastor in Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1836 resigned to accept a call to his native place. During his pastorate at Newburg he was professor of biblical literature at the theological seminary of the Reformed Church. In 1847 he resigned to accept the chair of Latin at the College of New Jersey, returning in 1853 to his professorship at Newburg, where he remained two years. He was professor of English language and literature at Rutgers, 1860–63; and chaplain and professor of moral philosophy at the U.S. military academy, 1871–81, being retired with the pay of colonel. He received the degree of A.M. from Union in 1834, that of S.T.D. from Rutgers in 1843, and that of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1878. His published works include: Dick's *Theology* (edited, 2 vols., 1836); *History of the Public Schools of Newburg* (1863); *Lives of the Early Governors of New York* (1863); and Moll's *Exposition of the Psalms* (1871). He died in Newburg, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1886.

FORT, George Franklin, governor of New Jersey, was born in Pemberton, N.J., in May, 1809. He was graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1830, and practised medicine in New Jersey. He was a member of the New Jersey assembly from Monmouth county; a

member of the state constitutional convention of 1844, and later a state senator. He was governor of New Jersey, 1851–54, and was subsequently appointed judge of the court of errors and appeals, and a member of the prison reform committee. He received the degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1847. He published: *Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry* (1875). He died in New Egypt, N.J., April 22, 1872.

FORT, Greenberry Lafayette, representative, was born in French Grant, Scioto county, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1825. He removed to Illinois in 1834 and was admitted to the bar in 1847, practising in Lacon, Ill. He held several minor political offices and in 1857–61 was judge of Marshall county. He served throughout the civil war in the army of the Tennessee, being quartermaster-general in Sherman's march to the sea. In 1866 he was mustered out of the service with the rank of colonel and the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the Illinois senate in 1866, and was a representative in the 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, 1873–79. He died in Lacon, Ill., Jan. 13, 1883.

FORTIER, Alcée, educator and author, was born in St. James Parish, La., June 5, 1856; son of Florent and Edwige (Aime) Fortier, and descended from an old French family established in Louisiana about 1740. He was educated in New Orleans and attended the University of Virginia for a short time. He was professor of French in the New Orleans public high school in 1878; principal of the academical department of the University of Louisiana in 1879; professor of French at the University of Louisiana, afterward the Tulane university, 1880–94, and was made professor of Romance languages at the same institution in 1894. He was one of the earliest members of the Modern language association of America, and in 1898 was president of the association, writing numerous papers for its publications. He was also elected president of the American folk-lore society in 1894, and was vice-president of the American dialect society. He was made corresponding secretary of the New Orleans academy of sciences; member of the board of civil service commissioners of the city of New Orleans; president of the Louisiana historical society; president of the Catholic winter school of America, president of l'Athénée Louisianais; delegate for Louisiana of l'Alliance Française, and a member of the state board of education from 1888 to 1896. He received the degree of Litt.D. from Washington and Lee university and was made officier d'Académie by the French government. He published a number of papers in *Modern Language Notes;* in the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, in *Comptes-Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais;* and in educational journals. He lectured in English and in French at Tulane university and elsewhere, and published: *Le Château de Chambord* (1884); *Gabriel d'Ennerich* (1886); *Sept Grand Auteurs du XIXe Siècle* (1889); *Bits of Louisiana Folk-Lore* (1889); *A Few Words about the Creoles of Louisiana* (1892); *Histoire de la Littérature Française* (1893); *Louisiana Studies* (1894); *Louisiana Folk-Tales* (1895); *Voyage in Europe* (1896); *Précis de l'Histoire de France.* He also edited for colleges De Vigny's *Le Cachet Rouge*, Corneille's *Polyeucte*, Molière's *Femmes Savantes*, and wrote a history of the Louisiana Territory (1903).

FORWARD, Chauncey, representative, was born at Old Granby, Conn., Feb. 4, 1793; son of Samuel and Susannah (Holcomb), grandson of Abel and Hannah (Phelps), great-grandson of Samuel and Deborah (Moore), and great²grandson of Daniel and Anne Forward, who came to Windsor, Conn., from Devonshire, England, in 1666. He removed with his father to Ohio in 1800 and thence to Greensburg, Pa. He was educated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., was admitted to the bar at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1817, and practised at Somerset, Pa. He served repeatedly as a representative and senator in the state legislature; was elected as a Democrat a representative from Pennsylvania in the 19th congress in place of Alexander Thomson, resigned, and was re-elected to the 20th and 21st congresses, serving 1826–31. In 1831 he was appointed by Governor Wolf protonotary and recorder of Somerset county. While continuing his law practice he became a well-known Campbellite lay-preacher. His daughter Mary was married to Judge Jeremiah Sullivan Black in 1838. He died at Somerset, Pa , Oct. 19, 1839.

FORWARD, Walter, cabinet officer, was born in Old Granby, Conn., Jan. 24, 1873; son of Samuel and Susannah (Holcomb) Forward. He was educated at the village academy and removed to Pittsburg, Pa., in 1803, where he became editor of the *Tree of Liberty*, a Democratic newspaper. He was admitted to the Pittsburg bar in 1806 and in 1822 was elected a representative in the 17th congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Baldwin. He was re-elected to the 18th congress, serving 1822–25, and in 1837 was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. President Harrison appointed him first

comptroller of the U.S. treasury in March, 1841, and he held the position till advanced to the cabinet of President Tyler as secretary of the treasury, remaining in the cabinet until the close of the administration. By appointment of President Taylor he was *chargé d'affaires* to Denmark, 1849–51, returning home to accept the office of president-judge of the district court of Allegheny county, Pa. His wife was Henrietta Barclay of Pittsburg, Pa. He died suddenly at Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 24, 1852.

FORWOOD, William Stump, physician, was born on Deer Creek, near Darlington, Harford county, Md., Jan. 27, 1830; son of Samuel and Rachel Cooper (Stump) Forwood; grandson of John and Hannah Forwood and of William and Duckett Stump, and a descendant of William Forwood who settled in Delaware previous to 1692. He attended two academies in Alabama and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1854 and from Dr. Joseph Warrington's obstetric institute, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1855. He established himself in Darlington, Md., for the practice of his profession, removed to Philadelphia in 1869, then to Gosport, Ala., and returned to Darlington in 1873. He organized the Harford county, Md., medical society in 1866, and was its president and for many years its secretary. He assisted in organizing the Clarke county, Ala., medical society in 1872 and was its first president. He was a member of the Pennsylvania and Maryland union medical association from the second year of its organization, 1879; a member of the Alabama state medical association, and a delegate for many years to the American medical association. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Harford historical society of Harford county, Md., and corresponding member of the Maryland historical society. He was married, June 16, 1857, to Pamela, daughter of Dr. Joshua Wilson. She died in March, 1860, and he was again married, May 6, 1861, to Adeline, daughter of Thomas W. Bond of Frankfort, Ky. In the years 1867 and 1870 he explored the Mammoth cave in Kentucky, and published *An Historical and Descriptive Narrative of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky* (1870, 4th ed., 1875). He died at Darlington, Md., Jan. 2, 1892.

FOSS, Claus William, educator, was born at Geneva, Kane county, Ill., Aug. 28, 1855; son of Charles John and Charlotte Christine (Erickson) Foss. He was prepared for college at the Red Wing, Minn., collegiate institute, and was graduated at Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill., in 1883. In 1884 he was elected to the chair of history and political science in Augustana college, and in 1888 became vice-president of the institution. In 1889 he received the degree of A.M. He was elected a member of the American institute of civics and of the American academy of political and social science. He is the author of contributions to various magazines and periodicals, and became associate editor of *The Lutheran*, Philadelphia.

FOSS, Cyrus David, M.E. bishop, was born in Kingston, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1834; son of the Rev. Cyrus and Jane (Campbell) Foss; and grandson of David and Susan (Sargent) Foss and of Archibald and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Campbell. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1854, taught mathematics in Amenia seminary, N.Y., 1854–55, and was principal of the institution in 1856. In 1857 he joined the New York conference of the M.E. church and was stationed at Chester, N.Y., 1857–58. In 1859 he was transferred to the New York East conference, and back to the New York conference in 1865, and for sixteen years, until 1875, held important pastorates in Brooklyn and New York city. He was president of Wesleyan university, 1875–80, and on May 12, 1880, he was elected a bishop of the M.E. church. He was a delegate to the general conferences of 1872, 1876 and 1880, and was fraternal delegate from his church to the M.E. church South and to the British Wesleyan conference. He was elected honorary corresponding secretary of the Evangelical alliance for the United States in 1874, trustee of Wesleyan university in 1876, and was orator at the semi-centennial of the university in 1881. He travelled extensively in the United States and visited the foreign missions of the M.E. church in Europe, Mexico and India, and in connection with his official visitation in India, he made in 1897–98 the circuit of the globe. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan in 1870, and that of LL.D. by Cornell college, Iowa, in 1879, and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1889. He is the author of frequent contributions to periodicals and of several published sermons.

FOSS, George Edmund, representative, was born in Berkshire, Vt., July 2, 1863; son of George E. and Marcia (Noble) Foss. He was graduated from Harvard in 1885, and entered the Columbia law school and the School of political science in New York city. He was graduated from the

Union college of law, Chicago, in 1889, and was admitted to the bar, practising in Chicago, Ill. He was a Republican representative from the 7th Illinois district in the 54th, 58th congresses, 1895–1905.

FOSS, Sam Walter, poet, was born in Candia, N.H., June 19, 1858; son of Dyer and Polly (Hardy) Foss. He was fitted for college at Portsmouth high school and Tilton seminary, N.H., and was graduated from Brown university in 1882. Besides contributing to several humorous journals in New York, and to the New York *Sun*, he was editor of the *Saturday Union*, Lynn, Mass., 1883–87; of the *Yankee Blade*, 1887–94, and an editorial writer on the *Boston Globe*, 1887–96. In May, 1898, he was elected librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) public library. He was married in 1888 to Carrie M. Conant. His published writings include: *Back County Poems* (1892); *Whiffs from Wild Meadows* (1894); *Dreams in Homespun* (1896); and *Songs of War and Peace* (1898), besides numerous contributions to periodical literature.

FOSTER, Abby Kelley, reformer, was born in Pelham, Mass., Jan. 15, 1811. She was of Irish-Quaker parentage and was educated at the Friends school, Providence, R.I. She taught in Worcester, Millbury and Lynn, Mass. In 1837 she gave up her school and became a public lecturer in the anti-slavery movement. She is accredited with being the first woman in America to address mixed audiences on a political subject, and she was received with great disfavor. She helped to organize the Webster anti-slavery society, and in 1840 was admitted as a member of the American anti-slavery society, which act caused a division in the society. She made lecturing tours through the middle states, and while in Pennsylvania met Stephen Symonds Foster, the well known abolition agitator, and was married to him at New Brighton, Pa., Dec. 21, 1845. They continued their work together, and in 1850 they took up the advocacy of woman suffrage and prohibition, spending their leisure time between lecture engagements on her farm near Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Foster objected to the principle of taxation without representation, and suffered her cows to be sold, and finally her farm, rather than pay taxes when not allowed to vote. She died in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 14, 1887.

FOSTER, Abiel, representative, was born in Andover, Mass., Aug. 8, 1735. He was graduated from Harvard in 1756; afterward studied theology, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Canterbury, N.H. He served in the New Hampshire legislature and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1783–85. In 1784 he was a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention, and the same year he was made judge of the Rockingham county, N.H., court of common pleas, and was afterward appointed chief justice. He represented his district in the first U.S. congress, 1789–91, was a member and president of the state senate 1793–94, and was a representative in the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th congresses, 1795–1803. He died in Canterbury, N.H., Feb. 6, 1806.

FOSTER, Addison Gardner, senator, was born in Belchertown, Mass., Jan. 28, 1837; son of Samuel and Mary Worthington (Walker) Foster; grandson of Samuel and Rebecca (Hunt) Foster; and a descendant of Reginald Foster, who landed at Ipswich, Mass., in 1638. In 1850 he removed to Oswego, Ill., with his parents, and later to Minnesota. He taught school, and engaged in grain and real estate business, 1859–75, was county auditor and surveyor at Wabasha, Minn., and invested in timber lands, removing to St. Paul, where he resided 1875–87. While in St. Paul he was interested in the Lehigh coal and iron company and the firm of Griggs & Foster. In 1888 he went to Tacoma as vice-president of the St. Paul & Tacoma lumber company, making his home in Tacoma and engaging extensively in lumber business and development of coal mines and in building railroads. In 1899 he was elected U.S. senator, as successor to John L. Wilson, for the term expiring March 3, 1905.

FOSTER, Charles, cabinet officer, was born in Seneca county, near Tiffin, Ohio, April 12, 1828; son of Charles W. and Laura (Crocker) Foster and grandson of William Foster and of John Crocker. His first American ancestor came from England in 1632, and settled at Oldham, Mass. His parents migrated from New York in 1827 and settled at Rome, in the "Black Swamp" region of Ohio, in 1832, building a double log house where Fostoria afterward grew into a city. His father was a storekeeper, and also dealt in land. Charles attended the Norwalk seminary until his fourteenth year, when he was obliged to take charge of his father's store, and thereafter until his advent into political life he was a successful merchant and banker. He was defeated as candidate for state senator in 1863 by the failure to count the soldiers' votes. He was a Republican representative in the 42d, 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, 1871–79, and failed of election to the 46th congress in 1878. In 1879 he was elected gov-

Charles Foster

ernor of Ohio, defeating Gen. Thomas Ewing, the Democratic and Greenback candidate, and was re-elected in 1881. His administration of state affairs was the subject of considerable criticism, especially his action in regard to the liquor traffic then agitating the state, and he lost considerable political support, but the measures he proposed became the fixed policy of the state. In 1889 President Harrison made him chairman of a commission to negotiate a treaty with the Sioux Indians in which he was successful. In January, 1890, he was defeated before the state legislature for U.S. senator, and in the same year was defeated by the Democrats in the election for representative to the 52d congress. On Feb. 21, 1891, President Harrison selected him as secretary of the U.S. treasury to succeed Secretary Windom, deceased. His adjustment of the 4½ per cent loan by obtaining a continuance of $25,000,000, one-half of the outstanding bonds, at 2 per cent, was applauded, but his method of reporting the balance in the treasury provoked the criticism of financiers and of the next administration, although the method remained unchanged. At the close of President Harrison's administration he returned to Fostoria, where he resumed his mercantile and banking business. He had previously become largely interested in outside corporations for which he had endorsed, and this brought upon him financial distress and he made a general assignment on May 26, 1893. He was the leading spirit in adopting the detached building or cottage plan for the construction of hospitals for the insane, and in the adoption of what is known as non-restraint treatment. For fifteen years he was president of the board of trustees of the State hospital for the insane at Toledo, during which time a hospital was constructed on the cottage plan and the non-restraint treatment practised. This hospital came to be regarded as the finest and best conducted institution of its kind in the world.

FOSTER, Dwight, senator, was born in Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 7, 1757; son of Jedediah and Dorothy (Dwight) Foster. His father (born Oct. 10, 1726, died Oct. 17, 1779) was graduated at Harvard in 1744; was a delegate to the provincial congress in 1774, a member of the executive council in 1775, a judge of the superior court in 1776, and a member of the state constitutional convention in 1799. The son was graduated from Brown in 1774; was admitted to the bar in 1778 and practised in Providence, R.I. He returned to his native place in 1779 and was chosen to succeed his father as a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Massachusetts. He was justice of the peace for Worcester county in 1781, and special justice of the court of common pleas in 1792. In the latter year he was appointed high sheriff of Worcester county. He was repeatedly elected to the state legislature, and was a representative in the 3d, 4th and 5th congresses, 1793–99. In 1799 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and in the same year was elected a U.S. senator to succeed Samuel Dexter, resigned, serving until 1803, when he resigned his seat. He was chief justice of the county court of common pleas, 1801–11, and in 1818 he was a member of Governor Brooks's council. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1784. He died in Brookfield, Mass., April 29, 1823.

FOSTER, Ephraim H., senator, was born in Nelson county, Ky., Sept. 17, 1794; graduated at Cumberland college, 1813; private secretary to Gen. Andrew Jackson, 1813–15; admitted to the bar in 1817; representative in state legislature, 1829; candidate for U.S. senator, 1832; U.S. senator, as successor to Felix Grundy, 1838–39; re-elected for a full term, 1839; resigned, Jan. 13, 1840; U.S. senator again, 1843–45 to fill the term of Felix Grundy, deceased, and Whig candidate for governor in 1845. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1845.

FOSTER, Frank Hugh, educator, was born in Springfield, Mass., June 18, 1851; son of William and Mary Flagg (Miller) Foster; and grandson of Lewis Foster and of William Miller. He was graduated from Harvard in 1873 and from Andover theological seminary in 1877. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 1873–74; held a pastorate at North Reading, Mass., 1877–79; was professor of philosophy and German at Middlebury college, 1882–84; professor of church history at Oberlin theological seminary, 1884–92, and in the latter year became professor of biblical and systematic theology in Pacific theological seminary, Oakland, Cal. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Leipzig in 1882, and that of D.D. from the Chicago theological seminary in 1894. He assisted in the editing of *The Bibliotheca Sacra;* wrote editorially and largely in the *Concise Dictionary of Religious Knowledge* (1891); and published *The Seminary Method* (1889); a translation of Grotius on the *Satisfaction of Christ* (1889); and *The Fundamental Ideas of the Roman Catholic Church* (1898); besides a large number of transient theological articles.

FOSTER, George Burman, educator, was born in Alderson, Va., April 2, 1858; son of Oliver H. and Elouise (Bobbitt) Foster; and grandson of John Foster. He was graduated from Shelton college, West Virginia, in 1879; from the West Virginia university in 1883; from the Rochester theological seminary in 1887, and was a student in the universities of Göttingen and Berlin, 1891–92. He was pastor of the first

Baptist church at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 1887; professor of philosophy at McMasters university, Toronto, Canada, 1892–95; associate professor of systematic theology in the University of Chicago, 1895–97, and in 1897 was made full professor. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Dennison university, Ohio, in 1892.

FOSTER, Henry Allen, senator, was born in Hartford, Conn., May 7, 1800. When a boy he removed to Cazenovia, N.Y., and in 1822 was admitted to the New York bar. He was in the state senate, 1831–34 and 1841–44, and represented his district in the 25th congress, 1837–39. He was U.S. senator, 1844–45, appointed as successor to Silas Wright, resigned, and was succeeded by John A. Dix. He was a delegate to the Democratic convention of 1848 that nominated Lewis Cass for president; and judge of the New York supreme court, fifth district, 1863–69. He was a member of the board of trustees of Hamilton college, 1836–89, vice-president of the American colonization society, and a member of the "Albany Regency." The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton college in 1860. He died in Rome, N.Y., May 12, 1889.

FOSTER, Herbert Darling, educator, was born in West Newbury, Mass., June 22, 1863; son of the Rev. Davis and Harriet Louisa (Darling) Foster; and grandson of Richard and Irene (Burroughs) Foster and of Henry and Eliza (Cobb) Darling. He was graduated at Phillips Exeter academy in 1881 and at Dartmouth college, A.B., 1885, and A.M., 1888. He held a Morgan fellowship in history in Harvard graduate school, 1891–93; received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1892, and studied and travelled in Europe, 1893–94. He taught history at Worcester academy, Mass., 1885–91, organizing that department in 1888 with the position of instructor in history and German, 1888–91. He was elected the first professor of history at Dartmouth college in 1893, with one year's leave of absence, and organized the new department in 1894. He was married, July 7, 1897, to Lillian Darlington Smith of Liverpool, England.

FOSTER, Isaac, surgeon, was born in Charlestown, Mass., about 1740. He was graduated at Harvard in 1758, studied medicine in England, and was surgeon in the Continental army, serving at Concord, Bunker Hill, and in charge of the hospital at Cambridge. He was, by appointment of General Washington, director-general of the American hospital department until congress supplied the position by appointing Dr. Morgan. In 1777 Washington appointed him to take charge of the medical department of the east and he retired in 1780 by reason of ill health, but retained his commission till the close of the war. He died in Charlestown, Mass., in February, 1781.

FOSTER, James P., naval officer, was born in Bullit county, Ky., June 8, 1827. His parents removed with him to Bloomington, Ind., where he received his primary education. He was accepted as a midshipman in the navy in 1847, and was graduated at the U.S naval academy in 1854. He was promoted lieutenant in 1861, and lieutenant-commander in July, 1862, and in October, 1862, was assigned to the command of the *Neosho* of Admiral Porter's fleet, operating on the Mississippi river. He was in command of the iron-clads *Conestoga* and *Chillicothe*, and was ordered with these two vessels to Cairo for repairs in June, 1863. He was in charge of the training ships at Annapolis, Md., after 1865, was promoted commander, and was with the *Osceola* in the Brazilian squadron. There he contracted disease, was ordered home, and died at Indianapolis, Ind., June 2, 1869.

FOSTER, John, clergyman, was born in Western (now Warren), Mass., April 19, 1763; son of Nathan and Betty (Lansford) Foster; and grandson of Nathan and Hannah (Standish) Foster. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1783, A.M., 1786. He was ordained the first pastor of the First Congregational society of Brighton, Nov. 1, 1784, his brother, the Rev. Joel Foster of New Salem, preaching the sermon. He resigned his pastorate, Oct. 31, 1827, and was succeeded by Daniel Austin. He was married in April, 1785, to Hannah, daughter of Grant Webster, and the author of "The Coquette; or History of Eliza Wharton," one of the earliest American novels. She died at Montreal, Canada, April 17, 1840, at the age of eighty-one years. Dr. Foster was one of the board of overseers of Harvard university and was connected with various literary, benevolent and religious societies. He received from Harvard the degree of A.M. in 1787 and that of D.D. in 1815. Twenty-two of his discourses were published. He delivered the annual discourse before the Roxbury charitable society, Sept. 16, 1799. A memorial window to the Rev. John Foster was placed in the new church in Brighton at its dedication in 1894. He died in Brighton, Mass., Sept. 16, 1829.

FOSTER, John Barton, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 8, 1822; son of John May and Elizabeth (Lowell) Merrill Foster. In 1829 he removed with his parents to Waterville, Maine, where he was graduated from Waterville college in 1843. He was principal of the China, Maine, academy, 1844–45, and of the Lexington, Mass., academy, 1845–46. In 1850 he was graduated from the Newton theological institution, Mass., and was editor of the *Zion's Advocate*, 1850–58. He was professor of Greek and Latin languages and literature at Waterville college, later Colby university, 1858–72, and of Greek language and

literature, 1872–94. On him the college first conferred the honorary title of professor emeritus. He was trustee of Waterville college, 1856–59. He was married to Ann, daughter of Nicholas and Nancy (Estey) Doe of Parsonsfield, Maine; and their son, John M. Foster, became a missionary to China. On Aug. 14, 1866, Professor Foster was married to Elisabeth Boutelle Philbrick. In 1864 he received the degree of A.M. and in 1876 that of LL.D. from Colby university. He died at Waterville, Maine, Aug. 19, 1897.

FOSTER, John Gray, soldier, was born in Whitefield, N.H., May 27, 1823; son of Perley and Mary (Gray) Foster; grandson of Diamond Foster and of Moses and Mary Gray; and of Scotch and English ancestry. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1846 and assigned to active duty under General Scott as lieutenant of sappers and miners. He saw service in all the battles leading up to the capture of the city of Mexico, until he was severely wounded at Molino del Rey and in the campaign received brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain. He was stationed in Maryland and the District of Columbia, 1848–54, was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1855, and was assigned to the Military academy as assistant professor of engineering. He was engineer in the construction of Forts Sumter and Moultrie and of works for coast defence in North Carolina, 1857–60; was in Fort Moultrie when the state of South Carolina demanded the surrender of the Federal forts in 1860 and directed the removal of the garrison to Fort Sumter, Dec. 26–27, 1860; supervised the strengthening of that fort and was with Major Anderson in its defence, receiving the brevet of major for his services. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in the volunteer army, Oct. 23, 1861, joined Burnside's expedition to North Carolina as brigade commander, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for action at Roanoke Island. He was then placed in command of the department of North Carolina with the rank of major-general of volunteers, and gained possession of important points on the coast, 1862–63, being from July to November of the latter year commander of the department of Virginia and North Carolina. He was transferred to the command of the army of the Ohio, and directed the department until

injured by a fall from his horse, December, 1864. On his recovery he was placed in command of the department of the South; received General Sherman and his army at Savannah on the completion of the march through Georgia, Dec. 21, 1864, and commenced the operations for the reduction of Fort Sumter and the capture of Charleston, S.C., when the condition of his old wound necessitated his retirement and Gen. Q. A. Gillmore carried out his plans. He was brevetted brigadier- and major-general in the regular army for services at Savannah and in the field during the civil war; commanded the department of Florida, 1865–66, and was superintending engineer in river and harbor improvements at Boston and Portsmouth. He published: *Notes on Submarine Blasting in Boston Harbor* (1869). He died at Nashua, N H., Sept. 2, 1874.

FOSTER, John Watson, diplomatist, was born in Pike county, Ind., March 2, 1836; son of Matthew Watson and Eleanor (Johnson) Foster. His father was a native of England and his mother the descendant of a Virginia family. He was graduated at Indiana university in 1855, studied law one year at Harvard and practised law in Evansville, Ind., 1857–61. He entered the Union army in 1861 as major of the 25th Indiana volunteers, was promoted lieutenant-colonel for action at Fort Donelson, where he commanded his regiment, and colonel for conduct at Shiloh. He was in command of the 65th and 136th Indiana volunteers, respectively, led a brigade of cavalry in the operations of General Burnside in the army of the Ohio in Kentucky and Tennessee in 1863, and was the first to enter Knoxville, September 4, when that city was occupied by the Federal troops. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865 and at the close of the war returned to Evansville where he conducted the *Daily Journal*, 1865–69, and was postmaster of the city, 1869–73. He served as chairman of the Republican state central committee in 1872, and was appointed by President Grant U.S. minister to Mexico, where he served, 1873–80. President Hayes transferred him to the Russian mission in 1880 and he was reaccredited to that mission in 1881 by President Garfield. He resigned in November, 1881, and established himself in Washington, D.C., as counsel for foreign legations. He was U.S. minister to

Spain, 1883–85, under appointment by President Arthur. He resigned in March, 1885, after negotiating a commercial treaty, the terms of which the U.S. senate failed to confirm and which President Cleveland then withdrew for reconsideration. President Cleveland then appointed him to a special mission to Spain to continue the negotiations for a modified treaty, which mission was unsuccessful and he returned to his law practice in Washington. In November, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison special commissioner of the state department to negotiate reciprocity treaties with Canada, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Santo Domingo, and the South American republics, in all of which he was successful, with the exception of Colombia and Venezuela. He also aided in the Chilian affair and in the Bering sea controversy, being the attorney for the United States to prepare and conduct the case before the arbitration tribunal. On the resignation of Secretary Blaine, June 4, 1892, President Harrison appointed Mr. Foster secretary of state, June 29, 1892, and he held this portfolio up to the close of the administration, when he sailed to Europe to represent the United States in the Bering sea arbitration. He was the advisor of Li Hung Chang, viceroy of the Chinese empire, in the peace negotiations with Japan, December, 1894–July, 1895, which led to the treaty of Shimonoseki, and for which service he is accredited with having received as a counsel fee, $100,000. He entertained the viceroy on his visit to the United States in 1896, and in 1897 was appointed by President McKinley to negotiate a tripartite agreement or treaty between the United States, Russia and Japan for the protection of the seals, which action was rendered necessary by the failure of Great Britain to co-operate in preventing poaching in Bering sea, in the discharge of which duty he visited England and then proceeded to Russia. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the joint high commission for the adjustment of differences with Canada. He was elected permanent vice-president of the American Bible society in 1880, and was elected to honorary membership in the geographical, historical and scientific societies of Mexico and Russia. He was married in 1859 to Mary Parke, daughter of Eliza J. McPherson of Glendale, Ohio. He published in the *Century* (August, 1896) a sketch of the life and character of Li Hung Chang whom he ranked among the greatest men of his age. He is the author of: *A Century of American Diplomacy* (1900); and *Our Diplomacy in the Orient* (1903).

FOSTER, John Wells, geologist, was born in Brimfield, Mass., March 4, 1815. He completed a scientific course at Wesleyan university in 1834 and was admitted to the bar in 1835, practising at Gainesville, Ohio, 1835–37. He assisted William Williams Mather in the geological survey of Ohio, 1837–44; investigated the copper mines of the Lake Superior region in behalf of various mining companies in 1845–46, and with Josiah Dwight Whitney assisted Charles J. Jackson in a government survey of the region, 1847–49. He was a resident of Massachusetts, 1844–58, and in 1854 was the unsuccessful candidate of the Republican party for representative from the 10th Massachusetts district to the 34th congress. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1858 and was land commissioner for the Illinois central railway. He made extensive archæological surveys in the Mississippi valley, studying mounds and other evidences of prehistoric races. He was a member of the American association for the advancement of science, 1840–73; its president, 1869; president of the Chicago academy of sciences and a member of other learned societies. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. His published works include: *Report Upon the Mineral Resources of the Illinois Central Railway* (1856); *The Mississippi Valley: its Physical Geography, including Sketches of the Topography, Botany, Climate, Geology and Mineral Resources* (1869); and *Prehistoric Races of the United States of America* (1873). He died in Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1873.

FOSTER, Joshua Hill, educator, was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., March 17, 1819; son of James and Mary Ellen (Hill) Foster; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Savidge) Foster, and of Joshua and Nancy (Collier) Hill; and great-grandson of Arthur Foster and of Lovelace Savidge. The father of Arthur Foster came from (probably Yorkshire) England and settled in Southampton county, Va., about 1730. Joshua was graduated with honors at the University of Alabama, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842. He was tutor in the university, 1841–44; teacher in the male high school, Tuscaloosa, 1844; spent 1845–49 on a farm; was tutor of mathematics, University of Alabama, 1849–50; pastor of the Baptist church, Tuscaloosa, 1853–54; joint principal of Alabama central female college, 1869–71; president of the college, 1871–73; professor of moral philosophy, University of Alabama, 1873–74; and of natural philosophy, 1874–76; and of philosophy and astronomy from 1876 to June, 1892. He received the degree of D.D. from Howard college in 1879.

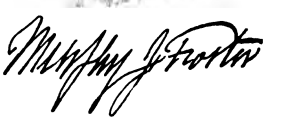
FOSTER, Judith Ellen (Horton), lecturer and lawyer, was born in Lowell, Mass., Nov. 3, 1840; daughter of Jotham and Judith (Delano) Horton; granddaughter of Roby Warren and of Abigail Pearce; and a descendant from Cape Cod people of Plymouth stock on her mother's side and from Boston Puritans on her father's side. Her father was a Methodist preacher and

an anti-slavery reformer. She attended New England schools and Genesee Wesleyan seminary, Lima, N.Y., 1855–56. She became a public lecturer on current events and political questions and advocated various reforms, meanwhile studying law. She was admitted to practice in Iowa in 1873, and subsequently in the supreme court of the state and in the supreme court of the United States. She was president of the Woman's Republican association and regent of the Constitution chapter, D.A.R., and was active in Red Cross work. She was married to Elijah Caleb Foster, also a lawyer, and of their two sons, William Horton Foster became a lawyer and Emory Miller Foster a journalist. Mrs. Foster is the author of *The Crime Against Ireland* (1883).

FOSTER, Lafayette Sabine, senator, was born in Franklin, Conn., Nov. 22, 1806; son of Capt. Daniel and Welthea (Ladd) Foster; and a direct descendant of Miles Standish through his grandmother, Hannah Standish; and of Dr. John Sabin. His father was an officer in the Continental army and fought at Saratoga, Stillwater and White Plains. Lafayette was graduated at Brown university in 1828, honor man of his class, after having paid his own way by teaching. He continued to teach, meanwhile studying law, and while in charge of an academy at Centerville, Md., 1829–30, was admitted to the bar. He returned to Connecticut, continued his study of law under Calvin Goddard at Norwich, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1831. He practised in Hampton, Conn., 1831–34, and then settled in Norwich, where, in 1835, he edited the *Republican*, a Whig paper. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1839–40, 1846–48, and 1854, and was speaker during the last three terms. He was twice defeated as a Whig candidate for governor of the state; was mayor of Norwich, 1851–52, and U.S. senator, 1855–61, and 1861–67. He was president of the senate *pro tempore*, from March 7, 1865, to March 2, 1867, and acting vice-president of the United States from April 15, 1865, to March 2, 1867. He was a conservative Republican, opposed the repeal of the fugitive slave act and the bill granting the franchise to colored men in the District of Columbia without an educational qualification.

He also opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the Lecompton constitution for Kansas. He withdrew from the canvass as a nominee for senator for a third term in 1866, returned to the practice of law, and in 1869 declined the chair of law in Yale college, but was lecturer on "Parliamentary law and legislation," 1875–80. He was state representative and speaker of the house in 1870, resigning in June of that year to take his seat as judge of the supreme court of the state. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for President and in 1874 was the defeated candidate for representative in congress. He was retired as supreme court judge, by age limit, in 1876, and resumed the practice of law. He was commissioner from Connecticut to settle state boundary with New York in 1878–79, and to purchase Fishers Island in 1878. He was vice-president of the American Bible society. He gave his library to the town of Norwich and his residence for the use of the Norwich free academy. He was married in 1858 to Kate Godfrey of Southport, Conn., and his widow and four children survived him. Brown conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1851. He died in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 19, 1880.

FOSTER, Murphy James, governor of Louisiana, was born at Franklin, on the Teche, in the parish of St. Mary, La., Jan. 12, 1849; son of Thomas J. and Martha (Murphy) Foster; and grandson of Levi Foster and Zeide (Demaret) Foster, and of John and Emma (Taylor) Murphy. From the high school at Franklin he went to Washington and Lee university, Virginia, and after two sessions there, to Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1870. Returning to Louisiana he was graduated from the law school of the Tulane university in 1871 and practised his profession in his native village. He served continuously in the state senate, 1880–92. He declined the position of associate justice of the supreme bench offered to him by Governor Nicholls in 1890. During the contest with the Louisiana state lottery company, he was the acknowledged leader of the anti-lottery forces in the legislature. The anti-lottery party elected him governor in 1892, and the Democrats in 1896. He was elected U.S. senator in 1901.



FOSTER, Randolph Sinks, M.E. bishop, was born in Williamsburg, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1820; son of Randolph Israel and Mary K. Foster. He attended Augusta college, Ky., 1835–37, and joined the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in the latter year. Later in the same year he was transferred from the Kentucky to the Ohio conference, and until 1850 held various pastorates in the latter state. In that year he was transferred to the New York conference and until 1857 preached in New York city and Brooklyn. He was president of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1857–60, returning to the ministry in the latter year. He accepted the chair of systematic theology in Drew theological seminary, Madison, N.J., in 1868, and two years later became president of the institution, still continuing his professorship. He was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872, and subsequently travelled through western Europe, India and South America in the interest of his denomination. In 1873 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1876 to Boston, Mass. He was a member of the general conferences of 1864, 1868 and 1872; fraternal delegate to the British Wesleyan conference of 1868; a member of the Methodist centennial conference of 1884, and of the Methodist Ecumenical conference of 1891. He was married in 1849 to Sarah, daughter of John and Anne Miley of Butler county, Ohio. Ohio Wesleyan university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1853 and that of LL.D. in 1858. He published: *Objections to Calvinism as it is* (1848); *Christian Purity* (1851, rev. ed., 1869); *Ministry for the Times* (1852); *Theism in the Ingham Lectures* (1872); *Beyond the Grave* (1879); *Centenary Thoughts for the Pulpit and Pew of Methodism* (1884); *Studies in Theology; Prolegomena, The Supernatural Book*, and *Theism* (3 vols., 1889); *Philosophy of Christian Experience* (1890); *The Union of Episcopal Methodisms* (1892); *Studies in Theology* (Vol. IV., 1895); *God: Nature and Attributes* (1898). He died in Newton Centre, Mass., May 1, 1903.

FOSTER, Robert Verrell, educator, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1845; son of Rufus Harrison and Sarah (Spain) Foster, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated from Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1870, studied in the theological department, 1875–76, and was graduated from the Union theological seminary, New York, in 1877. In April, 1879, he was ordained by the Lebanon presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He occupied the chair of Hebrew and biblical theology in the Cumberland University theological school, 1877, and accepted that of systematic theology in 1893, at the same time doing editorial work in the Cumberland Presbyterian publishing house at Nashville and holding a professorship in the Lebanon college for young ladies. He received the degree of D.D. from Trinity university, Texas, in 1884. He published: *Introduction to the Study of Theology* (1889); *Old Testament Studies, an Outline of Old Testament Theology* (1890); *A Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans* (1891); and an extensive treatise on *Systematic Theology*.

FOSTER, Stephen Collins, balladist, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 4, 1826. He attended the public schools at Towanda and Athens, Pa., and Jefferson academy, Canonsburg, Pa., but received the greater part of his instruction from private tutors, devoting much time to the French and German languages, water-color painting, and music. In 1842, while he was a clerk in a store in Cincinnati, Ohio, his first ballad, "Open thy Lattice, Love," was published in Baltimore, Md. His next composition was "Uncle Ned," for which he received no remuneration. "O Susanna!" soon followed and for this he was paid $100 in cash. These songs became so popular that he gave up mercantile life to devote his time to ballad composition. He published "Old Folks at Home" about 1850, and received $500 from Christy's minstrels for the privilege of singing it in public, and copyright from the publishers amounting to $15,000. He composed both the words and music of about 125 ballads, several of which were translated and sung in foreign countries. The accompanying illustration shows the Old Rowan homestead near Bardstown, Ky., the original "Old Kentucky Home" in which he composed the song. His compositions include: *Old Black Joe; Way Down South; Louisiana Belle; Nellie Was a Lady; Nelly Bly; Old Dog Tray; Willie, we have Missed You;* and *Come where my Love lies Dreaming.* He died in New York city, Jan. 13, 1864.

ROWAN HOMESTEAD.

FOSTER, Stephen Symonds, abolitionist, was born in Canterbury, N.H., Nov. 17, 1809. He attended the district school, learned the trade of

carpenter, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1838, and attended Union theological seminary, N.Y., 1838–39. He relinquished his preparations for the ministry, as the abolition of slavery was not allowed to be advocated from the chapel pulpit. He entered the lecture field, and his denunciation of slavery caused him to suffer mob violence. He not only denounced slave-holders, but churches and ministers who upheld slavery, and advocated war measures to determine the northwestern boundary question. In order to obtain audiences to listen to him he attended church meetings and there pleaded for the enslaved negro. For his temerity he was frequently expelled from the buildings, and was more than once imprisoned for disturbing public worship. He afterward extended the subjects of his lectures to temperance and woman suffrage. He was married Dec. 21, 1845, to Abby Kelley, a Quakeress, also an abolition lecturer, and they lived for many years on a farm near Worcester, Mass. He published *The Brotherhood of Thieves, a True Picture of the American Church and Clergy* (1843). He died at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1881.

FOSTER, Theodore, senator, was born in Brookfield, Mass., April 29, 1752 (o.s.); son of Jedediah and Dorothy (Dwight) Foster, and brother of Dwight Foster, representative and senator from Massachusetts in the U.S. congress. He was graduated from Brown university in 1770, was admitted to the Rhode Island bar and practised his profession in Providence, where he was town clerk. He represented the town of Providence in the general assembly, 1776–82, and the town of Foster, named from him, in that body, 1812–16. In May, 1785, he was appointed judge of the court of admiralty. He was elected with Joseph Stanton, Jr., U.S. senator, and drew the short term, which expired with the first congress, March 3, 1791. He was twice re-elected, serving from Dec. 6, 1790, to March 3, 1803. He was married Oct. 27, 1771, to Lydia, daughter of Arthur Fenner of Providence, and on June 18, 1803, to Esther Bowen, daughter of the Rev. Noah and Hannah (Bowen) Millard of Foster, R.I. He was trustee of Brown university, 1794–1822, and Dartmouth conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1786. He was an antiquarian student, and during his life collected material for a history of Rhode Island. He died in Providence, R.I., Jan. 13, 1828.

FOSTER, Theodosia Toll, author, was born in Oneida Castle, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1838; daughter of Daniel D. and Ruth (Hills) Toll; granddaughter of Simon DeWitt and Susan (Condé) Toll, and a descendant of Karl Hansen Toll of Norwegian descent, who came to America from Holland early in the 17th century and settled near Schenectady, N.Y. Her grandmother, Susan Condé, was the granddaughter of Adam Condé, known as "The Chevalier," a French Huguenot who fled to Holland on account of religious persecution, and later to America. She was graduated from the Oneida seminary in 1860, and became principal of the Home school for girls, Verona, N.Y. She was married to James Foster, who died in 1872. Of her two sons, James Henry became a professor in Wabash college and Edward Snow settled in Verona, N.Y. Both were educated at Hamilton. The titles of her books, most of which were published under the pen name "Faye Huntington," include: *In Earnest* (1867); *Kittie Farnham's Letters* (1868); *Through Patience* (1869); *Allan Phillips* (1872); *Those Boys* (1874); *Mr. McKenzie's Answer* (1875); *Louise's Mistake* (1875); *Fred Roberts' Start in Life* (1875); *Mrs. Deane's Way* (1875); *Dr. Deane's Way* (1877); *Ripley Parsonage* (1877); *Echoing and Re-echoing* (1878); *Susie's Opinions* (1883); *Millerton People* (1884); *Competitive Workmen* (1884); *Transformed* (1885); *What Fide Remembers* (1887); *St. Paul's Problem* (1889); *A Modern Exodus* (1891); *A Baker's Dozen* (1892); *The Boynton Neighborhood* (1895); and *His First Charge* (1897), all of which had a wide circulation.

FOSTER, Thomas Flournoy, representative, was born in Greensborough, Ga., Nov. 23, 1796; son of Col. George Wells Foster. He was graduated from Franklin college (University of Georgia) in 1812, and studied law at Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in 1816, settling in his native town. He was a representative in the state legislature several years, and represented his district in the 21st, 22d and 23d congresses, 1829–35. In 1835 he removed to Columbus, Ga., and represented that district in the 27th congress, 1841–43. He delivered a speech in behalf of state rights, which was published in Washington in 1832, and he was active in the debates upon the subject of the U.S. bank. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1836–45. He died in Columbus, Ga., in 1847.

FOSTER, William Eaton, librarian, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., June 2, 1851. He was graduated at Brown university in 1873; was librarian of the public library, Hyde Park, Mass., 1873–76; cataloguer of the Turner free library, Randolph, Mass., 1876–77; and in the last named year became librarian of the public library, Providence, R.I. He was elected a member of the American antiquarian society, the American historical association, and the R.I. historical society. He contributed to various periodicals, and edited "Early Attempts at R.I. History," published in Collections of the R.I. historical society, volume 7 (1885). His other publications include: *Literature of Civil-service Reform in the U.S.* and *The Civil-service Reform Movement* (1881); *Libraries and*

Readers (1883); *Stephen Hopkins, a R.I. Statesman* (1884); *References to Political and Economic Topics* (1885); *References to the History of Presidential Administrations, 1789–1885* (1885); *Town Government in R.I.* (1886); *References to the Constitution of the U.S., with an Appendix* (1890); *Public Support of Public Libraries* (1891); *Some R.I. Contributions to the Intellectual Life of the Last Century* (1892).

FOULKE, William Dudley, author, was born in New York city, Nov. 20, 1848; son of Thomas and Hannah S. Foulke, and a descendant of Edward Foulke of Gwynedd, Pa., 1698. He was graduated at Columbia college in arts in 1869, and in law in 1871. He practised law in New York and New Jersey until 1876, when he moved to Richmond, Ind., to take charge of the law department of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway company. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Indiana state senate, and in 1885 he introduced the first civil-service reform bill in the Indiana legislature, which, however, did not pass. In the same year he organized the Indiana civil-service reform association and became its first president. In conjunction with Oliver P. Morton and Louis Howland as a committee from this association he conducted an investigation into the management of the Indiana hospital for the insane at Indianapolis, which resulted in the disclosure of abuses afterward investigated by the legislature. In 1889 he was appointed chairman of the special committee to the National civil-service reform league charged with the investigation of the condition of the federal civil service under the administration of President Harrison, the other members of the committee being Charles J. Bonaparte, Richard H. Dana, Wayne MacVeagh and Sherman S. Rogers. The committee published reports upon congressional patronage, the patent office, the post-office department and the census bureau. In the spring of 1891 Mr. Foulke was elected president of Swarthmore college, Pennsylvania, but declined the appointment. He is the author of *Slav and Saxon* (1887), a monograph upon the history of the development of Russian civilization; and of a biography of Oliver P. Morton, war governor of Indiana (1898). He was elected president of the American Proportional Representation league.

FOULON, Irenæus Dielsechristo, physician, was born in La Fère (Aisne), France, Oct. 16, 1849; son of the Rev. Irénée A. J. and Lydia (Bezin) Foulon. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1858, settling in Madison county, Ill. Irenæus was graduated at Shurtleff college, A.B., 1870, and A.M. 1874; at the St. Louis law school, LL.B., 1873; and at the Homœopathic medical college of Missouri, M.D., 1890. He was professor of medical jurisprudence at the last named institution, 1875–94, and was elected professor of pediatrics in 1894. He was professor of French, Illinois state university, 1871–72; practised law in St. Louis, Mo., 1873–91, and practised medicine in East St. Louis after 1891. He was a member of the East St. Louis board of education, 1898–1901; was founder and the first editor of *Le Patriote*, St. Louis; editor of *Kunkel's Musical Review* for several years, and of the *Clinical Reporter*, 1888–95 and after 1897. He translated Gallavardin's *Homœopathic Treatment of Alcoholism* (1890).

FOWLE, Daniel Gould, governor of North Carolina, was born in Washington, Beaufort county, N.C., March 3, 1831. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1851, admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1854, and settled in Raleigh to practise his profession. At the opening of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, rose to the rank of major in the commissary department, and assisted in organizing the 31st North Carolina regiment, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862, he was made a prisoner of war, but was soon paroled. In October, 1863, he was elected a representative in the state legislature of North Carolina, was then made adjutant-general of the state, served a second term in the legislature, and in 1865 was appointed judge of the superior court by Governor Holden. This was made a life term by the legislature, but he resigned the office in 1876. He was governor of North Carolina 1889–91. He died at Raleigh, N.C., April 8, 1891.

FOWLER, Charles Henry, M.E. bishop, was born in Burford, Brant county, Ontario, Aug. 11, 1837; son of Horatio and Harriet (Ryan) Fowler; and grandson of John and May Fowler and of Henry and Ruth (Patterson) Ryan. He was graduated valedictorian from Genesee college, Lima, N.Y., in 1859, and from the Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, Ill., in 1861. Shortly afterward he was admitted to the Rock River conference of the M.E. church, and held pastorates in Chicago till 1872. He was president of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1872–76; editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, 1876–80; and corresponding secretary of the missionary society of the M.E. church, 1880–84. In May of the latter

year he was elected a bishop by the general conference and was consecrated and ordained by Bishop Simpson. He resided eight years in San Francisco, Cal., then moved to St. Paul, Minn., and in 1896 to Buffalo, N.Y., meanwhile visiting South America in 1885–86, where he established missions in Paraguay, Brazil and Patagonia. In 1888 he started on a tour of the world to visit the M.E. missions. During this tour he organized the Peking and Nanking universities, visited the missions of Europe, organized the first M.E. church in St. Petersburg, Russia, securing for it the protection of the government, and established a mission in Hammerfest. He was also instrumental in founding Maclay college of theology in California, and Wesleyan university in Lincoln, Neb. He was a delegate to the general conferences in 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, and in 1874 was a fraternal delegate to the general conference of the M.E. church, south. He was twice married: first in May, 1863, to Esther Ann Warner, of Lawrenceville, Pa., and secondly in 1868 to Myra, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Luke Hitchcock of Chicago, Ill. He received the degree of D.D. from Garrett Biblical institute in 1866, and that of LL.D. from Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1875, and from Syracuse university in 1878. He partially edited *Home and Health, and Home Economics*, and published *The Fallacies of Colenso Reviewed* (1861), and memorial addresses upon Bishops Ames, Gilbert and Haven.

C. H. Fowler

FOWLER, Charles Newell, representative, was born at Lena, Ill., Nov. 2, 1852. He was graduated from Yale in 1876 and from Chicago law school in 1878. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and settled in Elizabeth, N.J. He was a Republican representative from New Jersey in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, serving 1895–1905.

FOWLER, Frank, painter, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 12, 1852; son of John and Margaret (Westervelt) Fowler; grandson of Pexcel and Ann Magdalene (Aymar) Fowler; and a descendant of Knickerbocker and French Huguenot families. He attended Adelphi academy, Brooklyn, and studied art with Edwin White at Florence, Italy, 1869–73. He afterward studied under Carolus Duran in Paris, and came under the influence of Yvon at the École des beaux-arts, having successfully passed the *concours* in that institution. While in Paris he assisted Duran in painting a ceiling for the Luxembourg, exhibited at the Salon and at the Exposition universelle in 1878. In 1879 he returned to the United States, opened a studio in New York city and engaged chiefly in portrait painting. He was elected a member of the Society of American artists and of the Architectural league, and an associate of the National academy of design. Among his portraits are those of Samuel J. Tilden and Roswell P. Flower in the capitol at Albany, N.Y., Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts; Dr. Neftel (1882); Madame Modjeska (1884); a lady "At the Piano," awarded a medal at the Paris exposition (1889); Charles A. Dana (1894); and Archbishop Corrigan (1895). In 1893 he finished a ceiling decoration for the ball-room of Hotel Waldorf, New York city, three panels representing "Music" and "The Dance." He exhibited fifteen paintings at the Columbian exposition in Chicago, 1893. He is the author of the text-books: *Drawing in Charcoal and Crayon* (1886); *Oil Painting* (1886); and *Portrait and Figure Painting* (1894); and of frequent contributions to the press on art subjects.

Frank Fowler

FOWLER, Harold North, educator, was born in Westfield, Mass., Feb. 25, 1859; son of Samuel and Maria (Jones) Fowler; grandson of James Fowler, and a descendant of New England ancestors for eight generations. He was graduated from Harvard in 1880, and taught in a private school in Baltimore, Md., 1880–82. He studied in Athens, 1882–83, and at the universities of Berlin and Bonn, 1883–85. He was instructor in Greek, Latin, and Greek archæology at Harvard college, 1885–88, professor at Phillips Exeter academy, 1888–92, and professor of the University at Texas, 1892–93, when he was appointed professor of Greek at the College for Women, Western Reserve university, Ohio. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Bonn university, Germany. He edited *Thucydides, Book V.* (1888); *Plautus Menæchmi* (1889); *Quintus Curtius, Books III. and IV.* (1890); Allen and Greenough's *Ovid* (1891), and became associate editor of the *American Journal of Archæology*. He is part author of *Tuell and Fowler's First Book in Latin*, and a contributor on classical and archæological subjects to the leading reviews and magazines.

FOWLER, Joseph Smith, senator, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1822. He was graduated from Franklin college, New Athens, Ohio, in 1843, and was professor of mathematics there till 1847, after which he studied law and practised in Tennessee until September, 1861, when on account of his Union sentiments he was obliged to leave the state and remove to Springfield, Ill. He returned to Nashville, Tenn., in April, 1862, having been appointed comptroller of the state under Gov. Andrew Johnson. He was one of the leaders in reorganizing the government of Tennessee on a Union basis, was elected to the U.S. senate in 1865 and was allowed to take his seat before the close of the first session of the 39th congress, July, 1866. His term expired March 3, 1871, when he was succeeded by Henry Cooper.

FOWLER, Lorenzo Niles, phrenologist, was born at Cohocton, N.Y., June 23, 1811; son of Horace and Eunice Fowler. In 1832 while at Amherst college he heard Dr. Spurzheim lecture, abandoned his intention of entering the ministry, and joined his brother, Orson Squire, in writing and lecturing on phrenology. In 1835 they opened an office in New York city and in 1838 started the *American Phrenological Journal*, published first in Philadelphia and afterward in New York city. In 1860 Lorenzo lectured throughout Great Britain and finally settled in London, Eng. He founded the Fowler Phrenological Institute and published *The Phrenological Magazine* He was married to Lydia Folger, who was born in Nantucket, Mass., in 1823; was graduated from the Syracuse medical college, practised medicine, lectured on physiology and diseases of women and children, and published *Familiar Lessons on Phrenology and Physiology* (1847), and *Familiar Lessons on Astronomy* (1848); and died in London, Eng., Jan. 26, 1879. As a member of the firm of Fowler & Wells in New York Professor Fowler assisted in the publication of the *American Phrenological Journal*, *Life Illustrated* and the *Water-Cure Journal*, and in collaboration with his brother wrote *Phrenology Proved, Illustrated and Applied; The New Self-Instructor* (1836). Among his published books are: *Synopsis of Phrenology and Physiology* (1844); *Marriage, its History and Philosophy, with Directions for Happy Marriages* (1846); *Mental Science* and *Lectures on Man*. He died while on a visit to his sister, the widow of Prof. Samuel Roberts Wells, at West Orange, N.J., Sept. 2, 1896.

L N Fowler

FOWLER, Orin, representative, was born in Lebanon, Conn., July 29, 1791. He was graduated from Yale in 1815, studied theology, taught in the Fairfield, Conn., academy for about a year, and on Oct. 14, 1817, was licensed to preach. He was a missionary in the west in 1818; pastor of a Congregational church in Plainfield, Conn., 1819–31, and of a church in Fall River, Mass., 1831–48. In 1847 he was elected to the Massachusetts state senate, and in 1848, as a Free-soil Whig, a representative in the 31st congress. He was re-elected to the 32d congress, serving throughout the first session. He was a temperance and anti-slavery orator, and replied to Daniel Webster's speech justifying the fugitive slave law. He published: *Disquisition on the Evils attending the Use of Tobacco* (1833); *Lectures on the Mode and Subjects of Baptism* (1835); and *Historical Sketch of Fall River*. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 3, 1852.

FOWLER, Orson Squire, phrenologist, was born in Cohocton, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1809; son of Horace and Eunice Fowler. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1834. While in college he became interested in phrenology from hearing Dr. Spurzheim lecture, and adopted the science as a profession. In 1835, in company with his brother Lorenzo Niles he opened an office in New York city. He lectured in the United States and Canada for many years, and was recognized as the founder of practical phrenology in America. In 1838 he started in Philadelphia, Pa., the *American Phrenological Journal*, which was removed to New York city in 1842 and published by the firm of O. S. & L. N. Fowler, which became Fowler & Wells in 1844, S. R. Wells in 1863, and the S. R. Wells company in 1890. He retired from business in 1863 and removed to Boston, and in 1875 to Manchester, Mass., continuing to write and lecture. He published: *Phrenology Proved, Illustrated and Applied* (1836); *Memory and Intellectual Improvement* (1841); *Physiology, Animal and Mental* (1842); *Matrimony, or Phrenology Applied to the Selection of Companions* (1842); *Self-culture and Perfection of Character* (1843); *Hereditary Descent* (1843); *Love and Parentage* (1844); *Sexual Science* (1870); *Amativeness; Self-Instruction in Phrenology* and *Human Science*. He died at Sharon Station, near Sharon, Conn., Aug. 18, 1887.

FOWLER, Samuel, mineralogist, was born in Orange county, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1779. He studied at the Penn medical college, Philadelphia, and practised his profession at Hamburg, and afterward at Franklin, N.J. He was a state senator and a Democratic representative in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39. He was a member of

the Geological society of Pennsylvania, of the New York lyceum of natural history; an honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical society of New Jersey; corresponding member of the Academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia; and an honorary member of several European scientific societies. He was the discoverer of fowlerite, a rare mineral named in his honor, and of franklinite, named by him. He owned and developed the zinc mines at Franklin; and contributed accounts of New Jersey minerals to *Silliman's Journal of Science*, Gordon's *Gazetteer and History of New Jersey*, and Cleaveland's *Mineralogy*. He died at Franklin, N.J., Feb. 20, 1844.

FOWLER, William Chauncey, educator, was born in Killingworth, Conn., Sept. 1, 1793; son of Reuben Rose and Catharine (Chauncey), grandson of Caleb and Anna (Rose), great-grandson of Josiah and Hannah (Baldwin), and seventh in descent from William Fowler, who arrived in Boston, Mass., from England, June 26, 1637, and was chosen one of the magistrates of the colony of New Haven, Oct. 26, 1643. He was graduated from Yale in 1816 and studied divinity there for two years, in the meantime acting as rector of the Hopkins grammar school. He was a tutor at Yale, 1819–23; pastor of a Congregational church in Greenfield, Mass., 1825–27; professor of chemistry and natural history at Middlebury, Vt., college, 1828–38, and treasurer of that institution, 1830–37; and professor of rhetoric, oratory and English literature at Amherst, 1838–43. In 1851 he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature; and in 1864 was in the Connecticut senate, having removed to Durham, Conn., in 1858. On July 26, 1825, he was married to Harriet, daughter of Noah Webster. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Middlebury college in 1837, and that of LL.D. by Lafayette college in 1861. He edited the university edition of Webster's "Dictionary" (1845), and published, among other works: *The English Language in its Elements and Forms* (1850); *Memorials of the Chaunceys* (1856); *The Sectional Controversy, or Passages in the Political History of the United States* (1862); *History of Durham* (1866); *Local Law in Massachusetts and Connecticut* (1872); and genealogies of *William Fowler; Wives of the Fowlers*, and *Wives of the Chaunceys*. He died in Durham, Conn., Jan. 15, 1881.

FOWLER, William Worthington, author, was born in Middlebury, Vt., June 24, 1833; son of William Chauncey and Harriet (Webster) Fowler. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1854, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1857. He practised in New York city, 1857–64; engaged in the brokerage business there, 1864–71; then removed to Durham, Conn., and in 1879 was in the Connecticut senate. For twelve years he was New York correspondent for the *Commercial Bulletin* of Boston, Mass. He published a pamphlet, *The Fowlers of Buckinghamshire, England;* also *Ten Years in Wall Street* (1870); *Life and Adventures of Benjamin F. Moneypenny; Fighting Fire* (1878); *Woman on the American Frontier* (1877); and *Twenty Years of Inside Life in Wall Street* (1880). He died in Durham, Conn., Sept. 18, 1881.

FOX, Andrew Fuller, representative, was born in Pickens county, Ala., April 26, 1849. He attended the public schools and in 1877 was admitted to the bar, practising at West Point, Miss. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1888 and was elected a state senator in 1891, which office he resigned in 1893 to accept that of U.S. district attorney for the northern district of Mississippi. He was a Democratic representative from the fourth district of Mississippi in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

FOX, Charles James, lawyer, was born in Hancock, N.H., Oct. 28, 1811; son of Jedediah and Mary (Wheeler) Fox. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1831, and after studying at the Yale law school and in the law office of Daniel Abbott at Nashua, N.H., he was admitted to the bar in 1834. He was a solicitor of Hillsborough county in 1835; a representative in the state legislature in 1837; and a commissioner to revise the state statutes, 1841–43. In 1840 he was married to Catherine P., daughter of Daniel Abbott of Nashua, N.H. He spent 1843–45 in travelling throughout Europe and the West Indies, seeking relief from pulmonary disease. He published: *The New Hampshire Book; Specimens of its Literature* (with the Rev. Samuel Osgood, 1842); *History of Dunstable* (1846); and *The Town Officer* (1843). He died at Nashua, N.H., Feb. 17, 1846.

FOX, George Levi, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16, 1852; son of Levi G. and Elizabeth H. (Bodfish) Fox; grandson of Joseph Fox, and a descendant of Abraham Fox of Hebron, Conn. He prepared for college in the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, Conn., and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1874, LL.B., 1877. He had charge of the classical department of the Hillhouse high school of New Haven, 1877–85. He lectured on English schools and universities, and delivered a course of twelve lectures on English public schools before the Lowell institute in Boston, 1893. He was appointed rector of the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, Conn., in 1885. He was lecturer on comparative municipal government at Yale college in 1896. He was a member of a committee of seven of the American historical association, on teaching history. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale college in 1885.

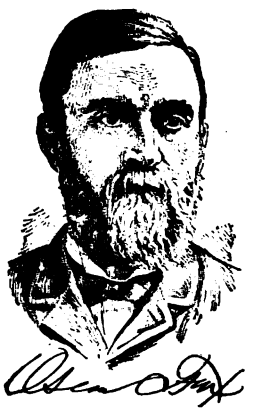
FOX, George Lingard, actor, was born in Boston, Mass., July 3, 1825. His first appearance on the stage was at the age of five in the Tremont theatre, Boston, Mass., in "The Hunter of the Alps," given for the benefit of Charles Kean. On Nov. 25, 1850, he made his first bow to a New York audience at the National theatre in the role of Christopher Strap in "A Pleasant Neighbor." From that time he was constantly before the public, and in 1853–54 played Phineas Fletcher in Aiken's version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He went to the front in 1861, serving as lieutenant in the 8th regiment, New York state militia, for ninety days, and was at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861 He became manager of the Old Bowery theatre, New York city, in the fall of 1861, and later was associate manager of the New Bowery. In 1867–68 he was stage manager of the Olympic theatre and made a success as "Humpty Dumpty" in the pantomime of that name originated by his brother, Charles Kemble Fox who also appeared in the cast. He continued to play this part until Nov. 28, 1876, when he was stricken with paralysis at Booth's theatre, He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 24, 1877.

FOX, Gustavus Vasa, cabinet officer, was born in Saugus, Mass., June 13, 1821. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Jan. 12, 1838, and attained the rank of lieutenant July 9, 1856. He served in the Mexican war and on the coast survey and resigned in 1856 to engage in manufacturing at Lawrence, Mass. General Scott in 1861 consulted with him in reference to affording relief to the garrison in the U.S. forts in Charleston harbor, and he was sent to Fort Sumter, where he had an interview with Major Anderson, and on his return was directed to relieve the garrison according to his proposed plan. Delays in obtaining ships and supplies retarded the expedition, and the knowledge of its preparation conspired to hasten the movements of the South Carolina troops, who commenced active operations. He arrived off Charleston while the fort was being bombarded and was allowed to carry the paroled garrison, including Major Anderson, back to New York. He then set out as captain of the *Yankee*, fitted out at the expense of New York capitalists, for the relief of Washington, at the time cut off from communication with New York. He proceeded to the national capital, where he was appointed assistant secretary of the navy by President Lincoln, July 31, 1861. He is accredited with planning movements that led to the capture of New Orleans and the opening of the Mississippi river, and of selecting Commodore Farragut to lead the naval expedition. In 1866 he sailed in the Monitor *Miantonomoh* as an accredited agent of the government to carry to the Czar of Russia, Alexander II., congratulations for his escape from assassination, and while at St. Petersburg he determined the friendship of the Russian government and its willingness to sell the territory of Alaska to the United States, which resulted in its purchase by Secretary Seward in 1867 for $7,200,000. He was additional secretary of the navy from Nov. 26, 1866, to April 26, 1867, and then returned to Boston, Mass., where he engaged in manufacturing. He died in New York city, Oct. 29, 1883.

FOX, Joseph Gale, educator, was born at Adams, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1833; son of Buell and Prudency (Ely) Fox; and of English descent. He was graduated at the state normal school, Albany, N.Y., in 1857, was principal of the West Troy (N.Y.) academy, 1857–58; associate principal of the Paulding institute, Tarrytown, N.Y., 1858–59; and was student and instructor in mathematics at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, 1859–61, taking his C.E. degree in 1861. He was adjunct professor of geodesy and topographical drawing at the institute, 1861–62, acting at the same time as assistant engineer on the Troy & Albany railroad. He was principal and proprietor of the Collegiate and Engineering institute, New York city, 1862–72; professor of mathematics, Cooper institute, 1863–64, and director and professor of mechanics there, 1864–70. He was married Sept. 1, 1864, to Zerlina Sutherland of Waterloo, N.Y. He was engineer with rank of major on the staff of Brigadier-General Hamilton, N.Y.S.M., 1863–66, and served in the draft riots in New York in July, 1863, and on garrison duty in the forts in the harbor, 1864. He was professor of geodesy and mechanical drawing in the University of the city of New York, 1866–71, and professor of civil and topographical engineering at Lafayette college, 1872–89. He was a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He received the degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1864. He died in Easton, Pa., Dec. 27, 1889.

FOX, Oscar Chapman, patent examiner, was born at Pitcher, Chenango county, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1830; son of Daniel and Harriet Amanda (Chapman) Fox; grandson of Hubbard and Luna (Perry) Fox, and of Isaac and Sally (Wooster) Chapman; and a descendant of Daniel and Hannah (Burr) Fox of Cincinnati. His grandfather, Hubbard Fox, served in the first Connecticut

Line in the Revolutionary war. In his early life Oscar spent his summers in working in his father's flour- and saw-mills and attended and taught school during the winter months, giving especial attention to physics. He attended New York central college for three years, and from 1856 to 1860 was principal of Nelson academy, Ohio. Returning to the east he raised and became captain of a company in the 76th N.Y. volunteers, serving at Rappahannock Station, Warrenton Springs and Gainesville, Va. At the last named engagement, Aug. 28, 1862, he was severely wounded through the lungs and was discharged for disability, Dec. 22, 1862, receiving a commission as brevet major. In 1864 he was given a clerical position in the war department at Washington and was a member of the funeral cortège of President Lincoln. In May, 1870, he was appointed a member of the examining corps of the U.S. patent office, and in July, 1873, after successive promotions from competitive examinations, he became principal examiner. He was admitted to the bar in 1876. In that year he conceived the idea of introducing compressed air into the hermetically sealed tube of large refracting or reflecting telescopes as a support for the objective or speculum to prevent flexure from gravity. He also invented a uniform-motion-mechanism for rotary mercurial parabolic reflectors of any possible aperture, for zenith observations. He was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science in 1891; a member of the Microscopical society of Washington, D.C.; of the American microscopical society in 1892, and of various literary and scientific associations.



FOX, Thomas Bayley, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1808. He was graduated from Harvard A.B., 1828, and B.D., 1831. He was pastor of the first religious society of Newburyport, Mass., 1831–45, and in 1845 removed to Boston, Mass., where he established the Indiana Street church, which in 1855 united with the Church of the Disciples. He was correspondent of the New York *Christian Inquirer;* for three years editor of the Boston *Christian Register*, assistant editor of the *Christian Examiner*, and for six years its proprietor; and for a time editor of the *Boston Transcript*. He is the author of: *Sketch of the Reformation; The Ministry of Jesus* (1837); *The Sunday-School Prayer-Book* (1838); *Hints for Sunday-School Teachers* (1840); *Allegories and Christian Lessons for Children* (1845); *The Acts of the Apostles* (1846); and *The School Hymn Book, for Normal, High and Grammar Schools* (1850). He died in Dorchester, Mass., June 11, 1876.

FOYE, James Clarke, educator, was born in Great Falls, N.H., March 1, 1841; son of John M. and Rhoda (Clark) Foye. He was graduated from Williams college in 1863; was professor of natural science in Wesleyan female college, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1863–65; president of the Jonesborough female college, Tenn., 1865–67; professor of chemistry and physics in Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., 1867–93, and vice-president of the institution, 1869–93; and director of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering in the Armour institute of technology, Chicago, Ill., 1893–96. He was married in 1872 to Jeannette, daughter of the Rev. J. M. Williams, D.D., of Waupun, Wis. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from De Pauw university, Ind., in 1881, and that of LL.D. from Lawrence university in 1893. He is the author of: *Tables for Determination, Description and Classification of Minerals* (1875); *Chemical Problems* (1879); *Handbook of Mineralogy* (1886). He died in Chicago, Ill., July 3, 1896.

FRACKELTON, Susan Stuart, artist and potter, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., June 5, 1848; daughter of Edwin H. and Mary Stewart (Robinson) Goodrich; granddaughter of Julius Goodrich and of James C. Robinson, and a descendant of William Goodrich, who came to America prior to 1643. She was educated in private schools; in the studios of Milwaukee under Henry Vianden, and in New York under the Harts, Mrs. Beers and Mrs. Greatorex. In 1874 she began to devote her attention to ceramics. She received prizes in various European, American, Canadian and Mexican competitions, including a medal at the Antwerp exposition in 1894, and the gold and silver medals at the International competition at Atlanta, Ga. She received eight awards at the Columbian exposition, Chicago. She refused an offer from the Mexican government of a professorship in the academy of San Carlos, 1881. She invented and patented a gas kiln for firing decorated china and glass in 1887. She founded and was first president of the National league of mineral painters. She was married in 1869 to Richard Y. Frackelton. She is the author of *Tried by Fire*, a work on china decoration (1887, 3d ed., 1897).

FRAILEY, James Madison, naval officer, was born in Maryland, May 6, 1809. He entered the marine service of the United States as a midshipman, May 1, 1828, and sailed in Mediterranean, Pacific and West Indian waters till he was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1836. On

Sept. 8, 1841, he was commissioned lieutenant, and during the war with Mexico was assigned to the *Potomac* and assisted at the siege of Vera Cruz. In 1861 he was promoted commander, and the following year was attached to the *Quaker City* of the South Atlantic squadron. This vessel was attacked on Jan. 31, 1863, by Confederate rams off Charleston, S.C., and almost disabled. In 1864 he was assigned to the *Tuscarora* which took part in both attacks upon Fort Fisher near Wilmington, N.C. He was promoted captain Feb. 6, 1866, and commanded the steam sloop *Saranac* of the North Pacific squadron, 1867–68. He was promoted commodore March 2, 1870, and in April of the same year he was placed in command of the League Island naval station at Philadelphia, Pa. On May 6, 1871, he was retired with the rank of rear-admiral. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26, 1877.

FRALEY, Frederick, financier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1804. He was educated in the best schools of the city, studying law as a part of his mental training, although he was destined to be a merchant. He was an original member of the Franklin institute in 1824, and its treasurer for many years. Mr. Fraley was a member of the Philadelphia city councils, a select councilman in 1834–37, and in the latter year the city was saved from insolvency by adopting his plan of issuing certificates of indebtedness, in small denominations, readily taken by the people. He was a member of the state senate, 1837–40, and was chairman of the committee of investigation of the "Buckshot war." He was a director of Girard college from the completion of its building in 1847, prepared the plan of its organization and management, was president of the board and as chairman of the education committee, was president of the college for six months in 1849. He was a member of the convention of 1868 at Boston, Mass., which established the National board of trade, and was its first and only president up to December, 1898. He helped to promote and organize the Centennial exposition of 1876, being elected treasurer of the Centennial board of finance in 1873, and, with John Welsh, president, signed the bond to the U.S. treasury for the nation's loan of $1,500,000 to the board. There was great rivalry among leading Philadelphians personal friends, to go upon this bond as "sureties," the signers accepted representing not only admiring fellow citizens but over one hundred millions of dollars. Mr. Fraley was elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania in 1853; was a member from 1842 and president from 1879 of the American philosophical society; and was a founder of the Union club and of the Union League of Philadelphia. He received from the University of Pennsylvania the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1880. When the city of Philadelphia was consolidated Frederick Fraley and Eli K. Price, uniting with other prominent citizens, were the active forces in planning the complicated undertaking. Philadelphia, like London, being made up of various independent governments, their consolidation, which included the "Liberties," districts, and boroughs of the whole county, was accomplished by the legislature in 1854. Mr. Fraley wrote the preamble of the Act, which required much tact and knowledge; and also was the author of all the financial measures, a difficult work, as uniting so many separate systems of actual governments. His ninetieth birthday was celebrated by a dinner given him at the Union League house by the various learned, scientific and commercial societies of Philadelphia of which he had been long a member. He was married to Jane Chapman Cresson, who died March 1, 1897. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1901.

FRANCIS, Convers, clergyman, was born in West Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1795; son of Convers and Susanne (Rand) Francis, brother of the philanthropist, Lydia Maria Child, and a descend ant of Richard Francis, who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1636. He fitted for college at Medford academy, was graduated from Harvard college in 1815, and from Harvard divinity school in 1818, and on June 23 of the following year was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church at Watertown, Mass. He remained there until 1842, when he was appointed to the Parkman professorship of pulpit eloquence and pastoral care at Harvard university, which chair he held until his death. He was married in 1822 to Abby Bradford, daughter of the Rev. John Allyn, D.D., of Duxbury, Mass. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1831–43, and received the degree of S.T.D. in 1837. He was a member of the Massachusetts historical society and author of: *Errors of Education* (1828); *Historical Sketch of Watertown* (1830); *Dudlean Lecture at Cambridge* (1833); *Life of Rev. John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians*, in Sparks's *Library of American Biograph* (1836); memoirs of *Rev. John Allyn, D.D* (1836) *Dr. Gamaliel Bradford* (1846), and *Judge Davis* (1849); and *Life of Sebastian Rale* (1848). He died in Cambridge, Mass., April 7, 1863.

FRANCIS, David Rowland, governor of Missouri, was born in Richmond, Ky., Oct. 1, 1850; son of John B. and Eliza (Rowland) Francis; grandson of Thomas Francis and of David Irvine Rowland, and a descendant of the Broaddus family of Virginia and of the Irvines of Revolutionary fame. He was graduated from Washington university in 1870, and shortly afterward became clerk in a wholesale grocery house. In 1877 he organized the firm of D. R. Francis and Bro., grain commission merchants. He was successively director, vice-president and president of the Merchants' exchange, St. Louis. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention. He was mayor of St. Louis, 1885–89; governor of the state, 1889–93; and served as secretary of the interior from Sept. 1, 1896, to March 4, 1897. He was president of the St. Louis Exposition, (1903–'4).

David R. Francis

FRANCIS, George Blinn, engineer, was born in West Hartford, Conn., Jan. 31, 1857; son of Blinn and Lucy (Hart) Francis; grandson of Cyrus and Sabra (Blinn) Francis, and of Adna and Lucy (Woodruff) Hart; and a direct descendant from Robert Francis, who is said to have emigrated from Staffordshire, England, to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1651, and of Stephen Hart, who emigrated from Braintree, England, to Cambridge, Mass., and removed in 1635 to Hartford and subsequently to Farmington, Conn. He attended the high school of Hartford for two years; was a student in the engineering department of the Providence, R.I., water works, 1874–77; assistant engineer there, 1877–81; and assistant engineer, N.Y. West Shore & Buffalo railroad, 1881-82. From November, 1881, to May, 1887, he was engaged without intermission upon railroad work as draughtsman, inspector, transitman, and assistant engineer for the West Shore,

Geo. B. Francis

South Pennsylvania, Oregon, North Pacific, Ontario & Western, and New Jersey Junction railroads, and as division engineer of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad at Rochester, N.Y. He was principal assistant engineer of the New York, Providence & Boston railroad from May, 1887, to April, 1892, resident engineer on the passenger station and terminal work at Providence, R.I., from April, 1892, to July, 1896; and from July, 1896, resident and acting chief engineer in the construction of the southern terminal passenger station at Boston, Mass., at the time of its completion the largest structure for railroad passenger use in the world. He also conceived and designed the loop system of tracks as used for electric service in that station, the first application of this feature to a steam road terminal. He was elected to membership in the American society of civil engineers in 1883 and in the Boston society of civil engineers in 1897. He invented and patented in 1894 a solid metallic bridge flooring for railroad and highway bridges, which was extensively adopted in the United States. He was married April 11, 1882, to Florence Louise, daughter of James Green of Providence, R.I.

FRANCIS, James Bicheno, engineer, was born in Southleigh, England, May 18, 1815. He studied civil engineering under his father, a railway superintendent in Wales and England, and emigrated to America in 1833, obtaining employment with Maj. George W. Whistler, U.S.A., the civil engineer. In 1837 he was appointed engineer of the Locks and Canals company, Lowell, Mass., and in 1845 was also made agent of the company. He built the Northern canal, 1846–48, and in 1850 provided against freshets by constructing safeguards in the old canal which two years later saved the mills from destruction. He reconstructed the Pawtucket dam and applied hydraulic lifts to the great gates of the Pawtucket canal. In 1885 after a continuous service of fifty years he resigned and became the consulting hydraulic engineer for the company. He was chosen a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1844; a member of the American society of civil engineers in 1852, its president in 1881 and an honorary member in 1892; a member of the Boston society of civil engineers in 1848 and its president in 1874; a member of the American philosophical society; of the Boston society of natural history; an honorary member of the Manchester historical and genealogical society, of

the Trinity historical society of Dallas, Texas, and of the American society of irrigation engineers of Utah. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1857, and from Harvard in 1858. He was married July 12, 1837, to Sarah W., daughter of George Brownell of Lowell, Mass. His son James succeeded him in 1885 as agent of the Locks and Canals company. Mr. Francis published: *Lowell Hydraulic Experiments* (1855–1868–1883); *Strength of Cast-iron Columns* (1865). He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1892.

FRANCIS, John Brown, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1791; son of John and Abby (Brown) Francis; and grandson of Tench Francis, 1730–1800, merchant, agent of the Penn family and first cashier of the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, Pa. His father died during his childhood and he was adopted by his maternal grandfather, John Brown, one of the "Four Brothers" of Providence, R.I. He was graduated at Brown university in 1808, was a clerk in the counting house of Brown & Ives, a law student at Litchfield, Conn., and on inheriting the property of his paternal grandfather in Philadelphia, spent some time in that city. He represented the town of Warwick in the General assembly, 1821–29; was a state senator, 1831–33; and governor of Rhode Island, 1833–38. He was defeated in the election of 1838 and for a time retired from political life. In 1842 he represented the law and order party in the state senate, and in 1844 was elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator William Sprague, resigned, in the U.S. senate, serving until March 4, 1845. He was again a state senator in 1845–56. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1828–57, and a chancellor, 1841–54. He was married in 1822 to Anne Carter, only daughter of Nicholas Brown. She died in 1828, and in 1832 he was married to his cousin, the daughter of Thomas Willing Francis of Philadelphia. Governor Francis died at Spring Green, Warwick, R.I., Aug. 9, 1864.

FRANCIS, John Morgan, journalist and diplomat, was born in Prattsburg, N.Y., March 6, 1823; son of Richard and Mary (Stewart) Francis. His father was a midshipman in the British navy, whose admiration for America was so great that he resigned his commission, emigrated from Wales to the United States about 1795 and first settled near Utica, N.Y., and became an American citizen, moving later to Steuben county and locating at Plattsburg. Joseph Stewart, his grandfather on the maternal side, served in the American army from the beginning to the end of the Revolution, and was present at the execution of Major André, the spy, near West Point, in 1780. John M. Francis was the twelfth of thirteen children, and in 1838, when in his fifteenth year, he entered the office of the *Ontario Messenger* at Canandaigua, N.Y., where he served until 1843. Later he became assistant editor of the Wayne county *Sentinel* of Palmyra; of the Rochester *Daily Advertiser*, and in 1846 of the Troy *Northern Budget*, a Democratic paper of which he became joint proprietor and sole editor. He supported the candidacy of Taylor and Fillmore in 1848, and in 1849 joined Henry O'Reilly, proprietor of the *Advertiser*, Rochester, N.Y., in his telegraph enterprises. He was next employed as editorial writer on the Troy *Post* and on the *Daily Whig*. He founded the Troy *Daily Times*, June 25, 1851, and for forty-six years continued as its editor-in-chief and senior proprietor, making it one of the leading Republican journals of the state, with a circulation as large as that of any newspaper in the state outside of New York city. In 1867–68 he was a member of the state constitutional convention. In 1871 President Grant appointed him U.S. minister resident to Greece, and he remained at Athens for three years, when he resigned, Nov. 17, 1873, and made a tour of the world with his wife. In 1881 he was selected by President Garfield for U.S. minister resident to Belgium, but before the name was presented to congress the President was killed. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur, U.S. minister resident to Portugal, and in 1884 was promoted envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary. He resigned and returned to America in 1885, on the accession of President Cleveland, and resumed his editorial labors on the Troy *Daily Times*. In 1893 he was one of fifteen prominent citizens nominated by the Republican state convention for delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention provided by law to be held the following year, all of whom were elected, Mr. Francis receiving the largest vote cast for a delegate-at-large. He took a very active part in the proceedings of the convention, which was in session in the capitol at Albany throughout the entire summer of 1894, and he was influential in shaping many of the sections of the revised constitution which was submitted to the people and adopted by a large vote in the November election of that year. He was chairman of the committee on bill of rights, and the second member of the committees on cities and civil service. The arduous

labors of Mr. Francis in the constitutional convention undoubtedly led to the breaking down of his health and the illness which terminated fatally. For many years prior to his death his son, Charles S., had been associated with him in conducting the Troy *Times*, holding an equal partnership, the firm name being J. M. Francis & Son. During that period Charles S. Francis had the active management of the *Times*, and became sole editor and proprietor upon his father's death, which occurred at his residence in Troy, N.Y., June 18, 1897.

FRANCIS, John Wakefield, physician, was born in New York city Nov. 17, 1789. His father was a German emigrant who arrived in New York about 1784, and the son was apprenticed to a printer, meanwhile preparing himself for the sophomore class of Columbia, where he was graduated in 1809. He studied medicine under Dr. David Hosack and at the College of physicians and surgeons, receiving his M.D. degree in 1811. He was associated with Dr. Hosack in the editing of the *American Medical and Philosophical Register*, 1810–14, and in the practice of medicine, 1811–20. He was professor of materia medica at the College of physicians and surgeons, 1813–16; spent one year in study in Europe under Abernethy; was professor of the institutes of medicine and of medical jurisprudence, 1817–18, and of obstetrics 1820–26; and was professor of obstetrics and forensic medicine in Rutgers medical school, 1826–28. He was a member of the Typographical society; of the New York historical society; of the New York lyceum of natural history, and director of the Woman's hospital and of the State inebriate asylum. He was a reorganizer and the first president of the reorganized New York academy of medicine in 1847–48; editor of the *Medical and Physical Journal*, 1822–24, and the author of biographical sketches of many old New Yorkers. He was a trustee of the College of physicians and surgeons, 1814-26. His sons, Valentine Mott and Samuel Ward, became well-known physicians and authors, practising in New York city and in Newport, R.I. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity college, Conn., in 1850 and from Columbia in 1860. He published: *Use of Mercury* (1811); *Cases of Morbid Anatomy* (1814); *Febrile Contagion* (1816); *Notice of Thomas Eddy* (1823); *Denman's Practice of Midwifry* with notes (1825); *Letters on Cholera Asphyxia of 1832* (1832); *Mineral Waters of Avon* (1834); *The Anatomy of Drunkenness;* and *Old New York, or Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years* (1857, reprint, 1865). He died in New York city, Feb. 8, 1861.

FRANCIS, Joseph, inventor, was born in Boston, Mass., March 12, 1801. He developed a peculiar skill as a boat builder and when eleven years old exhibited his handiwork. In 1819 he was the prize winner for a fast row boat, exhibited at the Mechanics' institute fair, Boston. When he reached his majority he established a boat-yard in New York city. He built wooden life-boats for the *Santee* and for the *Alabama* at the Portsmouth navy yard, but won his greatest reputation as designer of life-boats, life-cars and surf-lifeboats adopted by the life-saving service and constructed from iron. At this time, 1842, only wooden boats were supposed to be practicable. His metallic life-car was built at his own expense and furnished to the life-saving station at Squan Beach, N.J., the crew saving 200 of the 201 persons on the *Ayrshire*, which was wrecked on the beach in January, 1850; and during the first four years, 1850–53, of the use of his life-boats, 2150 lives were saved. His inventions were adopted by the governments of every civilized nation in constructing life-saving apparatus, steamships, floating docks, harbor-buoys, pontoon bridges and wagons and other marine devices, from corrugated sheet-metal. The sovereigns of Europe recognized his genius long before the U.S. congress honored him, and in 1842 he was presented with medals and diplomas by the life-saving societies of France, of England and of the Imperial Royal European society. He received a gold snuff box set in diamonds, valued at 17,500 francs, from Napoleon III. in 1856, and was made a Knight of St. Stanislaus in 1861. The congress of the United States recognized his "life-long services to humanity and his country" in March, 1887, and in August, 1888, ordered a special gold medal to be struck and presented to him as "the inventor and framer of the means for life-saving service of the country." President Harrison presented the medal, which cost $3000, April 12, 1890, when Mr. Francis was in his ninetieth year. He published *Life Saving Appliances* (1885). He died at Cooperstown, N.Y., May 10, 1893.

FRANCIS, Joseph Marshall, fifth bishop of Indiana and 192d in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Eaglesmere, Pa., April 6, 1862; son of James B. and Augusta (Marshall) Francis, and a descendant of John Francis of Philadelphia. He was educated at the Episcopal academy, Philadelphia, at Racine college, Wis., and at Oxford university, England. He was ordained deacon, 1884, priest, 1886, and was missionary at Milwaukee and Greenfield, Wis., 1884–86; canon of the cathedral at Milwaukee, 1886–87, and rector of St. Luke's church, Whitewater, Wis., 1887–88 In 1888 he went to Japan and became priest in charge of the cathedral at Tokyo and professor in the Trinity divinity school there. He returned to the United States in 1897, and was rector of St. Paul's church, Evansville, Ind., 1898–99. He was elected bishop of Indiana

June 8, 1899, as successor to the Rt. Rev. John Hazen White, transferred to the new see of Michigan City. He was consecrated at Evansville, Ind., Sept. 21, 1899, by Bishops McLaren, Seymour, Davies, Nicolson, White and Burton. He received the degree of D.D. from Nashotah and from Northern Illinois college in 1899.

FRANCKE, Kuno, author, was born in Kiel, Germany, Sept. 27, 1855; son of Wilhelm Samuel and Marie (Jensen) Francke. He was prepared for college at the Gymnasium of Kiel and was a student at the University of Kiel, Berlin, Jena and Munich, receiving his Ph.D. degree from the last-named in 1878. He was a teacher at the Gymnasium of Kiel, 1880–82; associate editor of the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*, Berlin, 1882–84; instructor in German at Harvard university, 1884–87; assistant professor of German, 1887–92, assistant professor of German literature, 1892–96, and was elected professor in 1896. He was elected a member of the American historical association and of the Modern language association of America. He was married in 1889 to Katherine Gilbert. He is the author of: *Zur Geschichte der Schulpoesie des 12. und 13. Jahrhuderts* (1878); *De Hymni in Cererem Homerici dictione* (1882); *Libelli de lite Pontificum et Imperatorum* (1890); *Social Forces in German Literature* (1896); *Glimpses of Modern German Culture* (1898), and numerous magazine articles.

FRANK, Royal Thaxter, soldier, was born in Gray, Maine, May 6, 1836; son of Alpheus and Naomi (Stimson) Frank; grandson of James and Roxilana (White) Frank of Gray, Maine, and a descendant of Thomas and Anna (Babbage) Frank of Falmouth, Maine, where they settled prior to 1727. He was graduated from the U.S military academy in 1858 as brevet 2d lieutenant of the 5th infantry. He was promoted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 8th infantry, Oct. 19, 1858; 1st lieutenant, May 14, 1861; captain, Feb. 27, 1862; was transferred to the 1st U.S. artillery, Dec. 25, 1870; promoted major, Jan. 2, 1881; lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the 2d artillery Jan. 25, 1889; colonel, and assigned to the 1st artillery, Oct. 25, 1894, and brigadier-general, Oct. 18, 1899. He served in the civil war, 1861–65, and was brevetted major for gallant service in the Peninsula campaign, and lieutenant-colonel for gallant service at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. He commanded the U.S. artillery school at Fort Monroe, 1888–98, and was a member of the board of ordnance and fortification, 1895–98. In the Spanish-American war he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898, and succeeded General Merritt in command of the military department of the East, serving in May and June, 1898; was in command of the 1st division of the 3d army corps, July and August, 1898; 3d army corps, September and October, 1898; commanded the department of the Gulf from April to October, 1898; the 2d division, 4th corps, November, 1898, to January, 1899, and the 4th corps, February and March, 1899.

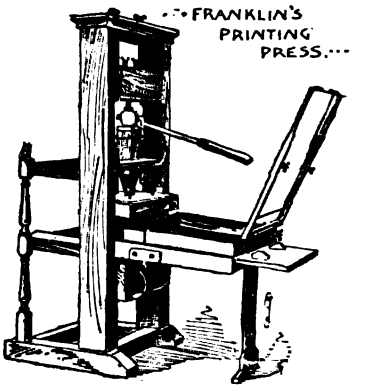
FRANKLIN, Benjamin, diplomatist, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1706; son of Josiah (b. 1655) and Abiah (Folger) (b. 1667) Franklin, and grandson of Thomas Franklin (b. 1598) and of Peter (b. 1617, d. 1690) and Mary (Morrell) Folger. The Franklins emigrated from Banbury, England, in 1682, and the Folgers from Norwich, England, in 1630. Both families settled in Massachusetts, Josiah Franklin being a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler in Boston with a family of seven children, before he married as his second wife Abiah Folger. They had ten children. Benjamin was the seventh child and the youngest son and he says: "I found from the parish register at Ecton, England, that I was the youngest son of the youngest son for five generations back." As he was the tenth son of his father he was intended for the service of the church and he attended the Boston grammar school. His father finding he could not afford to give him a college training removed him from the school after a year's attendance and had him taught writing and arithmetic by George Brownell. He mastered the first but failed in the latter. He was then ten years of age and determined to go to sea, which plan was frustrated by his father who employed him in the tallow chandlery where he continued the distasteful work for two years. He then worked for a time with his cousin, a cutler; but when his elder brother James arrived from England with a printing outfit, he decided

to become a printer, and when twelve years old signed indentures to James to serve until he was twenty years old and to receive journeyman's wages the last year. He had at this time advanced in reading, his books including "Pilgrim's Progress," "Plutarch's Lives," Burton's "Historical Collection," DeFoe's "Essays on Projects" and Mather's "Essays To Do Good." He made rapid progress in the printing office and increased the scope of his reading, having access to the library of Matthew Adams. He improved his literary style from reading and practising, his main help being the third volume of "The Spectator," which he owned. He adopted a vegetable diet when sixteen years old which decreased his living expenses, and these savings were expended for books including "Locke on the Human Understanding," "Art of Thinking" ('Port-Royal Logic'), an arithmetic, an English grammar and a geometry. He soon gave up his vegetable diet, and in 1721, when James Franklin began to print the *New England Courier*, the third newspaper in Boston and the fourth in America, Benjamin found agreeable out-door work in carrying the papers to customers. He became a frequent although anonymous contributor to its columns and the approval with which his articles were met caused an unpleasant misunderstanding between the brothers. James began to exact unreasonable tasks from Benjamin whose refusals to obey were punished by severe beatings. The colonial assembly about this time prohibited James Franklin from publishing the paper, by reason of an offensive article, the author of which the editor refused, after a month's imprisonment, to disclose. Benjamin's indenture of apprenticeship was then cancelled and he became the editor and publisher. After a few months the brothers again disagreed and Benjamin left the office. Not being able to obtain work in Boston on account of the hostility of his brother, he sold some of his books and with the funds so obtained took passage in a sloop for New York, which port he reached in three days. He applied for work to William Bradford, the only printer in that city, and was directed by him to his son's office in Philadelphia, Pa. He took a sloop to Perth Amboy, walked to Burlington, N.J., where he took another boat which he helped to row to Philadelphia, arriving at the foot of Market street early on Sunday morning. He attended a Quaker meeting after regaling himself with three rolls, spent the night on the boat, and on Monday morning presented himself to Mr. Bradford, who gave him partial employment. He made many friends in Philadelphia, including Sir William Keith, the provincial governor, who proposed to aid him in establishing a printing office of his own. He was eighteen

years old at this time, and made the journey to Boston to get some financial aid from his father. This was withheld, with the advice that he should wait until he reached his majority when his savings might enable him better to help himself. He returned to Philadelphia, and the governor agreed to furnish the money for him to go to London and purchase an outfit. He sailed on the ship *Annis* and reached London where he expected to find his letters of credit in the mail bags. After vainly waiting months for an explanation from the governor, he secured work with Palmer, a famous printer, with whom he remained a year, and then worked for six months with Watts, who conducted a larger office. While in London he led a rather gay life, spent all his earnings, and made the acquaintance of some celebrated authors. He then engaged as a clerk to Thomas Denham, a Quaker merchant of Philadelphia, for £50 per year, and set sail with him for home. They arrived in Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1726, and soon after both fell ill. Mr. Denham died, and his store was taken by executors which left Franklin free to return to his trade. He worked for a time for an old employer, Mr. Keimer, and then formed a partnership with Meredith, whom he subsequently bought out, and with money furnished by William Coleman and Robert Grace, began business for himself. This new venture was made a secret partnership which was dissolved July 14, 1730, and first made known May 11, 1732, after Franklin had paid his debt to the other partners in full. He was married, Sept. 1, 1730, to Deborah Read, at whose father's house he had found lodgings on first arriving in Philadelphia. During Franklin's absence in London, she had been married to a worthless fellow, who after deserting her had died in the West Indies about 1728. The year previous to his marriage he had secured the ownership of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* which his original style of editing made at once popular and it became a valuable property. He was a founder and an original member of the Junta club, organized for mutual improvement. Each member was to propose in turn queries on points in morals, philosophy or politics to be discussed by all, and once in three months each was to read an essay of his own writing on any subject he pleased. Thomas Godfrey, mathematician; Nicholas Scull, surveyor; William Mangridge,

IN THE REAR OF 53 MARKET ST PHIL'A

joiner; Hugh Meredith, printer. William Parsons, Stephen Potts, George Webb, Robert Grace and William Coleman were the other members. In 1743 the club developed into the American philosophical society. Franklin carried on the printing business for twenty years, and in 1748 turned it over to Daniel Hall, his foreman. He was made clerk of the assembly of Pennsylvania in 1736, and postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737. His annual income up to 1747 was £3000, and for the next eight years he received £1000 per year for editing for Hall the *Pennsylvania Gazette* and *Poor Richard*. He was the founder of the first subscription library in America, which he established in 1731 with fifty subscribers, the nucleus of the Philadelphia library. In 1732 he published the first number of his *Almanac* under the pen name of "Richard Saunders" and for twenty-five years *Poor Richard's Almanac* averaged a sale of 10,000 copies annually. He was the working founder of the Philadelphia hospital, and in 1749 established "an academy for youth," its trustees being incorporated by the provincial governor and its funds increased by donations from the mother country. This school grew into the University of Pennsylvania. His pamphlet "Plain Truths" published about 1743, led to preparations for the defence of Pennsylvania against the French and Indians and this timely warning greatly increased his popularity as a publicist. He invented the open Franklin stove, which proved a household boon, and he refused to accept a patent, preferring to give its use free of royalty. He organized the Union fire company of Philadelphia and was a member of the organization for fifty years. He also instituted a night-watch and street lighting. In 1733 he began the study of languages and mastered the French, Italian and Spanish after which he took up the study of Latin. In 1749 he published a paper entitled "Opinions and Conjectures Concerning the Properties and Effects of the Electrical Matter, and the Means of Preserving Buildings, Ships, etc., from Lightning, Arising from Experiments Made at Philadelphia, 1749," in which he demonstrated two facts — the power of points to draw off electricity without explosion, and the identity of electricity and lightning. This paper was sent to Europe in July, 1750. In June, 1752, he made the famous kite experiment which immortalized his name as a scientist, and his treatises contributed to European journals were collected in a volume, published in England and translated and published in France, Italy and Germany. He received the Copley medal from the Royal society of London in 1753, for his discovery. In 1753 he was made postmaster-general of the American colonies in conjunction with William Hunter. He was a deputy from Pennsylvania to the congress of commissioners for the several colonies assembled at Albany, N.Y., in 1754, to devise means for common defence and to treat with the Six Nation Indians While *en route* he projected and drew up "a plan for the union of all the colonies under our government so far as might be necessary for defense and for other important general purposes," which was adopted by the convention and referred to the colonies for their consideration, but which was rejected by Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and the matter ended for the time. He was agent of the Pennsylvania assembly of burgesses, at the English court, 1757-62, to determine the rights of the colonists as against the Penn family, then the proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania, but who refused to pay taxes or contribute to the defence of the province. The English privy council decided against the proprietors and Franklin received for his services the thanks of the Pennsylvania assembly. In 1764 the legislative assembly of which he was speaker again sent him to England to petition the king to resume the government of the province and to protest against the passage of the obnoxious stamp act. His stay was protracted from 1764 to 1775.



Meanwhile the stamp act had been passed; his injudicious recommendation of a suitable stamp-distributor for Philadelphia had shaken the faith of the colonists in his loyalty to their cause; his wife and daughter were advised to leave their home to escape the violence of the mob who threatened to burn the house, and it was not until his influence with the British parliament had procured the repeal of the stamp-act, March 18, 1766, that confidence in his loyalty to the colonies was restored. His wife had died Dec. 19, 1774, and the battles of Lexington and Concord had been fought before he transferred his battle-ground in behalf of the American colonies from English soil to that of his native land. While in London, after the cloud of his supposed disloyalty to the colonists was removed, he was appointed agent for New Jersey, Georgia and Massachusetts, virtually representing in Great Britain all of America. He fought strenuously against the heavy taxes levied on the colonists and remained at his post till his friend Thomas Walpole, a member of the house

of commons, closed a personal letter with the significant sentence "I hereby wish you a prosperous voyage and long health." He reached Philadelphia, May 5, 1775. On his arrival he was elected by the Pennsylvania assembly a delegate to the Continental congress and by subsequent re-elections sat in that body during 1775–76, until his departure for France. He brought forward a plan for the union of the colonies, and had a place on every important committee. He was chairman of the committee to organize a postal system, and as first postmaster-general of the colonies established a system afterward adopted by the United States and which substantially became permanent. He was chairman of the provincial committee of safety, and with Delegates Lynch and Harrison visited General Washington at Cambridge, Mass., in September, 1775, to confer on military affairs. In 1776 he was sent on a fruitless mission to Montreal, Canada, to confer with Arnold; and in the journey he encountered great hardships. He was president of the Pennsylvania convention in the spring of 1776 to form an independent state constitution, and was one of the committee of five appointed by the Continental congress to frame the Declaration of Independence, which instrument he signed. With John Adams and Edward Rutledge he was deputed by congress to visit Admiral Howe, who had sought the interview with the hope of arranging terms of peace. He was sent to France in 1776 with Arthur Lee of Virginia to join Silas Deane, the three being accredited as envoys from the American colonies to the kingdom of France. He reached Paris, Dec. 21, 1776, and was received with demonstrations of great joy. He was then seventy-one years old and his only companion was his grandson, William Temple Franklin, a lad of sixteen years, who was his clerk and assistant. He urged a loan from the French government; encouraged American privateering by issuing commissions, settling personal misunderstandings, and seeing to the distribution of prize money; purchased ships, and quieted unpaid mutineers. John Paul Jones found in him a firm friend and owed to him his opportunities to gain renown as a naval hero. Jones said of Franklin "his letters would make a coward brave." He secured from France the loan of 3,000,000 livres in 1777, and in January, 1778, an offer of a treaty of amity and commerce and another offensive and defensive with the colonies conditional on their not making a separate peace, or relinquishing their independence. This, the treaty of Paris, was signed, Feb. 6, 1778, and secured the nationality of the United States. France sent to the United States M. Gerard as its accredited minister in March, 1778, and in February, 1779, Franklin received his commission from congress as the first U.S. minister plenipotentiary at the French court, and his most delicate work and the one least remembered was obtaining loans from the French court to carry on the war four years longer. The loans thus obtained amounted to over $6,000,000. He asked to be allowed to resign his post in March, 1781, but congress refused to accept his resignation. With John Adams and John Jay he prepared provisional articles for a treaty of peace with Great Britain, on the basis of the independence of the United States, which was signed at Paris, Aug. 30, 1782, and then Franklin again sought from congress an acceptance of his resignation, which they delayed to act upon. On Sept. 3, 1783, definite treaties by France and the United States with Great Britain were signed. He then arranged commercial treaties with Denmark, Portugal and Morocco, and, just as he was leaving Paris, a treaty with Prussia, by which privateering was abolished, and private property by land and sea held secure from destruction in time of war. This treaty General Washington declared "marked a new era in international morality." In March, 1785, congress allowed Franklin to return to his home, and Thomas Jefferson succeeded him at the French court. On arriving in Philadelphia in 1785, he was elected to the state council, was made president of Pennsylvania and unanimously re-elected in 1786 and 1787. He was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the convention that framed the Federal constitution, May, 1787, where he opposed the Federal party in their plans for a centralized government, and when the constitution was framed, used his efforts to have it immediately adopted by the states. When adopted he named George Washington as his choice for President. His last active days were devoted to the interests of the Abolition society of which he was president, in praying to congress to provide for the suppression of slavery and the slave-trade. This petition was presented to congress, March 23, 1790, and in replying to the petition, Representative James Jackson of Georgia made a speech in which he quoted Holy scripture in defence of slavery. Franklin while confined to his bed by the infirmities of age, composed a parody on the speech which was extensively published, and was his last public paper. His religious belief was the subject of much controversy among sectarian theologians. To President Stiles of Yale college, he wrote in the last year of his life, "As to Jesus of Nazareth, I think His system of morals and His religion as He left them to us the best the world ever saw or is likely to see . . . . I have, with most of the present dissenters in England, some doubts as to His divinity though it is a question I do not dogmatize upon, having

FRANKLIN

never studied it, and think it needless to busy myself with it now, when I expect soon an opportunity of knowing the truth with less trouble." He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard and Yale in 1753, and from William and Mary in 1755; the degree of J.U.D. from the University of St. Andrews in 1759, and that of D.C.L. from Oxford, England, in 1762. He was president and founder of the American philosophical society; fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences and of the Royal societies of London and Edinburgh; a member of the Royal academy of science, Paris; of the Imperial academy of science, St. Petersburg; of the Literary and Philosophical society, Manchester, England, and of the Real academy of history, Madrid. In his will, after distributing his property and various memorials among kindred, friends and the societies of which he was a member, he left £1000 to the city of Philadelphia, and a like sum to the town of Boston, to be invested for the encouragement of young married mechanics. The full advantages which the testator expected from these bequests were not realized. The gift to the town of Boston at the end of the first one hundred years was to be laid out at the discretion of managers "in public works which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants." In December, 1893, the trustees of the Franklin fund turned over to the city the money in their possession, which amounted in 1897 to $348,000. In his will, Franklin prescribed that the fund should be "managed by the selectmen of the town and the ministers of the oldest Episcopal, Congregational and Presbyterian churches." The question of the proper executors of the bequest became the subject of legal controversy, the wording of the will being regarded by the plaintiffs as tantamount to the creating of trustees. The Massachusetts supreme court in 1898 decided that, taking into account the whole of the will, Franklin did not create a technical trusteeship in those classes, but gave them duties akin to those of visitors of a charity, and upon this decision the fund became available for the purposes named in the will. Another donation of £100 to the town of Boston, provided that the interest be expended for silver medals to be awarded annually to meritorious pupils in the public schools. This gift has answered its purpose and is a lasting monument to Franklin who

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

received his first instruction in literature at the free grammar school of Boston. See his works in ten volumes edited by Jared Sparks (1850); another ten volume edition by John Bigelow (1887); his *Autobiography;* Parton's *Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin* (2 vols., 1864); *Benjamin Franklin* by J. T. Morse, Jr. (1890); *Franklin in France* by E. E. Hale (1887); *Benjamin Franklin, Printer, Statesman, Philosopher and Practical Citizen, 1706–1790,* by Edward Robins (1898); and *The Many-Sided Franklin* by Paul Leicester Ford (1899). Franklin received a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, October, 1900. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1790.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, clergyman, was born in Providence, R.I., Nov. 19, 1819; son of Henry Paine and Charlotte (Bicknell) Franklin. He was prepared for college in the public schools of Providence and vicinity, and was graduated from Brown university in 1840. He studied theology at the General theological seminary, New York city, and under Bishop Whittingham of Baltimore. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, Dec. 23, 1842, by Bishop Griswold, and priest at Seneca Falls, N.Y., February, 1845, by Bishop DeLancey. He became rector at Havre de Grace, Md., in 1847, was later at Trenton, N.J., and in 1856 became rector at New Castle, Del., where his health failed and he was unable to preach for several years. During the civil war he lived at New Castle, near Fort Delaware, which was used as a Union prison, and there worked among the sick and dying men. He was rector of Christ church, Indianapolis, Ind., 1870–74, and of Christ church, Shrewsbury, N.J., 1875–98. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Indiana in 1869. He is the author of: *The Eucharist* (1872); *The Creed and Modern Thought* (1881); *The Church and the Era* (1884); and *Marriage and Divorce* (1889). He died at Shrewsbury, N.J., Nov. 3, 1898.

FRANKLIN, Christine Ladd, author, was born in Windsor, Conn., Dec. 1, 1847; daughter of Eliphalet and Augusta (Niles) Ladd; granddaughter of Henry and Hannah (Hard) Ladd of Portsmouth, N.H., and of Richard and Christiana (Griswold) Niles of Windsor, Conn., and great-granddaughter of Col. Eliphalet Ladd, who served on the staff of his cousin, Governor Gilman. She was graduated from Vassar college in 1869, and for some years she taught mathematics and science in different schools, in the meantime continuing her studies in mathematics and contributing to mathematical journals. In 1878 she was invited to study at Johns Hopkins university, and from 1879 to 1882 she remained there upon the footing of a fellow, being the first woman to receive this honor. In 1891–92 she pursued her studies in the Universities of Göttingen and Ber-

lin. In 1882 she was married to Prof. Fabian Franklin of Johns Hopkins. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon her by Vassar in 1887. She contributed articles on mathematics, logic and psychology to the *American Journal of Mathematics*, the *American Journal of Psychology*, the *Psychological Review* and *Mind* (London). Her theory of the sensation of color was published in the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie* in 1892 and also in *Mind* in 1893. She also wrote reviews and editorials for various journals, including the *Nation*, and is the author of *Woman's Education in the South*, a contribution to *Woman's Work in America*.

FRANKLIN, Fabian, mathematician and journalist, was born in Hungary, Jan. 18, 1853; son of Morris Joshua and Sarah (Heilprin) Franklin. He was graduated from Columbia in 1869; was a fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1877–79, assistant, associate, associate professor and professor of mathematics at Johns Hopkins, 1879–95, and became editor of *The Baltimore News* in 1895. In 1882 he was married to Christine, daughter of Eliphalet Ladd of Windsor, Conn. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1880. He published mathematical papers in *The American Journal of Mathematics* and elsewhere, and wrote editorial and other contributions to the *Nation* and other periodicals.

FRANKLIN, Jesse, senator, was born in Orange county, Va., March 24, 1760. Before 1775 he removed with his father to North Carolina and served in the Continental army throughout the Revolutionary war, rising to the rank of major. He was a member of the North Carolina house of delegates, 1794; represented his district in the 4th congress, 1795–97, and was again in the house of delegates, 1797–98. He was U.S. senator, 1799–1805, and president *pro tempore* of that body, March 10, 1804, to Jan. 15, 1805. He served in the state senate of North Carolina, 1805–06, and was returned to the U.S. senate for 1807–13. In 1816 he was appointed by President Monroe commissioner to treat with the Chickasaw Indians; was governor of North Carolina, 1820–21, and died in Surry county, N.C., September, 1823.

FRANKLIN, Samuel Rhodes, naval officer, was born in York, Pa., Aug. 25, 1825; son of Walter Semonds and Sarah (Buel) Franklin, and brother of William Buel Franklin, U.S.A. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman, Feb. 18, 1841; was on board the *United States* and the store ship *Relief*, 1841–47; was promoted past midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847, and served in the Mexican war, 1847–48, in the Mediterranean squadron, on board the *Independence*, 1849–52, on the brig *Dolphin*, 1852, and on coast survey service, 1853–55. He was made master, April 18, 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1855. He was on duty at Annapolis, 1854–56; with the Brazil squadron on the

Falmouth, 1857–59; on the *Macedonian*, 1860–61, and on the *Dacotah* on the Atlantic coast, 1861–62. In March, 1862, he was in Hampton Roads, Va., as a volunteer on board the *Roanoke* in the engagement of the Confederate iron-clad *Merrimac* with the U.S. fleet before the arrival of the *Monitor*. He was made executive officer of the *Dacotah* and took part in the attack on Sewall's Point. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; was in command of the *Aroostook* on the James river, 1862; in the gulf on blockade duty, 1863; chief of staff to Commodore Bell, 1863, and at New Orleans, 1864. Serving with Com. Henry Knox Thatcher, commanding the squadron operating against Mobile in 1865, he represented the navy in the demand for the surrender of that city. He was made commander, Sept. 27, 1866; captain, Aug. 13, 1872; commodore, May 28, 1881; rear-admiral Jan. 24, 1885, and was retired Aug. 24, 1887, on reaching the age limit. His services after the civil war were: commander of the *Saginaw* in the North Pacific squadron, also commanding the *Mohican*, conveying astronomers to Plover bay to observe the total eclipse of the sun, 1866–67; ordnance duty, Mare Island navy yard, 1868–69; in command of the *Wabash* and of the *Franklin* in the Mediterranean; chief of staff to Case and Worden and hydrographer in the bureau of navigation, Washington, D.C., 1870–80; president of the board of examiners, 1883; superintendent of the naval observatory, 1883–85, and commander of the European station, 1886–87. He was a delegate to the international marine conference, Washington, D.C., 1889, and president of the American delegation and of the conference. He represented the republic of Colombia in the international congress to establish a universal prime meridian. He published *Memories of a Rear-Admiral Who has Served for More than Half a Century in the Navy of the United States* (1898).

FRANKLIN, William Buel, soldier, was born in York, Pa., Feb. 27, 1823; son of Walter Semonds and Sarah (Buel) Franklin, and grandson of Samuel and Sarah S. Franklin of Philadelphia, Pa., and of William and Abigail Buel of Litchfield, Conn. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy at the head of the class of 1843, and was assigned to the topographical engineers

as brevet 2d lieutenant. He served in the Mexican war on the staff of Gen. Zachary Taylor as a topographical engineer, and during the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847, he distinguished himself for his daring in reconnoissance and as dispatch aid to the commanding-general, receiving for such services the brevet of 1st lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1847. His early promotions were 2d lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1846; 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1853, and captain, July 1, 1857. In the interim between the time of the Mexican and civil wars he was on topographical duty on the frontier; engineer-secretary of the lighthouse board; assistant professor at the U.S. military academy, West Point; and just before the outbreak of the civil war was in Washington as supervising engineer in the construction of the additions to the national capitol and in the erection of the treasury and post-office buildings. His first service in the volunteer army was as commander of a brigade at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where his conspicuous action in the neighborhood of the Henry house attracted the attention of the war department. His promotions at this time were: colonel of the 12th infantry, May 14, 1861; brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861, and major-general of volunteers, July 4, 1862. He commanded a division in General McClellan's army, operating on the Peninsula, and when the army was reorganized into corps, he was made commander of the 6th army corps. The battles in which he took part were: West Point, May 7; Savage's station, June 29; White Oak Swamp, June 30, and Malvern Hill, July 1. He was next under McClellan in command of the left of the army at Crampton's Gap, Md., September 14, and was with the army at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Under Burnside he commanded the left grand division, made up of the 1st and 6th corps, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862 He received the censure of the congressional committee on the conduct of the war, and handed in his resignation to the President. Burnside at the same time offered his resignation in the army which the President also refused to accept. Franklin was on waiting orders until July, 1863, when he was ordered to report for duty, and on August 15, he was given the command of the 19th army corps and directed its operations, under General Banks,

in the Red River expedition of 1864. At Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864, he was severely wounded and was obliged to return home where he was on sick leave until Dec. 2, 1864. He was then placed on duty as president of the retiring board at Wilmington, Del., where he served till Nov. 9, 1865. While an invalid he was on a train of the Baltimore & Philadelphia road, July 11, 1864, when the train was held up by Confederate raiders, and he was captured, but he made his escape the same night. He received brevets of brigadier- and major-general for gallant services during the war; was major-general of volunteers from July 4, 1862, until Nov. 9, 1865, and resigned from the regular army as colonel of the 12th infantry, March 15, 1866. He was made vice-president of the Colt Firearms company of Hartford, Conn., in which city he made his home. He was president of the commission for laying out Long Island City, N.Y., 1871–72, and of the commission for building the state house, Hartford, 1872–73. He was a presidential elector in 1876; a state commissioner to the Centennial exposition, 1876; adjutant-general of the state, 1877–78; was elected president of the board of managers of the National home for disabled volunteer soldiers in 1880, and was U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition, 1889, where he received the decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honor, Oct. 20, 1889. He afterward served as a director of the Panama railroad company. He died in Hartford, Conn., March 8, 1903.

FRANSIOLI, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Ticino, Switzerland, Nov. 30, 1817. He attended the seminaries at Monza and Milan, and the College of the Pollegio, Italy; was made a priest in 1840, was pastor of St. Maurice church, 1840–52, and principal of a normal school at Milan, with 300 teachers under him, 1852–54. He immigrated to America, settled in the diocese of Brooklyn, N.Y., where Bishop Laughlin made him an assistant in St. Charles Borromeo parish until 1859, when he was given the parish of St. Peter, of which he was the first pastor. Here he accomplished a great work, building up the parish till it was the largest in the diocese with a congregation of over 17,000. He built St. Peter's church, two free hospitals, a free academy, a free library, and a free kindergarten school; the buildings and grounds alone costing over half a million dollars. He celebrated his golden jubilee June 7, 1890, the occasion occupying a week and including a public reception in the Academy of music in which citizens of all religious creeds took part. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1890.

FRAZEE, John, sculptor, was born in Rahway, N.J., July 18, 1790. He started in business as a stone-cutter at New Brunswick, N.J., but removed to New York city, where he began mar-

ble-cutting and from 1819 to 1823 engaged in monuments and mantel work. After that he took up sculpture and in 1824 finished a mural tablet and bust of John Wells, for the New York bar, which was placed in Grace church, New York city, until the removal of that church, when it was placed in St. Paul's chapel. In 1834 he was commissioned by the Boston, Mass., Athenæum to model a number of busts for the library, including Nathaniel Bowditch, James Russell Lowell, Thomas H. Perkins, William H. Prescott, William W. Story and Daniel Webster. He afterward executed busts of DeWitt Clinton, Bishop Hobart, General Jackson, John Jay, General Lafayette and the Rev. Dr. James Milnor. He designed the custom-house at New York city. He died in Compton Mills, R.I., Feb. 24, 1852.

FRAZER, James Somerville, jurist, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 17, 1824. In 1837 he removed to Wayne county, Ind., where he was admitted to the bar in 1845, and whence he removed to Warsaw, Ind., to practise his profession. He was a member of the state legislature in 1847, 1848 and 1854; was elected prosecuting attorney for Kosciusko county in 1851; assessor of internal revenue in 1862, and was a judge of the supreme court of Indiana, 1865–71. He was appointed by President Grant one of the U.S. commissioners to adjust the claims for and against the British government for damages during the civil war, and was employed by the treasury department, 1873–75, in the adjustment of claims for cotton captured by the U.S. troops during the war. He was one of three commissioners appointed by the supreme court of Indiana in revising and codifying the laws of the state, 1879–81. He died in Warsaw, Ind., Feb. 20, 1893.

FRAZER, John Fries, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 8, 1812; son of Robert and Elizabeth (Fries) Frazer; grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Persifor and Mary Worral (Taylor) Frazer, and great-grandson of John and Mary (Smith) Frazer. His father (born in 1771, died in 1821) was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789, and became a lawyer, a member of the Pennsylvania assembly and district attorney of Delaware county. His grandfather, Persifor (born in 1736, died in 1792), was a merchant and iron-master till the outbreak of the Revolution; was commissioned captain of Company A, 4th battalion, Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by Anthony Wayne; was subsequently major and lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Pennsylvania line, and at the close of the war was brigadier-general of militia. His great-grandfather, John (born in Ireland in 1709, died in 1765), removed to Philadelphia, and became a merchant trading with the West Indies. John Fries Frazer was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1830 with valedictorian honors, having assisted Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache in laboratory work while an undergraduate. He studied medicine, but did not apply for a degree, and was subsequently admitted to the bar, but decided to devote his time to science. In 1836 he was appointed first assistant geologist in the geological survey of Pennsylvania, and in 1837 became professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the Philadelphia high school. In 1844 he succeeded Professor Bache as professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and held the chair until his death. He was a life member of, and professor at the Franklin institute, Philadelphia, and vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1855–68. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1842, its secretary in 1845 and was its vice-president, 1855–58. In 1863 he was one of the incorporators of the National academy of sciences. The University of Lewisburg (afterward Bucknell university) conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1854, and Harvard that of LL.D. in 1857. He is the author of treatises on light, heat, the steam engine, and mechanics, printed privately for the use of his classes, and he edited the *Franklin Institute Journal*, 1850–66. He was married to Charlotte Jeffers, daughter of Thomas Cave of Philadelphia, apothecary-general of the U.S. army, 1812–15. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 12, 1872.

FRAZER, Persifor, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, 1844; son of John Fries and Charlotte Jeffers (Cave) Frazer. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1862 and became an aide on the U.S. coast and geodetic survey in the corps assigned to the South Atlantic squadron, under Admiral S. F. Dupont. Upon the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, he served as a private in the first troop of Philadelphia city cavalry. Subsequently he was appointed acting ensign of the U.S. navy, serving in the Mississippi squadron until the end of the civil war in 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He studied at the Saxon mining academy, Freiberg, 1866–69, passing with distinction the examination in mineralogy. He was instructor in chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, 1870–71; assistant

Persifor Frazer

professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, 1871–72, and professor of chemistry, 1872–74. In 1874–81, he was assistant on the 2d geological survey of Pennsylvania, and in 1882 went to France, where after an accepted thesis and public examination, he was the first foreigner to be awarded the degree of Docteur ès Sciences Naturelles. He was professor of chemistry in the Franklin institute, 1881–93, and in the Pennsylvania horticultural society from 1889. In July, 1890, he received the decoration of the Golden Palms of the academy from the French government and was made officier de l' instruction publique. He was one of the editors of the *Franklin Institute Journal*, 1891–92, and one of the founders, editors and proprietors of the *American Geologist*. He was elected to membership in numerous societies including the American philosophical society, 1871; the American institute of mining engineers, 1871; the British association for the advancement of science, 1884; correspondent der Reichsanstalt, Vienna, 1886, and the Sociedad Cientifica "Antonio Alzate," Mexico, 1891, and an honorary member of the Société géologique de Belgique, 1897. He was made a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science in 1879; was a fellow of the Geological society of America, of which he was one of the founders; was secretary of the American commission to the International congress of geologists at Berlin, 1885, and vice-president of the International congresses of geologists at London (1888), and at St. Petersburg (1897). He also became a member of the Cincinnati society of New Jersey, of the Military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial wars, Pennsylvania society of the war of 1812, Naval veterans, and others. He published: *Tables for the Determination of Minerals after Weisbach's Method* (1874); four volumes of the Pennsylvania state geological reports of the second geological survey; *Matriculate Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania* (1894); *Bibliotics, or a Manual of the Study of Documents;* and many papers, memoirs and articles in scientific journals and other periodical literature. He was married in 1871, to Isabella Nevins, daughter of Edward Siddons and Isabella (Nevins) Whelen of Philadelphia, by whom he had three children: Charlotte (1872); Persifor (1874) who married Mary, daughter of John Lowber and Maria (Newbold) Welsh; and John (1882).

FREDERIC, Harold, author, was born in Utica, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1856. In 1858 his father was killed in a railroad accident, and at the age of fourteen Harold was obliged to leave school to find employment. He was employed successively by a dentist, a druggist and a confectioner until 1873, when he obtained a position as a retoucher of negatives. His eyesight failed in 1874, and he returned to Utica. He was employed on the staff of the Utica *Herald*, 1876–80, and was editor of that paper, 1880–82. He was editor of the Albany, N.Y., *Evening Journal*, 1882–84, and London correspondent of the New York *Times*, 1884–98, meanwhile visiting all the countries of Europe. His books, which attained a high degree of popularity, include the following: *Seth's Brother's Wife* (1887); *In the Valley* (1890); *The Lawton Girl* (1890); *Brother Sebastian's Friendship* (1891); *Young Emperor William II. of Germany* (1891); *New Exodus* (1892); *The Return of the O'Mahony* (1892); *The Copperhead* (1893); *Marsena* (1894); *Illumination* (London, 1896), republished in America as *The Damnation of Theron Ware* (1896); *March Hares* (1896); *Mrs. Albert Grundy* (1896); *The Deserter and Other Stories* (1898); *Gloria Mundi* (1898); and *The Market-Place* (1899). He also wrote a *Memorial Monograph of Edgar K. Apgar*. He died at Henley, England, Oct. 19, 1898.

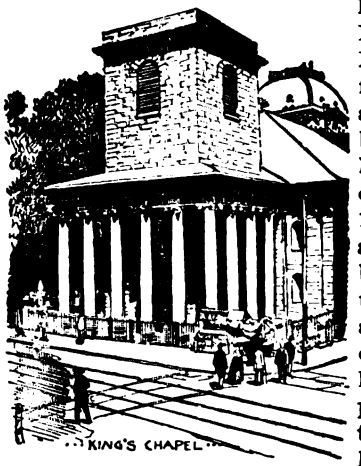
FREEMAN, Abraham Clark, lawyer, was born in Hancock county, Ill., May 15, 1843; son of O. S. and Nancy (Clark) Freeman; grandson of John and Harriet (Alston) Freeman, and of Abraham and Elizabeth Clark, and a descendant of Abraham Clark, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He removed with his father to California in 1861, and for two years taught a district school in San Joaquin county. In 1863 he went to Sacramento and studied law, gaining admission to the bar in July, 1864. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1878–79, and of a committee appointed by the governor of the state to propose such amendments as were required to harmonize the codes of the state with its new constitution. He removed to San Francisco in 1886. In 1879 he became editor of the *American Decisions*, and in 1888 of the *American State Reports*. He is the author or editor of: *Law of Judgment* (1873); *Cotenancy and Partition* (1874); *Executions* (1876); *Void Judicial Sales* (1877); and nearly two hundred other law books.

FREEMAN, Alice Elvira, see Palmer, Alice Elvira Freeman.

FREEMAN, George Washington, second bishop of Arkansas, and 46th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Sandwich, Mass., June 13, 1789; son of the Hon. Nathaniel (1741–1827) and Tryphosa Freeman. He became a resident of North Carolina, and when thirty-three years of age decided to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was admitted as a candidate for holy orders, by Bishop Ravenscroft, first bishop of the diocese of North Carolina, and after a course in theology was ordained as deacon, Oct. 8, 1826, and as priest May 20, 1827. He was on missionary duties, 1827–28; rector of

Christ church, Raleigh, 1828–40; of St. Peter's, Columbia, Tenn., 1840–41; of Trinity, Swedesboro, N.J., 1841–42; of Immanuel, New Castle, Del., 1842–43, and in 1843 was elected missionary bishop of the missionary district of Arkansas and the southwest, and was consecrated Oct. 26, 1844, by Bishops Chase, Doane, Otey, Polk, Whittingham, Elliot, Lee, Johns and Henshaw, in St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, Pa. He was married to Ann Gholson of Virginia. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1839. He died in Little Rock, Ark., April 29, 1858.

FREEMAN, James, clergyman, was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 22, 1759; son of Capt. Constant and Lois (Cobb), grandson of Constant and Ann, great-grandson of Constant and Jane (Treat) great[2] grandson of Deacon Samuel and Mercy (Southworth), and great[3] grandson of Samuel and Apphia Freeman, who came from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1630. James was graduated from Harvard in 1777, served in the Revolutionary war and was a prisoner at Quebec, 1780–82. In the latter year he became a lay-reader in King's chapel, Boston, Mass., founded in 1686 and governed by the Established church of England. In 1785 he became a Unitarian and by his advice the wardens and vestrymen changed the liturgy of the prayer book, to accord with his altered views, which were generally accepted by his congregation. He applied for ordination in 1787, and on the refusal of the bishop to perform the office, he was ordained by his own wardens and people and became sole pastor of King's chapel. The Rev. Samuel Carey was his colleague, 1809–15, and the Rev. Francis W. P. Greenwood, 1824–26. In 1826 he resigned his pastorate and retired to private life. He was a member of the first school committee of Boston; an original member of the Massachusetts historical society and a member of the American academy of arts and sciences. He received the honorary degree of A.M from Brown in 1790, and that of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1811. He published several sermons, and *Sermons and Charges* (1832). He died in Newton, Mass., Nov. 14, 1835.



FREEMAN, James Edward, painter, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., in 1808; son of Joshua Edwards and Eliza (Morgan), grandson of Elisha and Lydia (Reynolds), great-grandson of Captain Elisha and Mercy (Vincent), and great[5] grandson of Samuel and Apphia Freeman, who came from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1630. James spent his early life in Otsego, N.Y. He studied at the National academy of design, of which he became an associate in 1831, and a member in 1833. He opened a studio in the western part of New York, and in 1836 removed to Rome, Italy, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1847 he was married to Horatia Augusta Latilla, born in London, England, Aug. 28, 1826, of English and Italian parentage, and the sculptor of "The Princess in the Tower," "The Triumph of Bacchus" and "The Culprit Fay," besides a number of fonts, chimney-pieces and vases in both wood and marble. His principal works were genre and portrait paintings, among them being: *The Beggars; The Flower Girl; The Savoyard Boy in London; Young Italy; The Bad Shoe; The Crusaders' Return; Study of an Angel; Study of a Head of Judith; The Mother and Child* (1868), and *The Tucchese Peasants on the Lands of the Sezchio* (1883). He is the author of *Gatherings from an Artist's Portfolio.* He died in London, Eng., Nov. 21, 1884.

FREEMAN, James Midwinter, clergyman and author, was born in New York city, Jan. 29, 1827; son of Moses and Lucretia (Midwinter) Freeman; grandson of Jedediah and Phebe (Clark) Freeman, and a descendant of the first settlers of Newark, N.J. He attended the public schools of New York and taught in them several years. He had pastoral charge in the New Jersey and Newark conferences of the M.E. church, 1850–72, and the latter year became assistant editor of Sunday school and tract publications of the M.E. church. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan university in 1866, and that of D.D. from Mount Union college, Alliance, Ohio, in 1875. Besides a series of thirty-five books for children, known as *Robin Ranger's Library* (1860–66), he published: *Use of Illustration in Sunday-school Teaching* (1867); *Handbook of Bible Manners and Customs* (1874); *A Short History of the English Bible* (1879). He died in 1900.

FREEMAN, John Charles, educator, was born in Lisle, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1842; son of Charles Waldo and Charlotte (Brockway) Freeman; grandson of Stephen and Abigail (Thompson) Freeman; great-grandson of John and Huldah (Bicknell) Freeman; great[2] grandson of Stephen and Hannah (Jenkins) Freeman; and a descendant of Edmond and Elizabeth Freeman who came from England to Saugus, Mass., in 1635.

John C. Freeman served as captain in the 1st N.Y. veteran cavalry and as inspector-general in the cavalry corps in the civil war. He was graduated from the University of Michigan A.B., 1868, A.M., 1871; from the Baptist Union theological seminary, Chicago, B.D., 1871; was associate professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, 1872–74; professor of Latin, 1874–77; and of history and English literature, 1877–79. He accepted the chair of English literature in the University of Wisconsin in 1879. He was married in 1870 to Emma, daughter of Horace and Julia A. Belden of New York city. The University of Chicago conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1880.

FREEMAN, Nathaniel, representative, was born in Dennis, Mass., April 8, 1741; son of Edmund and Martha (Otis), grandson of Edmund and Keziah (Pressbury), great-grandson of Edmund and Sarah, great^2 grandson of Edmond and Margaret (Perry), and great^3 grandson of Edmond and Elizabeth Freeman, who came from England to Saugus, Mass., in 1635. Nathaniel studied medicine and in 1765 removed to Sandwich, Mass., afterward studying law with James Otis. During the war of the Revolution he was colonel of militia in the expedition to Rhode Island in 1778 and was brigadier-general of militia, 1781–93. He was a representative in the 4th and 5th congresses, 1794–98; a judge of the probate court for forty-seven years and of the court of common pleas for thirty years. He published *A Charge to the Grand Jury at Barnstable* (1802). He died in Sandwich, Mass., Sept. 20, 1827.

FREEMAN, Thomas J., jurist, was born in Gibson county, Tenn., July 19, 1827. He attended an academy near his home, took up the study of law at Trenton, Tenn., and was licensed to practise in 1848. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the 22d Tennessee regiment and was made its colonel. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862, and after recovering from his wound served under General Forrest for the remainder of the war. After the war he practised his profession in Brownsville, Tenn. He was judge of the supreme court, 1870–86, and afterward became dean of the law department of the University of Tennessee. He died at the home of his son in Dallas, Texas, Sept. 16, 1891.

FREER, Frederick Warren, painter, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1849; son of Dr. Joseph Warren and Katherine Fredericka (Gatter) Freer. He studied painting at the Royal academy, Munich, 1859–73; was made an associate member of the National academy of design, in 1887; a member of the American water color society in 1883; of the New York fencers' club in 1884; of the Salmagundi club in 1884, and of the New York etching club in 1885. He resided in New York city, 1880–90, removed to Chicago in 1890 and taught painting in the Art institution of Chicago, 1892. He was married, June 16, 1886, to Margaret Cecilia Keenan. He became celebrated for his pictures of beautiful women in oil and water color and as a painter-etcher. His works include: *A Lady in Black* (1887); *The Old Letter* (1889); *The Sisters* (1889) and *Consolation* (1895).

FREER, Paul Caspar, educator, was born in Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1862; son of Dr. Joseph Warren and Katherine F. (Gatter) Freer; grandson of Elias and Mary (Paine) Freer, and of Johann Caspar and Madeleine (Honold) Gatter; and a descendant of Thomas Paine who came from England in 1624, and of Hugo (Hughe) Frère, a Huguenot exile to Holland, who emigrated to New Amsterdam, settled at New Paltz on the Hudson river, and helped to organize the Dutch church there, Jan. 22–29, 1683. He was graduated from the Rush medical college, Chicago, in 1882; assisted Dr. Perkin in Owens college, Manchester, England, in 1887; was an assistant and an instructor at Tufts college, Mass., 1887–89, and became professor and lecturer on general chemistry at the University of Michigan in 1889. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Munich in 1887. He is the author of: *A Text Book of General Chemistry; The Elements of Chemistry* and numerous research pamphlets on chemical subjects published in the United States and Germany.

FREER, Romeo Hoyt, representative, was born in Bazetta, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1847; son of Josiah Dego and Caroline Persis (Brown) Freer; grandson of Martin D. and Elizabeth (Dego) Freer; and a descendant of Samuel Freer, and of Jonathan Brown, lieutenant-colonel on the staff of General Washington. He was educated at Ashtabula county, Ohio, and at the Grand River institute, Austinburg, Ohio. He served in the Federal army, 1862–65, as private, and was private, sergeant, captain, major and colonel in the 1st regiment, West Virginia national guards. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and was assistant prosecuting attorney for Kanawha county, W. Va., 1868–70, and prosecuting attorney, 1870–73. He was U.S. consul at Nicaragua, 1873–77, and a member of the state legislature in 1891. He was prosecuting attorney for Ritchie county, 1892–97; judge of the 4th judicial district, 1896–99; and a Republican representative from the fourth West Virginia district in the 56th congress, 1899–1901.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick, senator, was born in Somerset county, N.J., April 13, 1753; son of the Rev. John Frelinghuysen (1727–84), a founder of Queens college, New Brunswick, N.J.; and grandson of the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, founder of the family in New Jersey, who emigrated from Freisland and settled

in 1720 on the Raritan river near Somerville. Frederick was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1770 and was admitted to the bar in 1774. He was a member of the provincial congress of New Jersey, 1775–76, and in 1778 was elected by the legislature a delegate to the continental congress, serving 1778–79, and again 1782–83. He commanded a corps of artillery at the battle of Trenton, was made colonel of militia, took part in the battles at Springfield and Elizabethtown, and in June, 1778, in the battle of Monmouth Court House. He was elected to the United States senate, serving in the 3d and 4th congresses, 1793–96. He resigned in 1796 and was succeeded by Richard Stockton. He was commissioned by President Washington major-general in the army raised to suppress the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania. He was a trustee of Princeton, 1802–04. He correctly predicted the day of his death at the time he fell ill and died at his home near Millstone, N.J., on his fiftieth birthday, April 13, 1804.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick Theodore, statesman, was born in Millstone, N.J., Aug. 4, 1817; son of Frederick Frelinghuysen, lawyer; grandson of Gen. Frederick, and great-grandson of the Rev. John Frelinghuysen. He was adopted by his uncle Theodore, second son of Gen. Frederick, upon the death of his father in 1820, and was graduated at Rutgers college, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839. After studying law under his uncle Theodore at Newark, N.J., he was admitted to the bar in 1839, succeeding to his uncle's practice in 1840. He was city attorney of Newark, 1849; a member of the city council in 1850, and became attorney for the New Jersey Central railroad and for the Morris canal and banking company. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Olden attorney-general of New Jersey and was reappointed in 1866 by Governor Ward. He was a delegate from his state to the peace convention of Feb. 4, 1861, at Washington. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward to the vacant seat in the U.S. senate caused by the death of Senator Wright, and in the winter of 1867 was elected by the state legislature to complete the term expiring March 4, 1869. He failed of re election and President Grant appointed him U.S minister to Great Britain, his confirmation being secured in the senate without a reference to the committee, but he declined the mission. He was elected to the U.S. senate July 25, 1871, for a full term. He voted for the conviction of President Johnson in the impeachment trial; introduced a bill to restore specie payment; supported a tariff for protection; advocated the civil rights bill, and secured the passage of the anti-polygamy bill and the Japanese indemnity fund act. He was a member of the judiciary committee; of the committee on foreign relations, of which he was acting chairman during the session of the joint high commission on the Alabama claims, and of the committees on naval affairs, claims and railroads. In 1877 he was a member of the joint committee of the senate and house which created the electoral commission, and was appointed a member of the commission. He was defeated by the vote of the Democratic majority in the election for senator in 1877 and was succeeded, March 4, 1877, by John R. McPherson. President Arthur on Dec. 12, 1881, appointed him secretary of state in his cabinet, as successor to James G. Blaine, resigned, and he held the position till the close of the term of the administration, March 4, 1885, when he retired to his home in Newark, N.J., suffering from an illness from which he never recovered. He was president of the American Bible society and a trustee of Rutgers college, 1851–85. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1864. He died in Newark, N.J., May 20, 1885.

F. T. Frelinghuysen

FRELINGHUYSEN, Theodore, educator, was born in Franklin township, Somerset county, N.J., March 28, 1787; son of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen. He attended the grammar school connected with Queens college, New Brunswick, N.J., 1798–1800; a classical academy at Baskingridge, N.J., conducted by the Rev. Dr. Findley, 1800–02; and was graduated at the College of New Jersey with high honors in 1804. He studied law under his brother John at Millstone, N.J., was admitted to the bar in 1808 and practised in Newark, N.J. He served in the war of 1812 as captain of volunteers and in 1817 he was appointed attorney-general of the state and was twice reappointed, serving until his election as U.S. senator in 1829. He served a full senatorial term and in 1835 resumed the practice of his profession in Newark. He was mayor of the city, 1837–38; presidential elector-at-large for New Jersey in the electoral college of 1829; chancellor of the University of the city of New York, 1839–50, and president of Rutgers college, 1850–61. He was the Whig candidate for Vice-President in the campaign of 1844 with Henry Clay for President. He was president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions for sixteen years; president of the American Bible society, 1846–61;

president of the American trust society, 1842–48; vice-president of the American Sunday-school union, 1826–60; member of the council of the University of the city of New York, 1839–50, and for several years vice-president of the American colonization society. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1833 and from Rutgers college in 1841. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., April 12, 1862.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Theodorus Jacobus, clergyman, was born in West Freisland, Holland, in 1691. He was ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Dutch church in 1718 and after a short pastorate in his native land was sent to America in 1720 to found churches in the Dutch settlements on the Raritan river in New Jersey. He had charge of the region embraced in Somerset and Middlesex counties and was the father of the several churches planted in the Raritan valley. He has been classed as "one of the greatest divines of the American church." He was a member of the first convention of the Dutch Reformed church, held in New York, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the independence of that church in the new world. His five sons were ordained to the ministry and two daughters married clergymen. He preached in the Dutch language and his sermons were translated and printed in English in 1730, having been printed in Dutch as early as 1721. All his sermons printed in the Dutch language were translated by the Rev. William Demarest and published in 1856. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1749. He died in Somerset county, N.J., in 1753.

FRÉMONT, Jessie Benton, author, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., May 31, 1825; daughter of the Hon. Thomas H. and Elizabeth (McDowell) Benton; and granddaughter of Col. James and Sarah (Preston) McDowell, on whose estate in Rockbridge county many of her youthful days were spent. Her father, for thirty-one years a U.S. senator in congress, made his winter home in Washington and his summer home in St. Louis, Mo., the journey being made by post coach every two years, each journey consuming three weeks' time. In 1839–40 she was a student at Miss English's seminary, Georgetown, D.C. In 1840 she met Lieut. John Charles Frémont, U.S.A., and in 1841 they were married. She remained an inmate of her father's home, 1841–49, while her husband was pursuing his celebrated explorations which won for him the sobriquet of "Pathfinder." Not till 1849 did she share with him pioneer life in the new-found El Dorado. They made their residence at Monterey and her influence with the delegates to the state constitutional convention which sat at Monterey went far toward excluding slavery from the new state. She returned to Washington in 1850 with her husband, who had been elected U.S. senator, and in 1852 accompanied him to Europe, where they were received at the court of St. James and at the Tuileries with distinction. She was an influential factor in the national campaign of 1856 when her husband was the candidate of the new Republican party for President, and, as a woman, born in Virginia, the daughter of a Missouri senator, she became a prominent figure in the canvass.

Jessie Benton Frémont

The champions of "Free speech, free soil, free press and *Frémont*," added to their political slogan "and Jessie." In 1857 and again in 1860 she travelled extensively with her husband in Europe, their children always with them. She joined her husband at St. Louis when he commanded the Department of the West, 1861–62. Her eldest son, a lad of twelve, served on his father's staff. In New York city she aided in the organization of the Soldiers' and Sailors' orphan home, the Sanitary commission, and other patriotic organizations for the benefit of the soldiers in the field; and at her suggestion and request congress furnished provisions for the suffering inhabitants of Charleston and other southern ports. In 1869 she travelled with her husband and family in Denmark, where she was received by the king and queen and visited Germany, Austria and the Austrian Tyrol. In 1878–81, while her husband was governor of Arizona, she gave her personal attention to advancing the educational interests of the territory. In 1886–87 she aided her husband, while residing in Washington, in preparing his "Memoirs" for publication, their daughter, Elizabeth Frémont, acting as typist. To this work Mrs. Frémont contributed a biographical sketch of her father, Senator Benton, and the introductory chapter entitled "Some Accounts of the Plates." In 1888 General Frémont removed with his family to California for health and during a temporary visit to New York in June, 1890, he died before his wife could reach him. He left no property, but his widow received from congress in 1890 a special pension as widow of a retired major-general in the United States army, and the same year the ladies of California purchased for her a tract of land in Los Angeles, where, in a grove of orange trees,

she found a beautiful home. Her eldest son, John Charles, was a graduate of the U.S. naval academy, 1872, and commanded a torpedo boat in the war with Spain, 1898; her second son, Francis Preston, was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1874, reached the rank of captain in the 2d U.S. infantry, April 26, 1898, and was assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain in the volunteer army, 1898. Mrs. Frémont wrote: *Story of the Guard* (1863); *A Year of American Travel* (1878); *Souvenirs of My Time* (1887); *Far West Sketches* (1888); *The Will and the Way Stories* (1889); and contributed to periodicals. She died in Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 27, 1902.

FRÉMONT, John Charles, soldier, was born in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 1, 1813; son of John Charles and Anne Beverley (Whiting) Frémont. His father was a native of France and a teacher of the French language, and his mother, who met and married her husband in Norfolk, was a Virginian by birth and ancestry and had inherited a considerable property. In 1818 Mr. Frémont died, leaving his widow with three infant children to care for. She removed to Charleston, S.C., and John Charles entered the junior class of the College of Charleston in 1828, where he displayed an especial aptitude for mathematics, but because of disregard for a point of discipline he was expelled by the faculty before completing his course. He then engaged as teacher in a private family and also in conducting an evening school. He was a teacher of mathematics on board the U.S. sloop-of-war *Natchez*, 1833–35, during a cruise, and on returning to Charleston was given his A.B. degree by the College of Charleston in 1836. He then passed examination as professor of mathematics by the U.S. navy and was appointed to the frigate *Independence*. He changed his plans, however, and became an assistant to Capt. W. G. Williams of the U.S. topographical engineers in surveying a railroad from Charleston to Cincinnati, his chief work being through the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. Completing this work in 1837 he took part with Captain Williams in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians in the mountain region of Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. In 1838 he assisted Jean Nicholas Nicollet in exploring, for the U.S. war department, the country north of

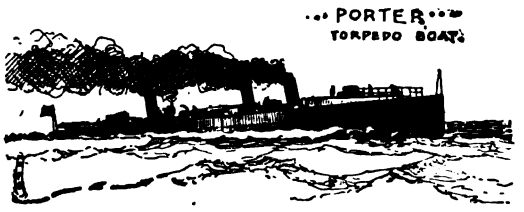
the Missouri river and while so engaged he was commissioned by President Van Buren 2d lieutenant in the topographical engineer corps, July 7, 1838. In 1840 he made his report of the survey, personally visiting Washington for the purpose. At this time he met Jessie, daughter of Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, and an attachment sprang up between the two that caused the senator to request that the young lieutenant be sent back to the northwest to survey the Des Moines river; and his daughter, at the time only fifteen years old, was sent to school. Frémont rapidly completed his task and renewed his suit the next year. Failing to obtain the consent of the senator, the young couple were married Oct. 19, 1841. A reconciliation was brought about and Colonel Benton obtained for his son-in-law command of an expedition to make a survey beyond the Rocky mountains by the south pass. He left Washington, May 2, 1842, and in four months had carefully examined the south pass, explored the Wind River mountains and ascended 13,570 feet above tide water, to the top of what became known as Frémont's peak. His report, submitted to the 27th congress, 1842–43, was a revelation to the world in the geography of the great west, recounting suffering from hardship in travel and dangers from the savages, into whose country he ventured; and won for the leader a reputation as an able, courageous and discriminating explorer. The celebrated trapper and explorer, Kit Carson, accompanied this expedition. In May, 1843, Frémont set out with thirty-nine men to explore the region beyond the Rocky mountains and to mark out a path to the Pacific. On Sept. 6, 1843, after travelling over 1700 miles, he came in view of the Great Salt Lake and after surveying it continued his journey, exploring the upper tributaries of the Columbia river and descending the valley of that river to Fort Vancouver. He then crossed from the Great Basin to the California valley in the depth of the winter, where no Indian guides would venture to pilot them. He accomplished the task in forty days, but not without great suffering, and early in March, 1844, reached Sutter's fort in Sacramento, half the horses and mules having been left dead on the route. He turned his face

FREMONT PLANTS THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE HIGHEST PEAK OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

eastward on March 24, passed through the Great Salt Lake valley and reached Kansas by way of the South pass, July 1, 1844, after an absence of fourteen months. At Washington he made a full report of his expedition, and was promoted 1st lieutenant and brevetted captain for his services during the two expeditions. He started on a third expedition in the spring of 1845 to explore the great basin and mountain regions of Oregon and California. He reached the Great Salt Lake in October, and recrossed the Sierra Nevada with a few men in the dead of winter to obtain supplies. He went to Monterey, then the Mexican capital of California, to obtain permission to continue his explorations, which General Castro at first granted, but almost immediately revoked, and Frémont was ordered to leave the country. His men were exhausted, as was his supply of food, and he determined to resist any effort to drive him from the place. He strongly intrenched his band of sixty-two Americans on Hawks peak, thirty miles from Monterey, and raised over the fort the American flag. On the fourth day of the siege Frémont withdrew his force and began a march to the San Joaquin valley, and at the same time General Castro proposed a cessation of hostilities. He reached Tlamath lake, May 9, 1846, and there received orders from Washington to defend the interests of the United States in California and to protect the American settlers on the Sacramento who had been threatened by General Castro. He returned to California where he found Castro marching on the settlements, but gathering together the pioneers, he defeated the purpose of the Mexican government to transfer the territory to Great Britain and in twenty days had forced Northern California from Mexican rule. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of mounted rifles, May 27, 1846, and on July 4, 1846, he was elected governor of California. He then learned of the occupation of Monterey by Commander John D. Sloat of the Pacific squadron, whom he joined with 160 mounted riflemen, July 10, and afterward took possession of San Francisco and other points in California. When Sloat was succeeded by Commander Stockton, who arrived in the frigate *Congress* to establish and maintain United States authority, Frémont co-operated with him by organizing the California battalion of mounted men, of which he was made major. Stockton also appointed him military commander and civil governor of the territory. On Jan. 13, 1847, Governor Frémont concluded articles of capitulation with the Mexicans by the treaty of Cahunga, which ended the war in California, and this left the territory in the possession of the United States. When Gen. S. W. Kearny arrived with a small force of U S. dragoons with orders from the war department "to conquer the country and organize the government," there was a conflict between Stockton and Kearny, each having been commissioned with the same orders, and Frémont recognized the authority of Commander Stockton, under whom the work named had already been done. He left the question of relative rank to his superior officers, meanwhile remaining under Stockton's orders, notwithstanding Kearny was his superior officer in the regular army. This condition of affairs continued until the receipt of orders from Washington, in the spring of 1847, assigning the command of the troops to Kearny, and shortly afterward Kearny and Frémont set out to make the journey overland to the United States, Kearny having refused permission for Frémont to join his regiment in Mexico, where he had been ordered by the President. On reaching Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Frémont was put under arrest and ordered to report to the adjutant-general at Washington. He arrived there September 16 and demanded a speedy trial. A court-martial was convened, Nov. 2, 1847, and on Jan. 31, 1848, Frémont was found guilty of "mutiny," "disobedience of orders," and "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and he was sentenced to be dismissed from the service, a majority of the court recommending him to the clemency of the President. President Polk disapproved the charge of "mutiny," sustained the rest of the verdict and the sentence, and remitted the penalty. Frémont then resigned his commission, "as he had asked for *justice*, not *mercy*," and in October, 1848, organized an expedition at his own expense and with thirty-three men started to mark out a route to California by way of the upper Rio Grande. He lost all his animals and one-third of his men, but reached San Francisco in the spring of 1849. He was commissioned by President Taylor, as a mark of his military feeling against the court-martial, to run a boundary line between the United States and Mexico, but resigned upon his election in December, 1849, as U.S. senator from California, under the new state constitution. He returned to Washington by way of the isthmus and took his seat in the senate, Sept. 10, 1850, the day after California was admitted as a state. In drawing with Senator William M. Gwin, the short term, expiring March 11, 1851, fell to him. He was a candidate for re-election in 1851, but was defeated, after 142 ballots, by the pro-slavery party. He then spent two years in Europe with his family. He received a gold medal from the king of Prussia for his discoveries; the "founder's medal" from the Royal geographical society of London; and was elected a member of the Royal geographical society of

England. He made a fifth expedition across the continent to California, starting in September, 1853, finding passes through the mountains in the 38th and 39th degrees of latitude, about the present line of the Santa Fé railroad. In this journey his party suffered great hardship, subsisting for forty days on horse-flesh and barely escaping starvation. He went to New York in 1855 to prepare a narrative of his last expedition and was received with much favor by the new Republican party on account of his sacrifice in behalf of his anti-slavery principles. He was given the sobriquet of "Pathfinder" and was made the champion of a new political party whose rallying cry was: "Free soil, free speech, freedom and Frémont." When the Republican national convention met in Philadelphia in June, 1856, he was unanimously nominated for President of the United States on the first formal ballot, and William L. Dayton was nominated for vice-president. He also received the nomination from the National American party the same year and in the election received 114 electoral and 1,341,000 popular votes, against 174 electoral and 1,838,000 popular votes for James Buchanan and 8 electoral and 874,000 popular votes for Millard Fillmore. He returned to California in 1858, where he engaged in mining on his Mariposa estate, and in 1860 again visited Europe with his family to obtain further means to work his gold mines. President Lincoln, at the outbreak of the civil war, commissioned him a major-general and assigned him to the command of the western department in the regular army, with headquarters at St. Louis. At the order of the war department he purchased a quantity of arms for the new army before leaving France and on arriving at St. Louis, July 26, 1861, he fortified the city, prepared to defend Cairo, Ill., placed Missouri under martial law, organized the first cavalry division of the war, suppressed secession newspapers, arrested outspoken enemies of the Union, began the building of river gunboats for interior operation, and on Aug. 30, 1861, issued a proclamation, assuming the government of the state and declaring the slaves of owners in arms against the United States to be free, — the very methods of suppressing the rebellion afterward adopted by the war department. President Lincoln approved of his action, except as to emancipation, which he asked Frémont to revoke, Frémont declining to do so on the ground that the deed was done after careful thought for the effect it would have on his department. The President annulled the proclamation in a public order but not until two slaves had received their freedom. Frémont had planned his campaign, had sent 2000 of his army of 8000 men to the defence of Washington, had cleared Missouri of guerilla bands and had driven Price and McCulloch into southwest Missouri. When he reached Springfield, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861, and had the Confederates practically in a net, he was relieved of his command and the army lost all the advantage it had gained as his whole policy was discarded by his successor. Frémont then returned to St. Louis, where he was received with great enthusiasm and his friends at once claimed his removal due to political intrigue. In March, 1862, President Lincoln gave him command of the mountain district of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee created for him, and in June he met and for eight days pursued Gen. T. W. ("Stonewall") Jackson's army. On June 6, 1862, at Bull Pasture Mountain, General Ashby, Jackson's chief of cavalry, was killed; on June 8 the battle of Cross Keys was fought, and Jackson, who, through his strategy, had prevented Frémont from reinforcing the army of the Potomac under McClellan, was obliged to fall back. On June 26 President Lincoln reorganized the troops of the various commanders, as the Army of Virginia, and placed it in command of Maj.-Gen. John Pope, although Frémont outranked that officer, as he did all others in the army excepting George B. McClellan. Thereupon Frémont asked to be relieved from serving under Pope who he said had disobeyed orders in Missouri, and he was ordered to New York on waiting orders. He was promised another command, but did not receive one up to the close of the war. A convention made up of radical Republicans met at Cleveland, May 30, 1864, and nominated Frémont for President of the United States with Gen. John Cochrane as Vice-President. Frémont accepted the nomination and resigned his commission in the army. He afterward withdrew from the canvass at the earnest request of the friends of Mr. Lincoln; "not," he said, "to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate." This was held as "a vital service." In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes governor of Arizona Territory and held the office three years. He was made a major-general in the regular army in April, 1890, by an act of congress which authorized the appointment by the President, and he was at once placed on the retired list. This afforded him an annual income of $5625, of which he was in much need, as his mining and railroad investments had proved disastrous, but which he did not live to enjoy. He published: *Report of the Exploring Expeditions to the Rocky Mountains in 1842 and to Oregon and North California in 1843–44* (1845); an account of his five expeditions in 1859; and *Memoirs of My Life* (1886). He died in New York city, July 13, 1890.

FRÉMONT, John Charles, naval officer, was born in San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1851; son of Gen. John Charles and Jessie (Benton) Frémont; and grandson of John Charles and Anne Beverly (Whiting) Frémont, and of Thomas H. and Elizabeth (McDowell) Benton. He was educated at The Gunnery, Washington, Conn., and at the Peekskill military academy, N.Y., and was graduated from the U.S. naval academy, midshipman, June 1, 1872. He was ordered to the *Wabash* on a European trip, 1872–74; promoted ensign July 15, 1873; ordered to the *Powhatan*, in service in the North Atlantic station, 1876–78; promoted master, Nov. 25, 1877; was on special lighthouse duty, 1878–81; promoted junior lieutenant, March 8, 1883; on the coast survey, 1881–84; ordered to the



Hartford, in the Pacific station, 1884–86, and was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 2, 1884. He served in the hydrographic office, 1886–88; was recorder of the board of inspection, 1888–89; on ordnance duty at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1889–90; in service on the *Philadelphia*, in the North Atlantic station, from July, 1890, to June, 1893; on leave of absence from June to September, 1893, and superintendent of the harbor of New York from September, 1893, to August, 1898. He commanded the torpedo boat *Porter* in the Spanish-American war in 1898, and was present at the destruction of Cervera's fleet, but in that affair, as in the blockade duty leading up to it, the torpedo boats found no service to which they were especially adapted. He was later supervisor of New York harbor. He was married in October, 1877, to Sally Anderson.

FRENCH, Alice, author, was born at Andover, Mass., March 19, 1850; daughter of George Henry and Frances (Morton) French; and granddaughter of George and Mary (Richardson) French and of Marcus and Charlotte Tillinghast (Hodges) Morton. Among her ancestors are William French and George Morton, the Pilgrims; Jonathan Danforth, the Rev. John Lothrop, Pardon Tillinghast, and others well known in the early history of New England. She was educated at Abbot academy, Andover, Mass., and resided in the southwest after 1882. She acquired a reputation as a writer of short stories, in which she depicted western character. She wrote under the pen name Octave Thanet and her published works include: *Knitters in the Sun* (1881); *Otto the Knight* (1883); *Expiation* (1886); *We All* (1888); *Stories of a Western Town* (1891); *An Adventure in Photography* (1892); *Missionary Sheriff* (1895); *A Book of True Lovers* (1897); *The Heart of Toil* (1898); *A Slave to Duty and Other Women* (1898); and contributions to the leading magazines in the United States.

FRENCH, Benjamin Franklin, historian, was born in Richmond, Va., June 8, 1799. He attended a classical school and afterward studied law. In 1830 he removed to Louisiana where he engaged in planting, commercial pursuits and literary work, collecting a library which he presented to the Fiske free library, New Orleans, La. In 1853 he removed to New York and gave his whole time to historical research. Among his published books are: *Biographia Americana* (1825); *Memoirs of Eminent Female Writers* (1827); *Beauties of Byron, Scott and Moore* (1828); *Historical Collections of Louisiana* (1846–58); *History and Progress of the Iron Trade of the United States* (1858); and *Historical Annals of North America* (1861). He died in New York city, May 30, 1877.

FRENCH, Calvin Hervey, educator, was born in Williamsburg, Ohio, June 13, 1862; son of the Rev. Charles P. and Mary (Brown) French; and grandson of George French of Washington county, Pa. He was graduated from Lake Forest university, Ill., in 1888, and from the Union theological seminary in New York in 1891. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister, Nov. 17, 1891, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Scotland, South Dakota, 1891–98. He was principal of the Scotland academy, 1897–98, and in the latter year was elected president of Huron college, Huron, South Dakota. He was secretary of the Presbytery of South Dakota, 1896–98.

FRENCH, Daniel Chester, sculptor, was born in Exeter, N.H., April 20, 1850; son of Henry Flagg and Anne (Richardson) French; and grandson of Daniel and Sarah (Flagg) French and of William M. and Betsy (Smith) Richardson. His paternal grandfather was attorney-general of New Hampshire and his maternal grandfather was chief-justice of the same state. He removed to Cambridge, Mass., in 1860, to Amherst in 1865 and to Concord in 1867. He early became a practical ornithologist. In 1867 he studied in the Massachusetts institute of technology. At the age of eighteen he carved from a turnip a grotesque figure of a frog in clothes, which attracted the admiration of Miss May Alcott, then a drawing teacher in Boston. She loaned him her modelling tools and from that time he devoted his life to sculpture, first attending Dr. William Rimmer's artistic anatomy classes. In 1870 he made his first exhibition, a bas-relief of his sister,

FRENCH

which received favorable comment from the press of Chicago, Ill., where it was executed and exhibited. His first important order, received in 1873, was the "Minute Man," unveiled at Concord, Mass., April 19, 1875, for which he was paid $1000. He then worked a year in Florence, Italy, under Thomas Ball, and while there made his ideal figure of "Sleeping Endymion." He was next engaged upon colossal ideal figures for public buildings in St. Louis, Mo., Philadelphia, Pa., and Boston, Mass., and later made brief visits, for study, in Paris. In 1879 he modelled, from life, the bust of Emerson for Harvard Memorial hall and later that of Alcott for the Concord library. In 1892 he completed the high relief "Death and the Sculptor," erected as a monument to Martin Milmore in Forest Hills cemetery, for which he was awarded a medal from the Paris salon. He produced the statue of General Cass for the capitol at Washington; that of Thomas Starr King for San Francisco, Cal.; the ideal figure of John Harvard for the university grounds, unveiled Oct. 15, 1885, and many busts, statues and casts placed in public buildings throughout the United States. For the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, in 1893, he made the colossal statue of the Republic and other works. His later commissions include: an equestrian statue of General Grant for Fairmount park, Philadelphia, Pa., 1898; statues of History and of Herodotus, for the Congressional library at Washington; a full-length statue of Rufus Choate for the city of Boston, unveiled in October, 1898; the Gallaudet statue for the Columbian institution for the deaf and dumb, Washington; the John Boyle O'Reilly statue, dedicated in Boston in August, 1896; the Richard M. Hunt memorial, Central park, New York; three pairs of bronze doors for the entrance of the Boston public library; and a statue of Washington for the Paris exposition in 1900. Dartmouth conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1898. He was elected a member of the Academia of San Luca in 1899, being the first American to receive that honor.

Daniel C. French

MILMORE MEMORIAL.

FRENCH, Ferdinand Courtney, educator, was born in Berkeley, Mass., Dec. 14, 1861; son of Cicero Rodney Crane and Harriet (Crane) French; and grandson of Rodney French of New Bedford, Mass. He was graduated from Brown university in 1885 and was principal of high schools at Westminster, Mass., 1885–86, and at Johnston, R.I., 1886–88. He was a student at the Universities of Berlin and Strassburg, 1889–90; instructor in mathematics and psychology at Brown, 1890–91; a fellow in the Sage school of philosophy at Cornell, 1891–92; professor of philosophy at Colgate university, 1892–94, and became professor of philosophy at Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1894. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Cornell in 1892. He is the author of *The Concept of Law in Ethics* (doctor's thesis) (1892); and of contributions to the *Philosophical Review* and the *American Journal of Theology*.

FRENCH, Henry Flagg, jurist, was born at Chester, N.H., Aug. 14, 1813; son of the Hon. Daniel and Sarah W. (Flagg) Bell French. He was educated at academies in his native state and at Hingham, Mass., and studied law in the office of his father and at Harvard law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1835 and practised in Chester until 1840 when he removed to Portsmouth and thence in 1842 to Exeter, N.H. He was county solicitor, 1838–48, and bank commissioner, 1848–52. He was a justice of the court of common pleas, 1855–59, removing to Concord, Mass., in the latter year. He was district attorney for Suffolk county, 1862–65, and was president of the Massachusetts agricultural college in 1865–66. In 1876 he was appointed by General Grant second assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury and held the office until 1885, when he returned to Concord, Mass. He was married to Anne, daughter of Chief-Justice Richardson. He died in Concord, Mass., Nov. 29, 1885.

U.S. TREASURY BUILDING.

FRENCH, John William, educator, was born at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 9, 1809. He was graduated from Trinity college in 1832 and from the General theological seminary in 1835. He was ordained in 1835; was professor of rhetoric and librarian at Bristol college, Pa., 1835–36; rector of St. Paul's church, Portland, Maine, 1836–39;

chaplain to congress in 1841; rector of the church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C., 1842–56; and chaplain and professor of geography, history and ethics at the U.S. military academy, West Point, N.Y., 1856–71. He received the degree of D.D. from Trinity and Columbia colleges in 1860. He published: *English Grammar* (1863) and *Practical Ethics* (1864). He died at West Point, N.Y., July 8, 1871.

FRENCH, Mansfield, educator, was born in Manchester, Vt., Feb. 21, 1810. He attended Bennington seminary, 1826–30, and the divinity school of Kenyon college, Ohio, 1830–34, where he also served as principal of the preparatory school of the college. In April, 1831, he joined the Rev. Luther G. Bingham as proprietor of the Marietta Institute of Education which, Dec. 17, 1832, was incorporated as Marietta Collegiate institute and Western Teachers' seminary, changed to Marietta college, February, 1835. He also founded the Granville female seminary, and the Circleville female college, of which he was for a time principal. In 1845 he joined the North Ohio conference of the Methodist church and was president of the female college, Xenia, Ohio, 1845–48. In 1853, with the Rev. John F. Wright, he took the first movement before the Cincinnati conference toward establishing a college for colored persons in Ohio. In 1855 Mr. Wright was appointed president and Mr. French secretary of the committee which authorized the purchase of Xenia Springs property, and on Aug. 30, 1856, Wilberforce university was incorporated with twenty-four trustees, of which four were colored men. Mr. French was made secretary of the board. In 1858 he removed to New York city where he continued the publication of *The Beauty of Holiness*, a religious monthly, devoted largely to anti-slavery agitation. In 1862 he went to Washington at the request of prominent New York abolitionists to present to President Lincoln the claims of "contraband" slaves to the fostering care of the nation. He visited Port Royal, S.C., in 1862, and at a meeting at Cooper Union, New York, in the same year, organized the "National Freedman's relief association," of which he was elected general agent. In March, 1863, he gathered a large class of teachers and undertook the education of the colored population of Port Royal. He established negro families on abandoned plantations, and taught them improved methods of farming. During the progress of the civil war he organized an expedition to intercept telegraphic communication between the Confederate forces and delivered the messages to the war department at Washington. In 1832 he was married to Miss Winchell, who aided him in his missionary work. He died at Pearsalls, N.Y., March 15, 1876.

FRENCH, Samuel Gibbs, soldier, was born in Gloucester county, N.J., Nov. 22, 1818; son of Samuel and Rebecca (Clark) French; and a direct descendant from Thomas French, who was baptized in the church in Nether-Hayford, Northamptonshire, England, in 1537, and whose descendant, Thomas French, left the church of England, became a Quaker, was persecuted and imprisoned, and finally, on July 23, 1680, landed in Burlington, West New Jersey, with his wife and nine children, being one of the landed proprietors there. Samuel G. French acquired his early education chiefly at Burlington, N.J., was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1843 and was commissioned brevet 2d lieutenant in the U.S. army. He was appointed 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, Aug. 11, 1846; 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1847, and captain on the staff, assistant quartermaster, U.S.A., Jan. 12, 1848. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, being brevetted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1846, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey"; and captain, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallantry at Buena Vista. He resigned from the army in April, 1856, and became a planter in Greenville, Miss. On Feb. 12, 1861, he was appointed chief of ordnance in the army of the state of Mississippi; and on Oct. 23, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of the provisional army of the Confederate States and major-general, Aug. 31, 1862. He commanded a brigade and subsequently a division in Gen. D. H. Hill's corps at Petersburg, Va., and led the demonstration against Harrison's Landing, July 4, 1862, and against Suffolk, Sept. 22, 1862. He was transferred to Hood's army in the west, and on Oct. 5, 1864, was directed with his division to break the line of communication of Sherman's army by capturing Allatoona Pass. Gen. J. M. Corse defended the pass with desperate bravery, and when reinforcements arrived General French withdrew his division to New Hope Church. After the close of the war he went to Alabama, and in 1899 was a resident of Pensacola, Fla. He was married, April 26, 1853, to Eliza Matilda, daughter of Joseph L. Roberts of Natchez, Miss. She died, June 13, 1857, leaving one daughter. General French was married in 1865 to Mary Fontaine, daughter of Gen. Anderson Abercrombie.

S. G. French

FRENCH, Thomas, educator, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1848; son of Thomas and Ann (Neeves) French, who came to America from England in 1835; and grandson of James and Mary Ann (Ferris) French, and of Richard and Sarah (Bryant) Neeves of England. He was prepared for college at the Woodund high school, Cincinnati, and was graduated at Harvard in 1872. He studied science and mathematics in Munich, Berlin and Heidelberg, 1872–76, taking the degrees Ph.D. and M.A. at Heidelberg in 1876. He was assistant in physics, University of Pennsylvania, 1876–78; professor of physics and mathematics, Urbana university, Ohio, 1878–83, and accepted the chair of physics in the University of Cincinnati in 1883. He was consulting electrician for the city of Cincinnati, 1889–90, and became joint editor and publisher of *Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity.* He was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science in 1883, and an associate member of the American institute of electrical engineers in 1893. He was married, Dec. 27, 1878, to Laura Sullivan Hildreth, daughter of the Hon. A. E. Hildreth of Cambridge, Mass.

FRENCH, William Henry, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 13, 1815. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1837; served in the Seminole war, Florida, and on the Canada frontier as 2d lieutenant of artillery, 1837–38; was promoted 1st lieutenant, and served as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Patterson and as an aide on the staff of Gen. Franklin Pierce. He was brevetted captain for his gallantry at Cerro Gordo, and major for services rendered at the capture of the City of Mexico. He was afterward in garrison and on frontier duty till early in 1861, when he was transferred from Fort Duncan, Texas, to Key West, Fla.; and was shortly afterward commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to McClellan's army operating against Richmond, Va., 1862. He served through the peninsular campaign, and at Antietam was given by his old commander a division in Sumner's corps, which he also commanded at Fredericksburg under Burnside. In October, 1862, he was promoted major-general of volunteers, and in July, 1863, to the command of the 3d army corps which he directed in its operations at Mine Run from November, 1863, to May, 1864, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was on the Pacific coast with the 2d U.S. artillery, 1865–72, having reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was in command of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., and on July 1, 1880, was promoted colonel and retired at his own request. He died in Baltimore, Md., May 20, 1881.

FRIEZE, Henry Simmons, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1817; son of Jacob Frieze. He was graduated from Brown in 1841, and remained there as tutor, 1841–44. He was associate principal of the University grammar school, Providence, R.I., 1844–54, and in the latter year accepted the chair of the Latin language and literature in the University of Michigan. He was acting president of that institution, 1869–71; also during President James B. Angell's absence as U.S. minister to China, 1880–82, and again in 1887–88, when President Angell was serving on the committee to arrange a treaty with Great Britain in settlement of the fisheries dispute. He was a member of the American philosophical society and of other learned societies. He received the degree of LL.D. from Chicago university and from Kalamazoo college in 1870, from Brown in 1882, and from the University of Michigan in 1885. Besides numerous contributions to periodicals he published: *Ancient and Modern Education; Life and Works of Henry Philip Tappan; Notes on the Tenth and Twelfth books of Quintilian* (1867); and *Giovanni Dupré, the Story of a Florentine Sculptor* (1886). He edited *Virgil's Æneid* (1860). He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 7, 1889.

FRINK, Henry Allyn, educator, was born in Amherst, Mass., May 23, 1844; son of Henry and Elizabeth (Allyn) Frink, and grandson of Samuel Frink and Mehitable (Ames) Frink of Old Deerfield, Mass., and of Fitz-John and Deborah (Phelps) Allyn, of Windsor, Conn. His first paternal ancestor in America came from Scotland early in the eighteenth century and settled in Saybrook, Conn. His first maternal ancestor in America, Matthew Allyn, was born in Devon, England, in 1605; married, in 1626, Margaret Wyatt, a descendant of Henry I., of England; came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1632; was a representative in the general court in 1636; removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1637; was one of the original custodians of the charter of Connecticut; was a commissioner to the United Colonies, 1660 and 1664; held several other prominent local offices, and died in 1670. Henry Frink was prepared for college at the Binghamton, N.Y., academy and entered the sophomore class of Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., in 1868. In the early part of his junior year in Hamilton he accepted a position as teacher in the Brooklyn polytechnic institute and did not return to college until the beginning of the senior year. Notwithstanding this absence he was graduated in 1870, with the valedictory and the theological honor of the prize medal oration, and the phenomenal rank of seventeen points above the next highest rank in the class. He taught in the Brooklyn polytechnic institute, 1870–72; was adjunct professor of logic, English literature and oratory at Hamilton col-

lege, 1872–73, and professor of the same there, 1873–85, and of logic, rhetoric and public speaking at Amherst college, Massachusetts, 1885–98. He declined the Willard chair of rhetoric, oratory and logic at Dartmouth college. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Utica, N.Y., in 1877, and while at Hamilton college occupied pulpits in the cities and larger towns of central New York. He traveled extensively in Europe in 1885, 1890, 1891, 1894 and 1895–96. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Amherst college in 1881. He adapted Austin Phelps's "English Style in Public Discourse" for a text-book for schools and colleges under the title of "Rhetoric: Its Theory and Practice" and is the author of a second part on *Practical Exercises in the Fundamental Qualities of English Style* (1895), also of the *New Century Speaker* (1898). He died at Amherst, Mass., March 25, 1898.

FRISBEE, Samuel Hanna, educator, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 19, 1840; son of John and Harriet (Pitman) Frisbee, and a direct descendant from Edward Frisbee, who emigrated from England or Wales to Branford, Conn., in 1644, and whose name appears in the first list of landholders who entered their names for lots Dec. 15, 1635. Samuel's great-grandfather was Col. Philip Frisbee of Canaan, N.Y., who a month before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, signed a pledge with eight other inhabitants of King's district in the county of Albany and colony of New York which read as follows: "To solemnly engage and associate ourselves under all the Ties held Sacred among mankind, at the Risque of our lives and fortune to Defend by arms the United Colonies against the Hostile attempts of the British Fleets and armies, until the Present unhappy Controversy between the two countries shall be settled." Colonel Frisbee served actively during the Revolution, first as captain of Co. 3, 17th regiment N.Y. state militia, was promoted major in 1778, and afterward colonel. He represented Albany and Columbia counties in the New York state legislature. Samuel Hanna Frisbee was graduated at Yale in 1861, and studied law at Columbia, but before receiving his degree he determined to embrace the Roman Catholic faith and prepare for the priesthood. He was admitted to the Society of Jesus, served at the novitiate at the Sault, Montreal, 1863–65, and at St. Mary's college, Montreal, 1865–66, and studied languages and literature at Quebec, 1866–68. He then spent one year at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., and two at Woodstock college, Md., in the study of metaphysics. He was professor of physics and mathematics at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, 1871–75, studied theology, physics and higher mathematics at Louvain, Belgium, 1875–77, and was ordained a priest at Brussels, Sept. 9, 1877. After his probation spent in England and France he returned to America and took up his work at the College of St. Francis Xavier. In 1880 he was appointed president of the college, and he banished from the curriculum all studies except arts, languages, sciences and philosophy. The new church edifice was completed by him and dedicated in 1882. While rector of St. Francis Xavier he spoke before the faculty and alumni of Yale at their annual banquet, the first Roman Catholic priest to be so honored. He retired from the presidency of the college in 1885, and took the chair of physics in Georgetown college, being removed in 1888 to Woodstock college to have the spiritual care of the younger members of the society in the pursuit of their philosophical and theological studies. In 1892 he was given the chair of chemistry for one year, and after a year at Georgetown university became again spiritual director of the college. He contributed to the secular press articles on astronomy and physics, and at Woodstock edited an English edition of Père Grou's *Interior of Jesus and Mary* with a preface and introduction to the *Life and Works of Père Grou;* and *Characteristics of True Devotion* by the same author.

FRISBIE, Levi, educator, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 15, 1783; son of the Rev. Levi Frisbie, who was born in Branford, Conn., July 6, 1748; graduated from Dartmouth in 1771, was ordained a minister of the Congregational church in 1772; engaged as a missionary among the Delaware, Canadian and Maine Indians until 1776; became pastor of the first Congregational church, Ipswich, Mass., in 1776; published "Sermons and Orations" (1783–1804); and died in Ipswich, Mass., in 1806. The son was graduated from Harvard in 1802, and began the study of law, which he abandoned because of failing eyesight. He was Latin tutor at Harvard, 1805–11; college professor of Latin, 1811–17, and Alford professor of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity, 1817–22. His writings were published by Prof. Andrews Norton of Harvard (1823). He died in Cambridge, Mass., July 9, 1822.

FRISBY, Edgar, astronomer, was born in Great Easton, Leicestershire, England, May 22, 1837. He removed to Canada in 1856, and was graduated from the University of Toronto in

1863. He taught in the provinces for four years and then became acting professor of mathematics in Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. In 1868 he resigned to become assistant astronomer at the U.S. naval observatory at Washington, D.C., and in 1878 was appointed professor of mathematics in the U.S. navy, with the rank of lieutenant. He was elected to membership in many scientific societies and published numerous papers on astronomy.

FRISSELL, Hollis Burke, educator, was born in Amenia, N.Y., July 14, 1851; son of the Rev. Amasa C. and Lavinia (Barker) Frissell, and a descendant of Capt. William Frissell, and Capt. William Barker, both soldiers in the Revolutionary war. He was educated at Dr. Dwight's school, New York city, and at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass. He was graduated from Yale in 1874, taught in a school on the Hudson, 1874–76, and was graduated from Union theological seminary in 1879. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Newark, Oct. 12, 1880, and was assistant pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church, New York city, in 1880; chaplain of the Hampton normal and agricultural institute, Hampton, Va., 1880–93, and was elected principal of the same in 1893. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1893, and was elected a member of the Century association, New York, in 1899.

FRISTOE, Edward T., educator, was born in Rappahannock county, Va., Dec. 16, 1830. He was graduated at the Virginia military institute in 1849, and from the University of Virginia in 1855. He was professor of mathematics at Columbian university, Washington, D.C., 1855–60, and professor of mathematics, physics and astronomy, also librarian at the University of Missouri, 1860–62. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army. In 1865 he returned to Columbian university as professor of chemistry, physics and natural history. To this chair was added that of chemistry and toxicology in the National medical college in 1871; that of general and analytical chemistry in the Corcoran scientific school in 1884; and that of chemistry in the dental school in 1887. Besides these regular professorships in the Columbian university, he was acting professor of mathematics there, 1872–82; also professor of chemistry in the National college of pharmacy, Washington, D.C., 1872–84; and the latter year was appointed dean of the Corcoran scientific school. In 1872 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by William Jewell college. He died in Washington, D.C., July 31, 1892.

FRITSCHEL, Constantine Sigmund, clergyman, was born in Nuremberg, Bavaria, Dec. 2, 1833; son of Martin Heinrich Fritschel. He was graduated at the Mission institute of Neuendettelsau, Bavaria, in 1854, was ordained to the Lutheran ministry, April 23, 1854, at Hamburg, and shortly afterward emigrated to the United States. In 1854–55 he was professor in the Evangelical Lutheran theological seminary, Dubuque, Iowa, where in September, 1854, he assisted in organizing the Iowa synod, of which he was chosen first secretary. In the fall of 1855 he removed to Platteville, Wis., where he organized a Lutheran congregation. From this place he gathered and served congregations in Hazelgreen, Menominee, Galena, and Brush Creek which grew into churches supporting separate ministers. In the fall of 1856, he was called to the pastorate of the Lutheran St. Matthew's congregation, Detroit, Mich. In the fall of 1858 he returned to the theological seminary which had been reorganized as Wartburg seminary and was then located at St. Sebald, Iowa, and afterward at Mendota, Ill., and in connection with his brother he directed that institution from that time. In 1889 he removed with the seminary to Dubuque, Iowa. In 1860 he was sent to Europe by the Synod of Iowa to solicit help for the seminary; in 1866 was sent abroad again on special church work, and a third time in 1870. He was a member of the church book committee and one of the representatives of the Iowa synod at the Milwaukee colloquium, 1868. He was married in 1856 to Margaretha, daughter of Conrad Prottengeier of Menominee, Ill. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., in 1879. In company with his brother Gottfried he established at Mendota, Ill., in 1876, and became associate editor of *Kirchliche Zeitschrift*. He published essays and sermons. He died in Dubuque, Iowa, April 26, 1900.

FRITSCHEL, Gottfried Wilhelm Leonhard, clergyman, was born in Nuremberg, Bavaria, Dec. 19, 1836; son of Martin Heinrich Fritschel. He was graduated from the University of Erlangen, Bavaria, in 1856, and the following year emigrated to the United States where he was ordained to the ministry and became a professor in the Wartburg seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Iowa and adjacent states, Dubuque, Iowa. In 1858 the seminary was removed to St. Sebald, Iowa, and again in 1874 to Mendota, Ill. Throughout those years and at those places Dr. Fritschel performed the labors of

professor of church history, exegesis and dogmatics and became known as one of the most prominent theologians of the Lutheran church in the United States. He was associated with his brother Conrad Sigmund in editing *Kirchliche Zeitschrift*, a bi-monthly journal, published at Mendota, and he also edited other publications of the Iowa synod of which he was secretary for several years. He was married at St. Sebald, Iowa, Aug. 29, 1858, to Elisabeth Koeberle, daughter of a Bavarian minister. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., in 1879. He is the author of *Meditations on the Passion of Christ* (1868); *Taking Interest in the Light of the Scriptures* (1869); *History of Protestant Missionary Operations among the North American Indians in the 17th and 18th Centuries* (1870); *The Teaching of the Missouri Synod on the Doctrine of Predestination* (1883); *Theophilus* (1889). He died at Mendota, Ill., July 13, 1889.

FROHMAN, Daniel, theatrical manager, was born at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1853; son of Henry and Barbara Frohman. He removed to New York in 1863, and attended school until 1866 when he became connected with the New York *Tribune*, first in its business department, and then as one of Horace Greeley's private secretaries. After five years' service in the business office of the *Tribune*, he was engaged by John Russell Young to publish the newly established New York *Standard*. Later for a year he was the advertising manager of the *Daily Graphic*. While employed on the latter paper his health became impaired and he was advised to travel. As a diversion he took a position as advance agent of a small theatrical troupe, and before he was able to return to journalism he was engaged by J. H. Haverly, the theatre manager, and for four or five years travelled to every considerable town in the United States as theatrical agent. When the Madison Square theatre was opened in New York in 1879 he became its business manager and remained there until 1885. Through the efforts of Mr. Frohman the play of "Hazel Kirke" from its first acting at that theatre became a very valuable property. Among other popular plays produced at the Madison Square during his connection with that theatre were: "Young Mrs. Winthrop," "Esmeralda," "The Rajah," and "May Blossom," all by American authors. During the season of 1885–86 he managed the tour of Modjeska. In 1886 he became the manager of the Lyceum theatre of New York and in the same year organized and became manager of the Lyceum stock company. In August, 1899, he assumed the management of Daly's theatre, New York city. The principal successes of the Lyceum company include: *The Wife; Sweet Lavender; The Charity Ball; Lord Chumley; The Dancing Girl; Captain Lettarblair; Lady Bountiful; Squire Kate; Sheridan; The Highest Bidder; The Maister of Woodbarrow; The Idler; Americans Abroad; The Amazons; The Adventures of Lady Ursula; The Prisoner of Zenda;* and *The Princess and the Butterfly.* Mr. Frohman also became the manager of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in America, and of E. H. Sothern and James K. Hackett.

FROMENTIN, Eligius, senator, was a member of the Society of Jesus in France and was sent to America as a priest of the order in the Roman Catholic church. After reaching New Orleans, he renounced his vows, was married, and became a lawyer. He was secretary of the state senate, 1812–13; a United States senator from Louisiana, 1813–19; judge of the criminal court in New Orleans, 1820–21, and judge of the Western district of Florida in January, 1822. He shortly after returned to New Orleans, La. He published *Observations on a Bill respecting Land Titles in Orleans and Dominique.* He died of yellow fever in New Orleans, La., Oct. 6, 1822.

FROST, Edwin Brant, astronomer, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., July 14, 1866; son of Carlton Pennington and Eliza Ann (Du Bois) Frost, and grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Brant) Frost. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1886; A.M., 1889, and was instructor there, 1887–90. He studied at the University of Strassburg, Germany, 1890–91, and at the Royal Astrophysical Observatory, Potsdam, Germany, 1891–92. He was assistant professor of astronomy at Dartmouth college, 1892–95, and full professor, 1895–98. He went to Chicago, Ill., in 1898 as professor of astrophysics at the University of Chicago. He was married, Nov. 19, 1896, to Mary Elizabeth Hazard of Dorchester, Mass. He translated and revised Scheiner's *Astronomical Spectroscopy* (1895).

FROST, George, delegate to the Continental congress, was born in New Castle, N.H., April 26, 1720; son of Commander John Frost, of the British navy, and a nephew of Sir William Pepperrell. He became supercargo and captain of one of his uncle's vessels in 1740 and followed the sea until 1760, when he returned to his native state. He was judge of the court of common pleas, 1773–91; a delegate to congress, 1777–79, and a member of the governor's council, 1781–84. He died in Durham, N.H., June 21, 1796.

FROST, John, soldier, was born in Kittery, Maine, May 5, 1738. He was a captain in the Colonial army operating against the French in Canada in 1759, and lieutenant-colonel in the American army in the siege of Boston, 1775. He joined Washington's army at Cambridge in 1776 and was promoted colonel, accompanying the army in its ill-fated campaign, beginning with the defeat on Long Island, at Harlem Heights, White Plains and retreat through New Jersey to Philadelphia, and ending with Valley Forge. When Burgoyne invaded New York, Colonel Frost with his regiment joined the forces of General Gates and after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga he rejoined Washington's army and was present at Monmouth and the other successful movements in New Jersey. He then served in the southern states under General Greene and participated in the campaign in South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, terminating in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. On his return to his native state he was made judge of the court of sessions of York county and served as a member of the governor's council. He died at Kittery, Maine, in July, 1810.

FROST, John, educator, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, Jan. 26, 1800; son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Kimball) Frost. He studied at Bowdoin one year, and was graduated from Harvard in 1822. He was master of the Mayhew school, Boston, Mass., 1823–27; principal of a girl's school in Philadelphia, Pa., 1827–38, and professor of English literature in the Central high school of the latter city, 1838–45. He was married, May 4, 1830, to Sarah Ann, daughter of James White and Mary (Rhodes) Burditt of Boston. He then devoted himself to historical research and with the help of a corps of writers edited and published nearly 300 histories and biographies. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall college, Pa., in 1843. Among his publications are: *History of the World* (8 vols.); *Beauties of English History; Wild Scenes of a Hunter's Life; Illustrious Mechanics; Elements of English Grammar* (1829); *The Youth's Book of the Seasons* (1835); *The Class Book of Nature* (1836); *Book of the Army; Book of the Navy* (1842); *Indian Wars of the United States* (1843); *Pictorial History of the United States* (2 vols., 1844; rev. ed., 1859); *Heroes and Battles of the American Revolution* (1845); *Life of Major-General Zachary Taylor* (1847); *Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson* (1847); *Pictorial Life of George Washington* (1848); *The American Generals* (1848); *The American Speaker* (1851); *The Book of the Colonies* (1852); *Great Cities of the World* (1853); and *The Presidents of the United States* (1855); all in their time popular subscription books. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28, 1859.

FROST, Rufus Smith, representative, was born in Marlborough, N H., July 18, 1826; son of Joseph and Lucy (Wheeler) Frost, and a lineal descendant from Elder Edmund Frost, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Mass., where he became the ruling elder of the first church. In 1833 he removed to Boston, Mass., with his widowed mother. He entered into mercantile business first as clerk and afterward on his own account, and later engaged in the manufacture of woolens. He was mayor of Chelsea, Mass., 1867–68; a state senator, 1871–72, and a member of Governor Washburn's council, 1873–74. He was a representative from the 4th district of Massachusetts in the 44th congress from Dec. 6, 1875, until July 28, 1876, when he was superseded, Josiah G. Abbott being given the seat by the house. In 1867 he presented a library and building to his native town and afterward added to this gift the sum of $5,000, the interest from which was to be used for the purchase of new books. He was president of the Congregational club of Boston in 1873; president of the American congregational association for several years; a trustee of Wellesley college, 1876; president of the Boston board of trade, 1879–81; president of the New England conservatory of music, Boston, in 1882; president of the North national bank, Boston, 1891–94, and president of the Massachusetts homœopathic hospital. He established a general hospital in Chelsea, Mass., which he presented to his fellow citizens upon condition that no human being should ever be denied treatment because of poverty, race or color, and that every patient should choose by which school of medicine he should be treated. He was twice married, first to Ellen M., daughter of the Hon. Charles and Amelia (Ripley) Hubbard; and secondly, June 18, 1879, to Catherine Emily, daughter of Benjamin C. and Catherine (Matthews) Wickham of Corning, N.Y. He died in Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1894.

FROST, William Goodell, educator, was born in Le Roy, N.Y., July 2, 1854; son of the Rev. Lewis P. and Clarissa Maria (Goodell) Frost. His father, an independent Congregational minister, a graduate of Oberlin, 1848, died in Janesville, Wis., Feb. 22, 1893. His mother was a daughter of William and Clarissa (Cady) Goodell, granddaughter of Frederick Goodell a Revolutionary soldier, and direct descendant from the emigrant, who came from Ipswich, England, to Danvers, Mass., in 1634. He attended Milton college, Beloit college and Oberlin college, and was graduated at the last named in 1876, receiving his A.M. degree in 1879. He was instructor of Greek there, 1877–79. He pursued a post graduate course at Harvard and at Wooster, Ohio, studied theology at Oberlin, was graduated in

1879, and was professor of Greek there, 1879-92. He visited England, Germany, Greece and the Holy land, 1891-92, and in 1892 was elected president of Berea college, Ky., after declining the call to the presidency of several far more desirable and less difficult positions. He bravely met the financial panic of 1893; announced his purpose to make the college attractive to northern students, and adapted its work to the special needs of the whites of the great central mountain region of the south, a class of inhabitants hitherto almost neglected. He introduced normal, industrial and university extension work and increased the attendance from 350 to 700 students. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Wooster university, Ohio, in 1891, and that of D.D. from Oberlin in 1894.

FROTHINGHAM, Arthur Lincoln, archæologist and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., June 21, 1859; son of Arthur Lincoln and Jessie (Peabody) Frothingham. He received his early education in the academy of the Christian brothers in Rome, Italy, 1868-73. He took special courses in the Oriental languages at the Catholic seminary of S. Apollinare, and at the Royal university of Rome, 1875-81, and in Germany, 1880-83. He was fellow in Semitic languages and lecturer in archæology at Johns Hopkins university, 1882-85, and was called to the professorship of archæology and history of art at the College of New Jersey, in 1887. Ancient history was added to his chair in 1898. He received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. in the Arabic and Syriac languages and in Christian archæology from the University of Leipzig in 1883. He was secretary of the Archæological institute of America in 1884. He founded and was editor and owner of *The American Journal of Archæology*, 1885-96, and was founder of the *Princeton College Bulletin*. He was associate director of the *American School of Classical Studies* at Rome (1895-96), which he was largely instrumental in founding. He was a director of the American Oriental society, and was elected a member of the German archæological institution, and many other learned societies. He is the author of: *Medieval Art Inventories of the Vatican* (1882); *A History of Sculpture* (1896); of several monographs in Syriac; historic sketches of sculpture and painting in the *Iconographic Encyclopædia* and contributions to American, English, French and Italian periodicals in the fields of archæology and the history of art as well as in the Semitic languages.

FROTHINGHAM, Nathaniel Langdon, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1793; son of Ebenezer and Joanna (Langdon) Frothingham. He was graduated from Harvard in 1811, taught for a few months in the Boston Latin school, and was instructor in rhetoric and oratory at Harvard, 1812-15. On March 15, 1815, he was ordained pastor of the first Congregational (Unitarian) church, Boston, and held the pastorate until 1850, when failing health forced him to retire from active work. He was married in 1818 to Ann Gorham, daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks of Boston, Mass. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1819-50; a member of the Massachusetts historical society, and a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1836. His published works besides separate sermons and addresses and contributions to periodicals, include: *Deism of Christianity* (1845); *Sermons in the order of a Twelvemonth* (1852); and *Metrical Pieces Translated and Original* (1855). He died in Boston, Mass., April 4, 1870.

FROTHINGHAM, Octavius Brooks, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1822; son of Nathaniel Langdon and Ann Gorham (Brooks) Frothingham. He was graduated from Harvard in 1843, from the divinity school in 1846, and was ordained a Unitarian minister, March 10, 1847. He was pastor of the North church, Salem, Mass., 1847-55; at Jersey City, N.J., 1855-59, and of the Third Unitarian Congregational, later called the Independent Liberal, church, New York city, 1860-79. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Free Religious Association, organized in 1867. Ill health required him to withdraw from the ministry in 1881, and after that he devoted himself to literary work. He was a member of the Massachusetts historical society. His publications include, besides numerous sermons: *Stories from the Lips of the Teacher* (1863); *Stories of the Patriarchs* (1864); *Child's Book of Religion* (1866); *The Religion of Humanity* (1873); *Life of Theodore Parker* (1874); *Transcendentalism in New England* (1876); *The Cradle of the Christ* (1877); *Life of Gerrit Smith* (1878); *Life of George Ripley* (1882); *Memoir of William Henry*

Channing (1886); *Essays of David A. Wasson, with a Memoir* (1889); *Boston Unitarianism* (1890); and *Recollections and Impressions* (1891). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 22, 1895.

FROTHINGHAM, Richard, historian, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 31, 1812; son of Richard and Mary (Thompson) Frothingham; grandson of Richard Frothingham, who served through the Revolution on the staff of Gen. Henry Knox; and a descendant of William Frothingham, the first emigrant, who settled in Charlestown in 1630. He attended the schools of Charlestown and early wrote for the Boston *Post*, of which paper he subsequently became one of the proprietors and of which he was managing editor, 1852–65. He was clerk and treasurer of the Middlesex canal company, 1834–60; served his city in many offices; was a representative in the state legislature in 1839, 1840, 1842, 1849 and 1850; was mayor of Charlestown, 1851–53; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1852 and 1876, and to the state constitutional convention in 1853. He was president of the Bunker Hill monument association, 1875–80; a member of the Massachusetts historical society, 1846–80, and for thirty years its treasurer; a member of the American antiquarian society; the New England historic, genealogical society; a trustee of Tufts college, and a corresponding member of several historical societies in other states. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1858, and that of LL.D. from Tufts in 1874. He published: *History of Charlestown* (1848); *History of the Siege of Boston* (1849); *The Command in the Battle of Bunker Hill* (1850); *Life and Times of Joseph Warren* (1865); *Tribute to Thomas Starr King* (1865): *Rise of the Republic* (1871); and *The Centennial: Battle of Bunker Hill.* He died in Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 29, 1880.

FRY, Benjamin St. James, editor, was born at Rutledge, Tenn., June 16, 1824. He was graduated from Woodward college, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1844, and became associate editor and publisher of the *Western Rambler.* He was a Methodist circuit preacher, 1847–56; president of the Worthington, Ohio, female college, 1856–60, and chaplain of the 63d Ohio volunteer infantry, 1861–64. He was agent of the Methodist book concern at St. Louis, Mo., 1865–72, and editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, 1872–92. He was a delegate to the general conferences of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888, and also to the ecumenical conferences at London in 1881 and at Washington, D.C., in 1891. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Quincy college, Ill., in 1871. He published the lives of Bishops *Whatcoat* (1854), *McKendree* (1855), *Roberts* (1856), and *George* (1856); also a prize essay *Property Consecrated* (1856). He died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5, 1892.

FRY, Cary Harrison, soldier, was born in Garrard county, Ky., Aug. 20, 1813; son of Dr. John and Judith (Harrison) Fry; grandson of Joshua and Peachy (Walker) Fry; great-grandson of John and ——(Adams) Fry, and great[2] grandson of Col. Joshua and Mary (Micou) Hill Fry. He graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1834, and was assigned to duty at Fort Towson, Indian Territory, serving there until Oct. 31, 1836, when he resigned his commission and returned to civil life. He practised medicine in Louisville, Ky., 1845–46, and on June 9, 1846, joined the volunteer army, with the rank of major and served throughout the Mexican war. He was engaged on the march through Camargo, Mex., 1846–47; at the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22–23, 1847, and commanded his regiment from Feb. 23 to June 9, 1847, when it was disbanded. He returned to the practice of medicine at Danville, Ky., 1847–48, and at Louisville, Ky., 1848–53. On Feb. 7, 1853, he was reappointed in the U.S. army as paymaster with the rank of major, and served in New Mexico until the outbreak of the civil war. He was stationed at Washington, D.C., 1861–63, being acting paymaster-general from July 15 to Dec. 10, 1862, and chief paymaster of the pay district of Washington, D.C., from Feb. 4 to July 15, 1863, and at San Francisco, Cal., 1863–67. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865, for services during the war, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the paymaster-general, July 28, 1866. He served in charge of the pay district, Charleston, S.C., 1867–69; was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, Oct. 15, 1867; was chief paymaster of the division of the Missouri, 1869–71; of the department of Missouri, 1871–72, and of the division of the Pacific, 1872–73. He died at San Francisco, Cal., March 5, 1873.

FRY, James Barnet, soldier, was born in Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 22, 1827. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1847, and was assigned to the 3d artillery as brevet 2d lieutenant. The same year he joined the army of General Scott in the City of Mexico, and the next year with a detachment of artillery made the voyage around Cape Horn to take military possession of Oregon. In 1851 he was transferred to Louisiana and in 1852 to Texas. In 1853 he was an assistant to Maj. George H. Thomas at the military academy and in 1854 was appointed adjutant of the academy under Col. R. E. Lee. In January, 1861, he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as 1st lieutenant in command of Magruder's battery and was ordered with the battery to report at Washington, D.C., where he directed the stationing of artillery so as to command the streets of the national capital. He was promoted captain and made assistant adju-

tant-general March 16, 1861, and was appointed chief-of-staff to Gen. Irwin McDowell, serving in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was afterward chief-of-staff to Gen. Don Carlos Buell, commanding the army of the Ohio, 1861–62, participating in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth and in the pursuit of General Bragg. On March 17, 1863, he was made provost marshal-general of the United States, and held the office during its existence as a division of the war department. He was promoted to the staff rank of brigadier-general April 21, 1864 and was successively brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general in the regular army for "faithful, meritorious and distinguished services during the war." After the abolition of the office of provost marshal-general Aug. 30, 1866, he was made adjutant-general of the division of the Pacific, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, serving 1866–69; of the division of the south, 1869–71; of the Missouri, 1871–73; of the Atlantic, 1873–81, and on June 1, 1881, he was placed on the retired list, after a continuous service of thirty-four years. He published: *Sketch of the Adjutant-General's Department, U.S. Army, from 1775 to 1875* (1875); *The History and Legal Effect of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States* (1877); *Army Sacrifices* (1879); *McDowell and Tyler in the Campaign of Bull Run* (1884); *Operations of the Army Under Buell* (1884); *New York and the Conscription* (1885); and various pamphlets on military subjects. His widow, Caroline Fry, died at Newport, R.I., Aug. 17, 1897. General Fry died at Newport, R.I., July 11, 1894.

James B. Fry

FRY, Joseph Reese, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 23, 1811; son of William and Ann Penrose (Fleeson) Fry; grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Meyers) Fry, and of Thomas and Rebecca (Britton) Fleeson, and brother of William Henry Fry, composer. His ancestors John and Elizabeth Fry came from Devonshire, England, about 1690, and settled in Bucks county. He attended Mount St. Mary's seminary, Emittsburg, Md., 1824–28, and was graduated with high honors from the University of Pennsylvania in 1830, being class poet. He was admitted to the bar, but devoted his time chiefly to banking and journalism. He was editor of the Cincinnati *Evening Express* for some years, and subsequently of the Philadelphia *North American*. He wrote the librettos for his brother's operas, *Leonora* and *Notre Dame de Paris*, and translated the opera *Norma* and also *Stabat Mater*. He was also the author of librettos *The Bridal of Dunure* and *Aurelia the Vestal;* and translations of Donizetti's *Anna Bolena* and Rossini's *Barbiere di Seviglia* which were never published. He was married to Cornelia, daughter of James Nevins. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1865.

FRY, Joshua, soldier, was born in Somersetshire, England, and was educated at Oxford university. He removed to America between 1710 and 1720 and settled in Virginia, where he was married to Mary (Micou) Hill, widow of Colonel Hill, and daughter of Paul Micou, a Huguenot exile from France. One of Paul Micou's daughters was married to John Lomax the grandfather of Judge John T. Lomax (1781–1862). In 1728–29, Joshua Fry was at Williamsburg as master of the grammar school of William and Mary college, and was later professor of mathematics in the college. After resigning his chair he was a member of the house of burgesses and of the king's council. In September, 1844, he was a commissioner and chief surveyor to fix the boundary line between Goochland county and the new county of Albemarle. He was a justice of the peace till 1748 and probably much longer, and also held the office of county lieutenant. In 1745 he was a commissioner of the crown for defining the western limit of the Northern Necks, and with Peter Jefferson surveyed the land from the headsprings of the Rappahannock to the headsprings of the Potomac. In 1749 he was a commissioner for continuing the line between Virginia and North Carolina, and in the same year finished the map of Virginia known as Fry and Jefferson's map. In 1752 he was commissioned by Virginia to negotiate the treaty of Logstown. In 1754 he was appointed colonel and commander-in-chief of the Virginia regiment, and started for the Ohio in command of the expedition against the French, George Washington being lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Fry died on the way and Washington succeeded to the command. He was buried under a large oak upon which Washington cut the inscription: "Under this oak lies the body of the good, the just and the noble Fry." He died near Fort Cumberland, Md., May 31, 1754.

FRY, Speed Smith, soldier, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Sept. 9, 1817; son of Thomas Walker and Betsy (Smith) Fry; grandson of Joshua and Peachy (Walker) Fry; great-grandson of Col. John and ——(Adams) Fry, and great² grandson of Col. Joshua and Mary (Micou) Hill Fry. He attended the Centre college of Kentucky for a short time, and was graduated from Wabash college, Ind., in 1840. He was admitted to the bar

in 1843. He served throughout the Mexican war at the head of the 2d Kentucky volunteer infantry, which he had organized. In 1857 he was made judge of Boyle county, Ky., and served until the outbreak of the civil war when he organized and became colonel of the 4th Kentucky regiment, U.S. volunteers. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862, and served as such until the close of the war. He was a supervisor of internal revenues, 1869–72. He died in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1, 1892.

FRY, William Henry, composer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1815; son of William and Ann Penrose (Fleeson) Fry; grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Meyers) Fry, and of the Rev. Thomas and Rebecca (Britton) Fleeson, and brother of Joseph Reese Fry. His first American ancestors, John and Elizabeth Fry, came from Devonshire, England, about 1690 and settled in Bucks county, Pa. He attended the public schools of his native place and was prepared for college at Mount St. Mary's seminary, Emmitsburg, Md. He then entered journalism as an editorial writer on the Philadelphia *Gazette*, published by his father. He received a thorough musical education and devoted his leisure to composing. In 1845 he published his first opera, entitled "Leonora," which was produced in Philadelphia and New York city with marked success. He studied abroad, 1846–52, at the same time acting as foreign correspondent for various newspapers, including the New York *Tribune*, of which he became musical editor on his return from Europe. In 1853 he delivered a course of ten illustrated lectures in New York city, and in the same year composed two symphonies, *A Day in the Country* and *The Breaking Heart.* His subsequent compositions include several symphonies, a *Stabat Mater* and *Eleven Violin Quartets* (1854–55); *Notre Dame* (1864); and many solo pieces, vocal and instrumental. He published *Artificial Fish Breeding* (1854). He died on the island of Santa Cruz, West Indies, Dec. 21, 1864.

FRYE, William Pierce, senator, was born in Lewiston, Maine, Sept. 2, 1830; son of John March and Alice M. (Davis) Frye; grandson of Joseph and Mary (Robinson) Frye, and great-grandson of Joseph and Mehitable (Poor) Frye. His father was an early settler of Lewiston, a manufacturer, and a leading citizen; and his great-grandfather, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Frye (1711–1794), made his escape by killing his Indian guard at the capture of Fort William Henry, Lake George, N.Y., in 1757, where he was a colonel in the Colonial army. He was a pioneer settler of Fryeburg, Maine. William Pierce was graduated at Bowdoin in 1850, studied law under William Pitt Fessenden, and practised at Rockland and afterward at Lewiston, Maine. He was a representative from Lewiston in the state legislature, 1861; 1862 and 1867; a presidential elector in 1864, mayor of Lewiston, 1866–67; attorney-general of Maine, 1867–69; member of the Republican national executive committee, 1872, 1876 and 1880; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880, and chairman of the Republican state committee in place of James G. Blaine, 1881. He was a representative in the 42d–46th congresses inclusive, 1871–81, and was elected to the 47th congress, but resigned before the meeting of that congress to take his place in the U.S. senate, having been elected to the seat made vacant by the resignation of Senator James G. Blaine, and he took his seat in the senate, March 8, 1881, completing the term of Senator Blaine which expired March 3, 1883. He was re-elected in 1883 for a full senatorial term, beginning March 4, 1883, was again re-elected in 1889 and again in 1895, and a fourth time, Jan. 17, 1901. As a representative he served on the library committee as chairman, on the judiciary and ways and means committees, and as chairman of the executive committee. He was prominent in the discussion of the Geneva award distribution, and through five congresses maintained and finally gained the rights of the actual losers, as indicated in the bill originally introduced by him. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on commerce, also serving on the committees on foreign relations; on fisheries; to establish the University of the United States; on the select committee on Potomac river front, and also as chairman of the special committee on Pacific railroads; and was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate, Feb. 7, 1896. He carried through his bill providing for a congress of American nations and one providing for the maritime congress. He was a member of the commission which met in Paris in the autumn of 1898 to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain. When the 56th Congress met, Dec. 4, 1899, Senator Frye was again elected president of the senate, *pro tempore* and he became acting Vice-President of the United States by reason of the death of Vice-President Hobart. He was a trustee of Bowdoin college from 1880, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bates college in 1881, and from Bowdoin in 1889.

FRYER, John, educator, was born at Hythe, Kent, England, Aug. 6, 1839; son of John and Mary Ann Fryer; grandson of John Rogers and Sarah Fryer, and descended from a family of refugees, who came to England from the continent during the wars of the reformation in the sixteenth century. He attended Prospect House academy in his native place, and St. James school, Bristol, England, and was graduated from Highbury college, London, in 1860. He was principal of St. Paul's college, Hongkong, China, 1861–63; professor of the English language and literature at Tung-Wen college, Peking, China, 1863–65; headmaster of the Anglo-Chinese school at Shanghai, 1865–67; head of the department for the translation into Chinese of foreign scientific books at the Imperial government arsenal at Shanghai, 1867–96, and professor of oriental languages and literature at the University of California from 1896. He was made an honorary member of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic society of Shanghai in 1866; was honorary secretary of the Chinese polytechnic institution, Shanghai, 1874–99, and honorary general editor of the Educational association of China, 1877–96. He received the third degree of the civil brevet rank, conferred by the Chinese government, in 1873; the first rank of the third degree of the order of the Double Dragon in June, 1899; and the degree LL.D. from Alfred University, New York, in 1889. He was married in 1864, to Anna Rolestone, and in 1882 to Eliza A. Nelson, a graduate and professor of Alfred university. He is the author or translator of nearly one hundred scientific works in the Chinese language, mostly published by the Chinese government; the *Educational Directory for China* (1895); and the *Vade-Mecum, or Vocabulary of Scientific Terms in Chinese and English;* besides various other works in the Chinese and English languages.

FRYER, Pauline Cushman, spy, was born in New Orleans, La., June 10, 1833. During her childhood her father, a Spanish refugee, removed his family to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he became an Indian trader, and where his daughter Pauline was brought up with little knowledge of books. After reaching womanhood she made her way to New York city in search of employment, and subsequently went south as a variety actress. She married Charles C. Dickinson, a Union soldier, who died early in the war. They had four children, all of whom died in one day of diphtheria. In March, 1863, while playing in "The Seven Sisters" at a theatre in Louisville, Ky., she was offered a bribe by two paroled Confederate officers, if she would during a performance propose a toast to Jefferson Davis. Her strong Union sentiments prompted her to parry the proposal, and report the incident to Colonel Moore, the provost-marshal at Louisville. He advised her to give the toast, and that evening in the course of the play she boldly proposed the toast "Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy. May the South prosper and regain her rights." At the close of the performance she was arrested and taken before Colonel Moore, ostensibly to be reprimanded. In reality she took the soldiers' oath of allegiance to the United States, received official instructions, and thereafter became a government spy. She lost her position at the theatre, but remained some time longer in Louisville rendering valuable service to the army of the Cumberland. In April she secured an engagement at Nashville, Tenn., which carried her nearer the Confederate lines, and in May, she was sent beyond the lines to gain information of the strength and movements of the Confederate forces. While performing this duty she was captured, and sentenced by court-martial to be shot as a spy. She was imprisoned at Shelbyville, Ky., awaiting the time set for her execution, where she was found and released by the Union forces when they entered that town, after a hurried evacuation by the Confederates. In recognition of her services she received a major's commission from the government. For some time after the war she appeared on the lecture platform and a few years before her death she married as her second husband, James Fryer of Arizona. See her "Life" by F. L. Sarmiento (1865). She died in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 2, 1893.

FULLER, Anna, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1853; daughter of Robert Henry and Mary Lucretia (Bent) Fuller. Her ancestors came from England and settled in Massachusetts between the years 1636 and 1646. She is the author of: *Pratt Portraits* (1892); *A Literary Courtship* (1893); *Peak and Prairie* (1894); *A Venetian June* (1896); *One of the Pilgrims* (1898), and contributions to periodical literature.

FULLER, Arthur Buckminster, clergyman, was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., Aug. 10, 1822; son of the Hon. Timothy and Margaret (Crane) Fuller, and brother of Sarah Margaret Fuller Ossoli, author. He was prepared for college at Leicester academy and by his sister Margaret, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1843, and at the divinity school in 1847. He was a missionary and teacher in Illinois while pursuing his divinity course, and was pastor of the Unitarian church, Manchester, N.H., 1848–53; of the New North church, Boston, Mass., 1853–59, and of the church in Watertown, Mass., 1859–61. He was chaplain of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1854, and of the senate in 1860. In August, 1861, he went to the front as chaplain of the 16th Massachusetts volunteers. He was discharged by reason of continued ill health.

Dec. 10, 1863, but being present with the army before Fredericksburg, Va., the next day he joined a volunteer storming party, and with it crossed the river and fell while attempting to drive out the Confederate sharpshooters. He was married Sept. 18, 1850, to Elizabeth G., daughter of Joseph G. Davenport of Andover, Mass. She died in 1856, and he was married in 1859 to Emma Lucilla Reeves. Besides editing his sister's works he published: *Sabbath School Manual of Christian Doctrine and Institutions* (1850); *Historical Discourse Delivered in the New North Church, Boston, Oct. 1, 1854;* and one on *Liberty versus Romanism* (1859). His brother, Richard Frederick Fuller, 1821–1869, a graduate of Harvard, 1844, published his *Life* (1863); and Thomas W. Higginson wrote his biography for *Harvard Memorial Biographies* (Vol. I.). Arthur died before Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862.

FULLER, George, painter, was born in Deerfield, Mass., Jan. 16, 1822, of Puritan stock. He removed to Illinois with his parents in 1836 and studied painting under Henry Kirke Brown in Albany, N.Y., 1842–43. He then set up a studio in Boston, Mass., later removing it to New York. In 1857 he exhibited his portrait of his teacher Mr. Brown and this work gained him admission as an associate of the National academy of design. After eight months' study in Europe he retired to his boyhood home, Deerfield, Mass., in 1859, where he cultivated the farm and painted for recreation. In 1873 financial reverses obliged him to resort to his art for a livelihood. By 1876 his pictures had attracted wide attention, and he became a member of the Boston Art, St. Botolph and Paint and Clay clubs. His contributions to the National academy include: *The Turkey-Pasture, Kentucky* (1878); *The Dandelion Girl* and *The Romany Girl* (1879); and *The Quadroon* (1880). To the exhibitions of the Society of American artists, of which he was made a member in 1880, he sent *Priscilla Fauntleroy* (1882); and *Nydia* (1883). His studio pictures, most of which are owned by art collectors in Boston, include: *Cupid* (1854); *Negro Nurse with Child* (1861); *At the Bars* (1865); *Shearing the Donkey* (1877–79); *And She Was a Witch* (1879); *The Gathering of Simples* (1880); *Girl with a Calf; Winifred Dysart* (1881); *Psyche* (1882); *November* (1882–84); *Fedalma* (1883–84); *Boy and Bird; Arethusa* (1884) and various portraits. A memorial exhibition of his works was given in the Art museum, Boston, in 1884. He died in Brookline, Mass., March 21, 1884.

FULLER, Homer Taylor, educator, was born in Lempster, N.H., Nov. 15, 1838; son of Sylvanus and Sarah Maria (Taylor) Fuller, and grandson of Noah and Asenath (Smith) Fuller. His first ancestor in America, Dr. Samuel Fuller, physician of the *Mayflower* company and one of the first deacons of the Plymouth church, induced Governor Winthrop and the Massachusetts colony to adopt the Congregational form of church government. Homer T. was prepared for college at Kimball Union academy, Meriden, N.H., and was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867. He was principal of the academy at Fredonia, N.Y., 1864–67; studied at Andover theological seminary, 1867–68, and at Union theological seminary, 1868–69, graduating in 1869. He was ordained Jan. 19, 1870; was stated supply at Peshtigo, Wis., 1869–71; principal of the academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1871–82; president of the Polytechnic institute, Worcester, Mass., 1882–94, and in 1894 was elected president of Drury college, Springfield, Mo., also serving the college as professor of mental and moral philosophy. He was elected an associate member of the American association for the advancement of science in 1887, and a fellow in 1891; a fellow of the American association of mining engineers, 1886; a fellow of the Geological society of America in 1890, and a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M. in 1896. He was married June 15, 1870, to Ameretta Jones; their daughter, Mary Breese, was graduated at Smith college in 1894, and their son, Henry Jones, at Worcester polytechnic institute in 1895. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Dartmouth in 1880 and that of D.D. from Iowa college in 1898. He published: *Technical Schools; Aim and Work* (1883); *Historical Sketch of Worcester Polytechnic Institute* (1894); and brief geological papers.

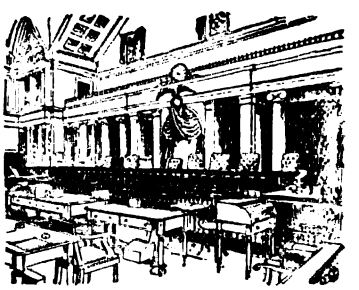
FULLER, Hulbert, physician, was born in Baldwinsville, N.Y., Dec. 2, 1865; son of William L. and Nancy (Frazee) Fuller; grandson of Amasa and Orilla (Wheeler) Fuller, and of Jacob and Phœbe (Hulbert) Frazee; and a descendant of the Massachusetts line of Fullers. He was educated at the Academy at Baldwinsville, N.Y., and at Syracuse university; was graduated from Dartmouth medical college in 1888 and studied at Leipzig university, Germany, 1888–89. He settled in practice at Tustin, Cal., in 1890, removing to Los Angeles in 1891, and thence to Chicago, Ill., where he practised medicine after 1893. He was married, Nov. 11, 1890, to Zoe, daughter of J. W. Ballard, superior judge of Orange county, Cal. He is the author of: *Vivian of Virginia*

(1897); and *God's Rebel* (1899); besides fiction and articles on economics in the leading periodicals.

FULLER, John Wallace, soldier, was born in Cambridge, England, July 28, 1827. His father, a Baptist clergyman, came with his family to America in 1833 and located at Petersborough, N.Y. In 1840 he went to Utica, N.Y., where he entered a bookseller's shop and learned the business. He afterward established a publishing and bookselling business at Utica as John W. Fuller & Co. He was city treasurer of Utica for two terms. In 1858 he established a western branch of the business at Toledo, Ohio, and took personal charge of the store. In 1861 he was made chief-of-staff to Gen. C. W. Hill and engaged in the western Virginia campaign. On the organization of the 27th Ohio volunteers he was elected colonel of the regiment, and in February, 1862, joined the army of Gen. John Pope in his operations on the Mississippi river. He aided in the capture of Madrid March 14, 1862, and Island No. 10, April 8, 1862. He commanded a brigade at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, and with his brigade checked a Confederate charge and broke their line at Corinth, October, 1862, where both the brigade and their commander received the thanks of General Rosecrans. He met and defeated Forrest's cavalry at Parker's Cross Roads, Dec. 31, 1862; was in command of Memphis, Tenn., till October, 1863, when he accompanied Sheridan's army to Chattanooga, and in March, 1864, captured Decatur. In the assignments of Sheridan's army for the Atlantic campaign he was made commander of the 1st brigade, 4th division, 16th corps, and he opened the battle of Atlanta, fought Hood at Snake Creek Gap, and commanded the first division of the 17th corps in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, and resigned Aug. 15, 1865. President Grant appointed him collector of the port of Toledo, Ohio, in 1874, and he served by reappointment by President Hayes till 1881. He died at Toledo, Ohio, March 12, 1891.

FULLER, Levi Knight, governor of Vermont, was born in Westmoreland, N.H., Feb. 24, 1841; son of Washington and Lucinda (Constantine) Fuller. He removed to Windham county, Vt., with his parents in 1845 and to Brattleboro in 1854, where he worked in a printing office and at the same time attended the high school and learned telegraphy. He invented an improvement for a steam engine which he exhibited at the Windham county agricultural fair in 1857. He went to Boston, Mass., in 1858, where he served an apprenticeship as a machinist, acted as night telegraph operator, and took a course of study in science. Returning to Brattleboro in 1860 he was machinist and mechanical engineer in the Estey organ company and in April, 1866, was admitted to the company, of which he was vice-president for twenty years. In 1873 he declined the appointment of commissioner to the Vienna exposition tendered by President Grant. He took out more than one hundred patents, and was made secretary of the committee appointed by the association of piano manufacturers, instrumental in securing the adoption of a uniform "standard international musical pitch." He served as aide on the staff of Governor Converse; was state senator, 1880–81; lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1886–87; and governor, 1892–93. He was a trustee of the Brattleboro savings bank and of the free library, and president of the board of trustees of the Vermont academy. He organized the Fuller light battery, V.N.G., in 1874, and was brevetted colonel in 1887. He was a member of the American association for the advancement of science and of the American society of mechanical engineers. On May 8, 1865, he was married to Abby, daughter of Jacob and Desdemona (Wood) Estey. She is the author of *Prince Estey, Story of a Pony;* and died Nov. 19, 1879. Governor Fuller died in Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 10, 1896.

FULLER, Melville Weston, chief justice of the United States, was born in Augusta, Maine, Feb. 11, 1833; son of Frederick Augustus and Catherine M. (Weston) Fuller; and grandson of Henry Weld Fuller, judge of Kennebec county, and of Nathan Weston, associate justice and chief justice of the state, 1820–41. His father was a lawyer of distinction. Melville was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1853; studied law under his maternal uncle, George Melville Weston of Bangor, Maine, and at Harvard law school; and practised his profession at Augusta, the capital of the state, in partnership with his uncle, Benjamin A. G. Fuller, 1855–56, with whom he was also associated as editor of *The Age*, the leading Democratic paper of Maine. He was city solicitor and president of the common council of Augusta in 1856 and the same year removed to Chicago, Ill., where he continued the practice of law until he entered upon his duties as chief justice of the United States, Oct. 8, 1888. One of the many noted cases in which he was concerned was the defence of the Rev. Charles E. Cheney, D.D., before ecclesiastical courts in the diocese of Illinois and subsequently in the state courts when prop-



SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

[illegible]

FULLER, John Wallace, [illegible]

[illegible] Utica, N.Y., where [illegible] John W. Fuller & Co. [illegible] C. W. Hill [illegible] Mississippi river. [illegible]

[illegible] exposition [illegible] secretary [illegible] a trustee of the [illegible] trustees of the Vermont [illegible]

FULLER, Melville Weston, [illegible] Harvard law school [illegible]

Melville W. Fuller

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

erty interests became involved. Mr. Fuller was a friend and supporter of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, making the welcoming speech when the senator visited Chicago in 1860. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1862; a representative in the state legislature, 1863–65; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880; and a supporter of the civil service reform movements advanced by Grover Cleveland in the political canvass of 1884. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of chief justice of the United States, caused by the death of Chief-Justice Waite, March 23, 1888, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Fuller chief justice on April 30. His nomination was confirmed by the senate, July 20, and he took the oath of office and his seat, Oct. 8, 1888. He was married in 1866 to Mary E., daughter of William F. Coolbaugh of Chicago, Ill. He was elected a trustee of the Peabody education fund and was first vice-president of the board in 1899, William M. Evarts being president. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Northwestern university and from Bowdoin college in 1888, and from Harvard university in 1891.

FULLER, Richard, clergyman, was born in Beaufort, S.C., April 22, 1804. He was educated at Harvard, leaving the class of 1824 while in his junior year on account of ill health. He then studied law and acquired eminence at the bar He was constrained through the influence of a religious revival to leave the bar and the Protestant Episcopal church and join the Baptists. He was at once rebaptized and ordained as a minister in that denomination and became pastor of the Baptist church at Beaufort, at the same time conducting religious revivals in other sections His fame as a revivalist spread and he added to his national reputation by conducting controversies with Bishop England of Charleston, S.C., on the claims of the Roman Catholic church, and with President Wayland of Brown university on the subject of slavery. In 1846 he removed to Baltimore, Md., where, as pastor of a Baptist church, he had eminent success in building up two large congregations. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.B. in 1824 and that of S.T.D. in 1853; and Columbian university (D.C.), of which he was a trustee, 1847–72, and an overseer, 1872–76, gave him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1844. His controversy with Bishop England was published in 1840 and that with President Wayland in 1845. He also published an *Argument on Baptist and Close Communion* (1849); and a *Psalmist* popular with his denomination. His nephew, Dr. James H. Cuthbert, published a memoir in 1879. Dr. Fuller died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 20, 1876.

FULLER, Samuel, educator, was born in Rensselaerville, N.Y., April 25, 1802; son of the Rev. Samuel and Ruth (Pond) Fuller. His father founded Trinity church in Rensselaerville and St. Paul's church in Greenville, N.Y. The son was graduated from Union college in 1822 and in 1823 was principal of Hudson academy. He then became private tutor in the family of a Mrs. Carter of Halifax, Va., where he became acquainted with Bishop Mead who influenced him to study theology. He was graduated from the General theological seminary, New York city, in 1827, was ordained deacon by Bishop Hobart, and preached his first sermon at St. Paul's, New York city. He was pastor of St. Paul's, Woodbury, Conn., 1827–28; rector of a church in Saco, Maine, for a part of 1828; was tutor in Trinity college, 1828–30; rector of Grace church, Providence, R.I., 1830–31; editor of the *Episcopal Watchman*, 1831–32; and rector of St. Michael's, Litchfield, Conn., 1832–37, and of Christ church, Andover, Mass., 1837–43. He then became Milnor professor at Bexley Hall, the theological seminary of the Episcopal church of Ohio, of which Kenyon college was a branch. In 1844 he was president *pro tempore* of Kenyon college, afterward declining election to the presidency. The next five years were spent in second rectorships at Litchfield and Andover. He was lecturer on Christian life in the Divinity school of the P.E. church in Philadelphia, 1858–59; professor of Latin and interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, Berkeley divinity school, Middletown, Conn., 1859–83, and professor emeritus, 1883–95. He was married, July 15, 1830, to Charlotte Kingman, daughter of the Hon. Simon and Hannah (Kingman) Greenleaf, and their son, the Rev. Simon Greenleaf Fuller, became rector of St. Paul's, Syracuse, N.Y., in February, 1870. Dr. Fuller wrote several books, his first being *Loutron*, and the others treatises on baptism, confirmation, creed, liturgy and regeneration, and a *Commentary on the Revelation of St. John the Divine.* He died in Middletown, Conn., March 8, 1895.

FULLER, Sarah Margaret, see Ossoli, Sarah Margaret Fuller.

FULLER, Timothy, representative, was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., July 11, 1778. His father, the Rev. Timothy Fuller (Harvard, 1760), was first minister at Princeton, Mass., and third in descent from Thomas Fuller, emigrant, who left England in 1638 and settled in Massachusetts. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1801, taught in Leicester academy, studied law with Levi Lincoln, and practised in Boston, Mass. He was a state senator, 1813–16, and a representative in congress during the latter part of the first, the whole of the second session of the 15th congress and the entire 16th, 17th and

18th congresses, 1818–25. He was chairman of the committee on naval affairs and opposed the Seminole war and the Missouri compromise. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1825 and speaker of the house. He removed to Groton, Mass., in 1826, was a member of Governor Lincoln's council in 1828, and a representative in the state legislature in 1828. He published several pamphlets and addresses in support of peace and of the policy of John Quincy Adams. He died at Groton, Mass., Oct. 1, 1835.

FULLERTON, George Stuart, educator, was born at Futtigarh, India, Aug. 18, 1859; son of the Rev. Robert Stuart and Martha (White) Fullerton. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania A.B., 1879; A.M., 1882; studied at the Princeton, N.J., theological seminary, 1878–79; and was graduated from Yale divinity school in 1883. He was ordained deacon and priest in the Protestant Episcopal church, 1883–84; was instructor in philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1883–85; adjunct professor of philosophy, 1885–87, and in 1887 was advanced to the Adam Seybert chair of philosophy. He was dean of the department of philosophy, 1889–91, and in 1894 was elected dean of the college and also vice-provost of the university. In 1898 he resigned from his administrative office, retaining only the Adam Seybert professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy. He was elected to membership in the American philosophical society in 1890. He was married in 1884 to Rebekah Daingerfield, daughter of David Boyd Smith of Alexandria, Va. She died in 1891; he was again married in 1897 to Julia Winslow, daughter of John S. Dickerson of New York. His published writings include: *Preliminary Report of the Seybert Commission on Spiritualism* (1887); *The Conception of the Infinite* (1887); *A Plain Argument for God* (1889); *On Sameness and Identity* (1890); *The Philosophy of Spinoza* (1891, 2d ed., 1894); and contributions to religious periodicals.

FULLERTON, Joseph Scott, soldier, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in December, 1835. He was graduated at Miami university, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1857, and at Oxford, Ohio, law school, LL.B. in 1860. He was secretary of the commission on Frémont claims, 1861–62; private in Halleck's guards, St. Louis, Mo., 1862; lieutenant, 2d Missouri infantry, 1862–63; captain on the staff of General Granger; assistant adjutant with rank of major, army of Kentucky, 1863; and lieutenant-colonel from Nov. 10, 1863. At Chickamauga he rode by the side of General Granger in the charge made with General Steedman's two brigades when they drove General Hindman's division back and prevented an attack in the rear of General Thomas's army. In this rush up the ridge nearly half the men in the two divisions were either killed or wounded, but Granger and his staff officer were unhurt, although their clothing was riddled with bullets. On May 19, 1865, Fullerton was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard. He was promoted colonel for brave and meritorious service, April 5, 1866, and brigadier-general, April 9, 1866. He was mustered out of the volunteer service and resumed his law practice in St. Louis, where he was postmaster, 1867–69. He died in a railroad accident at Oakland, Md., March 20, 1897.

FULTON, John, clergyman, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 2, 1834; son of John and Anne (Dunn) Fulton. He was educated in Aberdeen, Scotland. In 1852 he removed to the United States and five years later was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church at New Orleans, La. He afterward served in Georgia, Alabama, Wisconsin and Missouri. In 1892 he became editor of the *Church Standard*. In May, 1898, he was elected by the diocese of Pennsylvania one of the clerical deputies of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in which he had previously served several times. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Georgia in 1868, that of LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1882, and that of D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1897. He is the author of: *Letters on Christian Unity* (1868); *Index Canonum* (1872); *Laws of Marriage* (1883); *The Beautiful Land* (1889); *The Chalcedonian Decree* (1891); *Marriage and Divorce* (1898); and contributions to Church periodical literature.

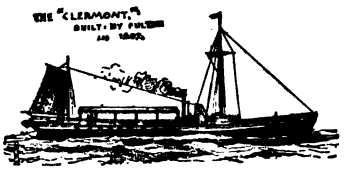
FULTON, Justin Dewey, clergyman, was born in Earlville, N.Y., March 1, 1826; son of John I. and Clarissa (Dewey) Fulton; and grandson of Samuel Fulton. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1852 and from the Rochester theological seminary in 1854. He was ordained pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, St. Louis, and was editor of the *Gospel Banner* in that city, 1854–55. He was pastor of a church in Sandusky, Ohio, 1855–59; pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Albany, N.Y., 1859–63, and of the Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., 1863–73. In 1873 he removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he was pastor of the Hanson Place church and editor of the *Christian in the World* until 1876,

when he established the Centennial Baptist church, Brooklyn, and became editor of *The Watch Tower*. He resigned the latter pastorate in 1887 to engage in work for Romanists. As a lecturer he traversed Europe and Great Britain and America, and delivered in the Patriotic courses in Boston 190 lectures between the years 1887 and 1898. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1870. He is the author of the following books: *The Roman Catholic Element in American History* (1859); *Life of Timothy Gilbert* (1864); *Woman as God Made Her* (1867); *The Way Out* (1870); *Sam Hobart, Railroad Engineer* (1873); *Show Your Colors* (1881); *Rome in America* (1884); *Why Priests Should Wed* (1887); *Spurgeon Our Ally* (1892); *How to Win Romanists* (1893); *The Fight With Rome;* and *Washington in the Lap of Rome* (1894); besides many pamphlets. He died in Somerville, Mass., April 16, 1901.

FULTON, Robert, engineer, was born in Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1765; the son of an Irish emigrant who came from Kilkenny and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., about 1730. When thirteen years old Robert made toy boats propelled by paddle wheels and afterward became a painter of miniature portraits and landscapes in Philadelphia where he resided, 1782–85. He went to London in 1786 with a letter of introduction to Benjamin West, and studied art with him, residing with his family in London for several years. He then made an itinerary through the larger estates of Devonshire, England, where his letters of introduction from West procured for him the patronage of the nobility, who employed him in painting miniature portraits and landscapes. While thus engaged he made the acquaintance of the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Stanhope, who were interested in the subjects of internal water communication by means of canals, of printing, and of general mechanics and engineering. Fulton had many original ideas on these subjects and thus he gained their confidence and was advised by them to study civil engineering, which he did. In 1793 he actively engaged as a civil engineer and in 1794 devised a double inclined plane for raising and lowering boats from different levels in the canal, which he patented. In 1794 he also patented an appliance for sawing marble and in 1796 he planned

cast-iron aqueducts used subsequently in carrying water across the river Dee. Bridges were also built upon his plans. During his residence in Birmingham he proposed to the Earl of Stanhope the use of paddle wheels in applying steam to the propulsion of vessels in 1793, and assisted James Watt in constructing steam engines. In 1794 he became an inmate of the family of Joel Barlow, author of "Columbiad," who had gone to Paris to escape the displeasure of the British government. While there Fulton painted a panorama, the first exhibited in Paris. In 1797 he made experiments in the river Seine with a submarine torpedo boat and in 1801 continued his experiments off the French coast at Brest under patronage of the government. His efforts to blow up passing English ships proved abortive and the French government became disinterested; but through the offices of Lord Stanhope, Fulton was permitted to continue his experiments in England and he went to London in May, 1804. His submarine boat was pronounced to be impracticable by a board of British experts, but his torpedo was given a new trial against the French fleet at Boulogne, where it proved harmless. In October, 1805, however, with an improved torpedo, he destroyed a brig of 200 tons provided by the British government for the purpose. When the government exacted a condition that the invention should be communicated to no other nation, Fulton refused to comply and as he had already arranged with Robert R. Livingston to go to the United States and build a steamboat, he sailed in 1805. While in Paris in 1801 he had made the acquaintance of Livingston, U.S. ambassador to France and a friend of Joel Barlow with whom Fulton was then stopping. Barlow had in his possession certain plans and specifications left in his care by John Fitch who had gone to England in the interest of steam navigation, having failed to obtain aid from the French government. Livingston became interested in the subject and Fulton narrated to him the plans of Earl Stanhope which had been discussed in 1793, when he proposed to the earl the substitution of a paddle wheel for his contemplated paddle after the design of a duck's webfoot. Under the patronage of Livingston, Fulton made experiments at Plombiers in 1802. In 1803 he made a working model of his boat which he deposited with a commission of French savants, and in the meantime built a boat sixty feet in length and eight feet in breadth, supplied with a steam engine and propelled by a paddle wheel in the stern, which was moderately successful on its trial. Livingston then determined to transfer the future experiments to the Hudson river at New York. John Stevens of Hoboken, N.J., had begun to make experiments in applying steam to

navigation in 1791 and in 1799, with Nicholas Roosevelt and Robert R. Livingston, had obtained from the legislatures of New York and New Jersey exclusive right to navigate the waters of the state. Fulton made the specifications and plans for an engine, which were submitted to Watt, and an engine was built by Watt and Boulton to be transported to the United States, but without giving the Englishman any inkling as to its destined use. The engine reached New York in 1806. In August, 1807, it was in place on the deck of the *Clermont*, and on Aug. 11, 1807, the



first steamboat on the Hudson river left New York city and made the passage of 150 miles to Albany, N.Y., in thirty-two hours, after which regular trips were made between New York and Albany during the season and hundreds of passengers were transported between the two cities and to points on the river. In the winter of 1807–08 the boat was fitted for passenger traffic and after a new boiler was substituted steam navigation was regularly established and maintained. Fulton was beset with opposition and the right to navigate the waters of New York, granted by the legislature, was questioned and caused him to expend large sums of money. Other inventors also questioned his right to the invention of the steamboat, and claimed priority in the use of steam for the purpose. He established steam ferries between New York and Brooklyn, also between New York and New Jersey; and before he died five steamboats were navigating the waters of the Hudson. He was married in the spring of 1808 to Harriet, daughter of Walter Livingston of Clermont-on-the-Hudson, and at the time of his death he was engaged in experimenting with a submarine boat, the *Nautilus*, similar in construction to the one so successfully operated by him in France. He had built for the U.S. navy a steam-ship-of-war, the *Fulton*, the pioneer vessel of its class in the world. See *Life of Fulton* by Reigart (1856), and by Colden (1817). He received a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans in 1900. His published works include: *Improvement of Canal Navigation* (1796); *Letters on Submarine Navigation* (1806); *Torpedo War* (1810); *Letter to the Secretary of the Navy on the Practical Use of the Torpedo* (1811); *Report on the Practicability of Navigating with Steamboats the Southern Waters of the United States* (1813); *Memorial of Robert Fulton and Edward P. Livingston in Regard to Steamboats* (1814); and *Advantages of the Proposed Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River* (1814). He died in New York city, Feb. 24, 1815.

FULTON, Robert Burwell, educator, was born in Sumter county, Ala., April 8, 1849; son of William F. and Elizabeth (Frierson) Fulton. This branch of the Fulton family intermarried in 1754 with the Osgoods, who came from Dorchester, England, to Dorchester, Mass., early in the seventeenth century and thence to Dorchester, S.C., in 1695. The Osgoods removed to Liberty county, Ga., in 1752. The Friersons and Fultons came from the North of Ireland to South Carolina in the early part of the eighteenth century. The father of William F. was born in Liberty county, Ga., moving to Maury county, Tenn., in 1805 and to Greene county, Ala., in 1821. William F. settled in Sumter county, Ala., in 1845. Robert Burwell was prepared for college at Archibald's school, Greene county, and under the Rev. C. M. Hutton in Sumter county, Ala. He was graduated at the University of Mississippi, A.B. in 1869, first of the three honor men of the class. He was a teacher in the high school, Pleasant Ridge, Ala., 1869–70; in the Presbyterian parochial high school, New Orleans, La, 1870–71; tutor in the university, 1871-72; adjunct professor of physics, 1872–75; professor of analytical physics and astronomy from 1875, and chancellor of the university from 1891. He received the post-graduate degree of A.M. on examination from the University of Mississippi in 1874; was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science in 1880; and an active member of the University extension association. He was elected president of the National association of state universities, 1897, 1898 and 1899, was in 1897 president of the Southern association of colleges and preparatory schools, and in 1899 was president of the department of higher education of the National educational association. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Nashville in 1894. On Dec. 20, 1871, he was married to Annie Rose, daughter of Landon C. and Louisa (Garland) Garland.

FULTON, William S., senator, was born in Cecil county, Md., June 2, 1795. He was graduated at Baltimore college in 1813; studied law; served in defence of Fort McHenry, 1812–13; removed with his father to Tennessee in 1814, and was military secretary to General Jackson in the Florida campaign of 1818. He then settled in Alabama where he practised law and in 1829 was appointed by President Jackson secretary of the territory of Arkansas and in 1835 its governor. When the state government was formed in 1836 he was elected a U.S. senator and drew the long term which expired March 3, 1841. He was re-elected in 1841 for a second term, serving until March 3, 1847. He died at "Rosewood," near Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 15, 1844.

FUNK, Benjamin Franklin, representative, was born in Funk's Grove township, McLean county, Ill., Oct. 17, 1838; son of Isaac Funk. He attended Illinois Wesleyan university for three years and in 1866–69 engaged in farming. In 1869 he removed to Bloomington, Ill., and in 1871 was elected mayor of the city, serving seven consecutive terms. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888 and was a Republican representative in the 53d congress, 1893–95. He was elected a trustee of Illinois Wesleyan university in 1874 and was president of the board of trustees of that institution, 1876–93.

FUNK, Isaac, pioneer, was born in Clark county, Ky., in 1797, of German parentage. In 1823 he removed to Illinois and entered a tract of land which became known as Funk's Grove, McLean county, where he accumulated a fortune as a stock dealer. He was a representative in the Illinois general assembly in 1840 and a state senator, 1861–65. He was an earnest Union man during the war and supported the government in the state legislature. He founded the Isaac Funk professorship of chemistry and zoölogy in the Illinois Wesleyan university, agreeing to endow it with $10,000, which promise his children carried out after his death. He died at Funk's Grove, Ill., in 1865.

FUNK, Isaac Kaufman, publisher, was born in Clifton, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1839; son of John and Martha (Kaufman) Funk; grandson of Henry Funk; and a descendant of Henry Funk of Lancaster county, Pa., who emigrated from Switzerland to Holland, being forced to leave on account of his religious beliefs. Isaac was graduated from Wittenberg college, Ohio, in 1860, and from the Wittenberg theological seminary in 1861. He filled several pastorates between 1861 and 1872, when he removed to New York city and engaged in publishing, first as I. K. Funk, and shortly afterward as Funk & Wagnalls. He founded and became editor of *The Metropolitan Pulpit* in 1876, which was merged into the *Homiletic Review* in 1885. He founded the *Voice* in 1880; the *Missionary Review* in 1888, and the *Literary Digest* in 1889. He organized and was president of Funk and Wagnalls Co. and was editor-in-chief of the Standard Dictionary, 1890–95. He is the author and compiler of many works of reference. He received from Wittenberg the degree of D.D. and in 1896 the degree of LL.D.

FUNSTEN, James Bowen, first missionary bishop of Boisé and 191st in succession in the American episcopate, was born at The Highlands, Clarke county, Va., July 23, 1856. He was graduated at the Virginia military institute in 1875, and at the University of Virginia, LL.B. in 1878. He took his theological course at Virginia theological seminary and was ordained a deacon, June 23, 1882, in the seminary chapel at Alexandria, Va., by Bishop Whittle, and priest in same place by Bishop Peterkin in 1883. He was missionary at Bristol, Tenn., and Marion, Va., 1882–84; rector of Christ church, Richmond, Va., 1884–90; general missionary of the diocese, 1890–92; and rector of Trinity church, Portsmouth, Va., 1892–99. At the general convention of 1898 he was elected missionary bishop of Boisé, a new see created out of portions of the missionary district of Idaho and Wyoming, vacated by the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, elected bishop of Central Pennsylvania. He was consecrated in Trinity church, Portsmouth, Va., July 13, 1899, by Bishops Whittle, Whitaker, Penick, Peterkin, Randolph, Paret, Talbot and Cheshire.

FUNSTON, Edward Hogue, representative, was born in Bethel township, Clarke county, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1836; son of Frederick and Julia (Stafford) Funston; and grandson of Paul Funston. His father came from county Donegal, Ireland, with his parents after 1800, and settled in Paris, Ky., whence he removed to Clarke county, Ohio. His maternal grandfather was also a native of Ireland and his maternal grandmother a Hogue of Virginia. Edward attended the public schools, New Carlisle academy and Marietta college. In 1861 he entered the army as lieutenant in the 16th Ohio battery. He participated in the principal engagements along the Mississippi river and was mustered out in 1865. In 1867 he removed to a prairie farm in the township of Carlyle, Kan. He was elected to the Kansas house of representatives, 1873, 1874 and 1875, was speaker in 1875, and was elected to the state senate in 1880, of which he was made president *pro tempore*. He was a Republican representative from the 2d Kansas district in the 48th–53d congresses, inclusive, 1885–97. He was married to Ann E. Mitchell, a native of Ohio, and granddaughter of a sister of Daniel Boone.

FUNSTON, Frederick, soldier, was born in New Carlisle, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1865; son of Edward Hogue and Ann E. (Mitchell) Funston. His family removed to Carlyle, Kan., in 1867 and he was graduated from the high school, Iola, Kan., in 1886. He attended the State university at Lawrence, Kan., 1885–88, but was not graduated. He was employed by the Santa Fé railroad in 1888–89; engaged as a newspaper reporter in Kansas city in 1890, and was later city editor of the *Tribune* at Fort Smith, Ark. He was botanist of the United States Death Valley expedition in 1891; appointed by the commissioner of the department of agriculture to explore Alaska and report on its flora in 1893; was camped on the Klondike during the winter of 1893–94, and floated down the Yukon

river alone in a canoe. He was engaged in lecturing in 1895. In 1896 he joined the insurgent army in Cuba, fought under Garcia and Gomez, and was given command of the artillery of the insurgents. He served eighteen months, was wounded and captured by the Spanish and sent back to the United States on parole. At the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 he was commissioned colonel of the 20th Kansas volunteers by Governor Leedy, and with his regiment went to the Philippines where he took part in the battles against Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippine insurgents. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of the United States volunteers, May 2, 1898, for bravery on the battlefield in various engagements. He returned with his regiment to Kansas where they were mustered out of the volunteer service, Oct. 28, 1899. General Funston having accepted the commission of brigadier-general in the regular army on his arrival at San Francisco, Oct. 22, 1899, he reported for duty in the Philippines, and on March 23, 1901, he captured Aguinaldo.

FURCHES, David Moffatt, jurist, was born in Davie county, N.C., April 21, 1832; son of Stephen Lewis and Mary (Howell) Furches; and grandson of Tobias and Susan (Horn) Furches, and of Joseph and Jane (Creson) Howell. His ancestors, who spelled the name Fourshe, were Huguenots who came from France to America some time after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. He was educated at Union academy, read law under Chief-Justice Pearson, and practised at Monksville, N.C. He was solicitor of Davie county, 1858–65, a member of the provisional state constitutional convention held in Raleigh, N.C., in 1865, and provisional solicitor of the 8th judicial district during the reconstruction period. He removed to Statesville in 1866; was the defeated Republican candidate for representative in the 43d congress, 1872; was appointed judge of the 10th judicial district by Governor Brogden to fill the unexpired term of Judge Mitchell, resigned, serving, 1875–78; and practised law in Statesville, 1878–94. He was the nominee and defeated Republican candidate for representative in the 47th congress in 1880; for judge of the superior court for his district in 1886; for judge of the supreme court in 1888, and for governor of North Carolina in 1892. He was elected associate justice of the supreme court of the state in 1894 on the fusion ticket, for a term of eight years, taking his seat on the supreme bench, January, 1895. He was twice married: first in 1859 to Eliza Bingham of Davie, who died in 1891; and in 1893 he was married to Lula Corpening of Iredell county.

D. M. Furches

FURMAN, James Clement, educator, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 5, 1809; son of the Rev. Richard Furman, D.D. (1755–1825), a Revolutionary patriot of Virginia, for whose apprehension Lord Cornwallis offered a reward; and pastor of the 1st Baptist church of Charleston, S.C., 1787–1824. James Clement was educated at the College of Charleston, leaving before the close of his senior year on account of ill health. He was pastor of Baptist churches at Camden and Fairfield, 1828–34; at Society Hill, 1834–43; was professor of mental and moral philosophy, rhetoric and logic in Furman theological institution, 1843–50; chairman of the faculty of Furman university, Greenville, S.C., an enlargement of the seminary, 1850–81; and professor of ethics and metaphysics, 1881–91. He was editor of the *Baptist Courier* and moderator of the Baptist state convention for several years. He died at Greenville, S.C., March 3, 1891.

FURNAS, Robert Wilkinson, governor of Nebraska, was born in Miami county, Ohio, May 5, 1824; son of William and Martha (Jenkins) Furnas; grandson of Thomas W. and Mary (Scott) Furnas; and a descendant of John Furnas of Standing Stone, Cumberland, England. He was apprenticed to a printer in 1842 and became a practical printer and editor. He removed to Nebraska in 1855 and was colonel of the 2d Nebraska cavalry in the civil war, 1861–65. He was elected, as a Republican, governor of Nebraska in 1872, serving, 1873–75. He was a member of the board of regents of the University of Nebraska, 1873–74; U.S. commissioner to the expositions at Philadelphia, 1876, New Orleans, 1884, and Chicago, 1893; and president of the Nebraska state board of agriculture, the State historical society, the Territorial pioneers, the Soldiers' union, and the Nebraska state horticultural society. On retiring to private life in 1890 he engaged in farming and tree culture. He is the author of: *The Agriculture of Nebraska* (13 vols., 1886–98); and *Arbor Day*.

Robt. W. Furnas

FURNESS, Horace Howard, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1833; son of the Rev. Dr. William Henry and Annis Pulling (Jenks) Furness. He was educated in private schools in Philadelphia and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1858. He travelled in Europe and on his return studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He devoted his attention to the study of Shakespeare; and in 1895 built a fireproof library at Wallingford, Pa., to contain his collection of books relating to Shakespeare, which numbered several thousand volumes. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society, April 16, 1880. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1877; that of Ph.D. from the University of Halle, Germany, in 1878; that of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1879 and from Harvard in 1894; that of L.H.D. from Columbia in 1887, and that of Litt.D. from Cambridge university, England, in 1899. He was married to Helen Kate Rogers who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 26, 1837, and is the compiler of *A Concordance to Shakespeare's Poems, an Index to Every Word Therein Contained* (1874). She died Oct. 30, 1883. Dr. Furness's published works comprise annotated editions of: *Romeo and Juliet* (1871); *Macbeth* (1873); *Hamlet* (2 vols., 1877); *King Lear* (1880); *Othello* (1886); *The Merchant of Venice* (1888); *As You Like It* (1890); *The Tempest* (1892); *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1895); *The Winter's Tale* (1898), and *Much Ado About Nothing* (1899).

FURNESS, William Henry, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., April 20, 1802; son of William and Rebekah (Thwing) Furness; grandson of John and Ann (Hurd) Furness; and a descendant from Captain Clapp who emigrated from England in 1629 He was graduated from Harvard in 1820, from the Harvard divinity school in 1823, and entered the Unitarian ministry. He was pastor of the First Congregational Unitarian church in Philadelphia, 1825–75. He retired from the ministry in 1875 and thereafter lived in literary ease. He was editor of the *Diadem*, 1845–48, and was an active and fearless advocate of anti-slavery. In January, 1895, he gave, in an address to his former congregation in Philadelphia, an interesting resumé of his recollections of seventy years. He was married, Aug. 24, 1825, to Annis Pulling Jenks, granddaughter of Major Pulling, the friend of Paul Revere. Of their children, William Henry became a portrait painter; Horace Howard of Wallingford, Pa., became known as the editor of a New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, whose wife, Helen Kate (Rogers) published a "Concordance of Shakespeare's Poems" (1873); Frank became a prominent architect in Philadelphia, and their only daughter, Mrs. Annis Lee Wister, translated many popular novels from the German. Dr. Furness was elected a member of the Philosophical society, April 17, 1840. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1847. His published works include: *Remarks on the Four Gospels* (1836); *Jesus and His Biographers* (1838); *Domestic Worship* (1839); *A History of Jesus* (1850); *Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth* (1859); *The Veil Partly Lifted* (1864); *Schenkel's Character of Jesus Portrayed* (2 vols., 1866); *The Unconscious Truth of the Four Gospels* (1868); *Jesus* (1871); *The Power of the Spirit* (1877); *Jesus the Heart of Christianity* (1883); *The Story of the Resurrection* (1885); *Verses, Translations and Hymns* (1886); upwards of a hundred separate sermons and pamphlets; and many translations from the German. In March, 1898, a monument to his memory was unveiled in the First Unitarian church in Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1896.

FURNESS, William Henry, painter, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 21, 1828; son of the Rev. William Henry and Annis (Jenks) Furness. He attended school till 1844 when he engaged in mercantile business one year and then devoted himself to art. He studied in the art centres of Europe two years and opened a studio in Philadelphia in 1848, removing to Boston in 1852. His portraits of Charles Sumner, Lucretia Mott, his father, and many other distinguished sitters, brought him into public notice. He died in Cambridge, Mass., March 4, 1867.

FURST, William Wallace, composer, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 25, 1852; son of Joseph and Sophia (Helmling) Furst; and grandson of John and Mary Helmling of Woodstock, Va., and of Mathias and Crescense Furst of Elwangen, Germany. He was educated by the Christian brothers at Calvert Hall, Baltimore, and at Rock Hill college, Ellicott city, Md. He was married, Aug. 17, 1892, to Charlotte Nicol. His chief compositions are the operas *Isle of Champagne; Princess Nicotine; Fleur de Lis; Little Trooper*, and *Theodora* (grand opera) which were successfully produced in America; besides numerous piano and voice compositions.

FUTHEY, John Smith, author, was born in Chester county, Pa., Sept. 3, 1820; son of Robert and Margaret (Parkinson) Futhy; great[3] grand-

son of Henry Futhey of Scotch descent, who emigrated to Chester county, Pa., from county Antrim, Ireland, in 1720. He studied law at Dickinson college and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was district attorney, 1844–49, and president judge of his district, 1849–59. He was interested in historical research, was elected a member of several historical societies, and contributed a series of 160 articles on "Historical Collections of Chester County" to a newspaper. In collaboration with Gilbert Cope he prepared a "History of Chester County" (1881); and with Dr. William Darlington "Notæ Cestrienses" for publication in a local journal. His published works include: *History of Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church* (1870); *History of Educational Institutions of Chester County* (1877); *Historical Address on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Paoli Massacre* (1878) and *Genealogy of the Futhey Family*. See his autobiography (1889). He died in Westchester, Pa., Nov. 26, 1888.

FYAN, Robert W., representative, was born in Bedford county, Pa., March 11, 1835; son of Robert and Alice Fyan. He was admitted to the bar and in 1858 removed to Missouri. On the breaking out of the civil war he volunteered in the Union army and went into active service as major of the 24th Missouri infantry. He was soon promoted to the colonelcy of the 46th Missouri infantry and in that capacity served throughout the war. At its close he was elected circuit attorney of the 14th Missouri judicial circuit and a year later judge of the same circuit, to which position he was re-elected in 1868, 1874 and 1880, and resigned in 1882 on being elected a representative in the 48th congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Oct. 30, 1875. He was also a Democratic representative from the thirteenth district of Missouri in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95. He died in Marshfield, Mo., July 28, 1896.

FYFFE, Joseph, naval officer, was born in Urbana, Ohio, July 26, 1832; son of Gen. Edward Petty and Sarah (Robinson) Fyffe; grandson of William and Maximilla (Petty) Fyffe; and a descendant of Fyffes from Scotland, who originally settled in Maryland near Annapolis. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman, Sept. 9, 1847, and saw his first service on board the *Cumberland* and on the bombship *Stromboli* in the war with Mexico, 1847. He was transferred to the

U.S. SLOOP CUMBERLAND.

Yorktown on the coast of Africa, was wrecked near the Cape Verde islands, and was commended for gallant conduct on that occasion. He was next on board the *St. Lawrence*, sent to England in 1851 to represent the United States in the London world's fair, and was assigned to duty at the U.S. naval academy, 1853–54. He was promoted passed midshipman, June 15, 1854; master, Sept. 16, 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 17, 1855; served under Lieutenant Hartstene as a volunteer on the *Release* in the Grinnell Arctic expedition that rescued Dr. Kane in 1856, when he was decorated with the medal of the Arctic order of Victoria by the queen; on the *Relief* with the Brazilian squadron, 1856–57, and on the *Germantown* of the East Indian squadron and on the *Lancaster* on the Pacific station, 1857–60. In 1860–65 he was on the flagship *Minnesota* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron; was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; participated in the destruction of the Confederate blockade runner *Hebe*, and commanded the leading party that destroyed the works near Fort Fisher, N.C., in August, 1863; in destruction of the Confederate blockade runner *Ranger* and in the engagement near Fort Caswell, N.C., in January, 1864. He commanded the *Hunchback*, in various engagements on the James river in 1864 and 1865, including driving back two iron-clad rams near Dutch Gap canal, Jan. 25, 1865. He was on duty at the Boston navy yard in 1866; was promoted commander, Dec. 2, 1867, and served on the *Oneida*, Asiatic station, 1868–69; commanded the monitor *Centaur*, in the North Atlantic fleet, 1869–70; at the nitre depot, Malden, Mass., 1871–72; was light-house inspector, 1872–75; commanded the *Monocacy*, Asiatic station, 1875–78; was promoted captain, Jan. 13, 1879, and commanded the receiving ships *St. Louis*, 1879–80, the *Franklin*, 1880–82, and the flagship *Tennessee* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1882. He was on the Pacific station in command of the flagship *Pensacola*, and on sick leave, 1882–83; was captain of the Boston navy yard, 1884–88, and in command of the New London (Conn.) naval station, 1891–93. He was promoted commodore, Feb. 28, 1890, was in command of the Boston navy yard, 1893–94, was promoted rear-admiral, July 10, 1894, and retired, July 20, 1894. He died in Pierce, Neb., Feb. 25, 1896.

G.

GABB, William More, paleontologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 16, 1839. He attended school in his native city and studied geology in the academy of natural sciences there. He was paleontologist to the topographical, geological and natural history survey of California, under the direction of Prof. Josiah Dwight Whitney, 1862–65, and classified the cretaceous and tertiary fossils found during that survey. In 1868 he was employed by the Santo Domingo land and mining company to survey the island of Santo Domingo, and was engaged there till 1872. He then made a topographical and geological survey of Costa Rica and while on this survey made collections of ethnological and natural history specimens for the Smithsonian institution. He was elected a member of the National academy of sciences and of several other organizations. He contributed to scientific journals and wrote the second volume of Whitney's "Geological Survey of California" (1864), also that part of the first volume, which relates to the cretaceous and tertiary fossils. He published memoirs *On the Topography and Geology of Santo Domingo,* and *On the Topography of Costa Rica;* and one on the *Ethnology of Costa Rica* in the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society,* and at the time of his death had in manuscript his report on the geology and paleontology of Costa Rica. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1878.

GABRIELS, Henry, R.C. bishop, was born in Wannegem-Lede, East Flanders, Belgium, Oct. 6, 1838. He was ordained at Ghent, Belgium, by Bishop Louis Joseph Delebesque of Ghent, Sept. 21, 1861; was graduated as licentiate in theology at the University of Louvain in 1864. He was sent from Belgium to the United States with three other priests to manage the organization of St. Joseph's theological seminary of the province of New York, instituted at Troy, N.Y., and during his service as professor and rector nearly 700 priests were graduated from the institution. In addition to his duties at the seminary he was made vicar-general of the dioceses of Ogdensburg and Burlington, diocesan examiner for Albany and New York, and a secretary of the third plenary council of Baltimore in 1884. On Dec. 20, 1891, he was appointed by Pope Leo XIII. bishop of Ogdensburg to succeed the Rt. Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, D.D., who died Dec. 5, 1891. He was consecrated to the office, May 5, 1892, at the cathedral at Albany, N.Y., by the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, archbishop of New York. In 1898 he had in his jurisdiction 104 priests; 124 churches; 71 stations; 160 religious women; 3700 young people under Catholic care in parochial schools; and a Catholic population of 76,000 souls. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Louvain in 1882. He was a zealous promoter of the Catholic summer school and attended its annual sessions at Plattsburgh, N.Y., within the jurisdiction of his diocese.

GADSDEN, Christopher, delegate to the Continental congress, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1724. He was educated in England, was clerk in a commercial house in Philadelphia, Pa, 1742–45, and in business on his own account after 1745. He was a correspondent of Samuel Adams, delegate from South Carolina to the Colonial congress that met in New York in 1765, and to the first Continental congress which met in Philadelphia, serving 1774–76. In the Continental congress he was a member of the marine committee, and in February, 1776, presented to the congress the patriot or rebel flag of the navy. He was an officer in the Continental army in the defence of Charleston, 1776–80, entering the service as colonel and receiving promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. He was a framer of the state constitution of 1778, and lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, 1778–80. In May, 1780, when Charleston fell he remained in the city at the request of Governor Rutledge, and signed the articles of capitulation when he was paroled. Subsequently he was arrested by Lord Cornwallis in spite of his parole, and imprisoned. He was offered the freedom of the town of St. Augustine where he was confined, but indignantly refused to accept a second parole after the first had been broken, and he was held for forty-two weeks. He was then exchanged, and on his return to Charleston in 1781 he was elected governor of South Carolina, but declined to serve on account of infirmities due to imprisonment and military service. He died in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 28, 1805.

GADSDEN, Christopher Edwards, 4th bishop of South Carolina and 35th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 25, 1785; grandson of Christopher Gadsden, delegate to the Continental congress. He was graduated at Yale in 1804, ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1807, and elevated to the priesthood in 1810. He was minister in the parish of Berkeley S.C., 1808–10, assistant rector of St. Philip's church, Charleston, S.C., 1810–14, rector, 1814–39, and bishop of South Carolina as successor to the Rt. Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, deceased, 1840–52. He was consecrated bishop in Trinity church, Boston, Mass., June 21, 1840, by Bishops Griswold, Doane, and McCoskry. South Carolina college gave him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1815. He died in Charleston, S.C., June 24, 1852.

GADSDEN, James, diplomatist, was born in Charleston, S.C., May 15, 1788; grandson of Christopher Gadsden, delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–76. He was graduated at Yale in 1806, receiving his M.A. degree in 1815. He returned to Charleston where he engaged in commercial pursuits, and in 1812 joined the U.S. army as lieutenant-colonel of engineers. His services were of especial value and General Jackson at the close of the war made him his aid as an expert in examining the forts and other military defences along the gulf coast and on the Texas frontier. In 1816 he was appointed by President Madison to review these examinations in company with Simon Bernard, lieutenant-general of engineers under Napoleon, then "assistant in the corps of engineers of the United States with the rank of brigadier-general by brevet." The two officers did not agree in their conclusions, and Colonel Gadsden made a separate report. He was aide-de-camp to General Jackson in his campaign against the Seminole Indians, 1818, aiding in the capture of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, their reputed leaders, and he personally intercepted the schooner bearing the correspondence that led to their execution. He was made inspector-general of the defences of the gulf, and in the affair at Pensacola, when General Jackson formally took possession of Florida he was instrumental in settling a dispute between Jackson and the Spanish governor. On retiring from the army in 1822 he was appointed adjutant-general in the war department at the request of Secretary of War Calhoun, but the senate refused to confirm the appointment. He remained in Florida as a planter and was elected to the legislative council of the territory. President Monroe commissioned him to remove the Seminole Indians from the northern to the southern part of Florida, and on this expedition he was the first white man to cross the peninsula from the Atlantic to the Gulf and report the topography of the region. He afterward returned to his native city and engaged in commerce and rice-planting. He was elected to the presidency of the South Carolina railroad. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him U.S. minister to Mexico, and on December 30 of that year, he negotiated a treaty by which the United States became possessed of the territory afterward included in Arizona and New Mexico, for which $10,000,000 was to be paid. The U.S. senate confirmed the purchase with such modifications as to oblige Gadsden to renew the negotiations, which were interrupted by the revolution, and in 1856 he was superseded by John Forsyth. He died in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 25, 1858.

GAFFNEY, Margaret, See Haughery, Margaret Gaffney.

GAGE, Frances Dana (Barker), author, was born in Marietta, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1808; daughter of Col. Joseph and Elizabeth (Dana) Barker. Her father, a native of New Hampshire, was a pioneer settler of Marietta, where she acquired her education. She was married in 1829 to James L. Gage, a lawyer practising at McConnellsville, Ohio, where she resided until 1853. She became interested in public affairs and lectured frequently on temperance, woman suffrage and anti-slavery. In 1853 she removed to St. Louis, Mo., where her advocacy of anti-slavery subjected her to various annoyances including the burning of her home, three times, by incendiaries. She travelled in Cuba, St. Thomas and Santo Domingo, in 1857–58, and subsequently returned to Ohio and engaged in journalism. During the civil war she rendered invaluable service as a nurse, also devoting much time to instructing the freedmen. She was superintendent of the refuge for freedmen at Paris Island, S.C., in 1863–64, and was an agent of the Sanitary commission at Memphis, Vicksburg and Natchez. A stroke of paralysis in 1867 compelled her to abandon the lecture platform. She was a frequent contributor to periodical literature under the pen-name "Aunt Fanny." She published: *Poems* (1872); *Elsie Magoon* (1873); and *Steps Upward* (1873). She died at Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 10, 1884.

GAGE, Lyman Judson, cabinet officer, was born in Deruyter, N.Y., June 28, 1836; son of Eli A. and Mary (Judson) Gage; grandson of Justus Gage, and a descendant of Thomas Gage who came from England about 1640, and settled at Yarmouth, or Cape Cod, Mass. His parents removed to Rome, N.Y., in 1848, where he attended the academy and in 1852 left school to take a position in the Rome postoffice. He was later appointed route agent on the Rome and Watertown railroad. In 1854 he became a clerk in the Oneida Central bank of Rome, and in 1855 he

went to Chicago, Ill., where he worked in a lumber yard, but failed to find permanent employment till 1858, when he became book-keeper in the Merchant's Saving Loan and Trust company of Chicago, Ill. He was promoted teller, assistant cashier and cashier, and in 1868 he transferred his services to the First National bank of Chicago as its cashier. On the reorganization of the bank in 1882 with a capital of $3,000,000, he was made vice-president and general manager, and in 1891 was elected president of the bank. He was selected by President-elect McKinley as secretary of the treasury in his cabinet in February, 1897, and on February 15 he resigned his position as president of the bank, and was appointed secretary of the United States treasury, March 4, 1897. His nomination was confirmed by the senate, March 5, and he at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. He was president of the American bankers association for many years; president of the local board of directors of the Columbian exposition, 1893; president of the Civic federation of Chicago; director and treasurer of the Art institute, and an officer of prominent clubs in that city. He was married in 1864, to Sarah, daughter of Dr. F. B. Etheridge of Hastings, Minn. She died in 1874. He was married June 7, 1887, to Mrs. Cornelia Washburn Gage of Denver, Col. Beloit college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1897.

Lyman J. Gage

GAGE, Matilda Joslyn, reformer, was born in Cicero, N.Y., March 24, 1826; daughter of Dr. Hezekiah and Helen (Leslie) Joslyn; and granddaughter of Sir George and Leslie Magdalena Towers. Her mother was born near Edinburgh, Scotland. She attended Hamilton seminary, Deruyter academy, and the Clinton Liberal institute. In 1845 she was married to Henry H. Gage, a merchant in Cicero, N.Y., and shortly afterward began to lecture and write upon anti-slavery and woman suffrage topics. She was corresponding secretary of the New York state woman suffrage society, 1869–70; president of the same nine years; president of the National woman suffrage association, 1875–76, and chairman of the executive committee and its general secretary for many years. In 1878 she was instrumental in the formation of the

Woman's national liberal league and was elected its president. In 1888 she was prominent in arranging the International congress of women at Washington. She was a member of the National council of women of the United States and a member of the committee on "The Woman's Bible" to which she was a contributor. She edited and published *The National Citizen* at Syracuse, N.Y., 1878–81; was one of the editors of the *History of Woman Suffrage* (1881–87); and is the author of *Woman's Rights Catechism* (1870); *Woman as Inventor* (1870); *Woman's Declaration of Rights* (1876); *Who Planned the Tennessee Campaign?* (1880); *Woman, Church and State* (1893); and on her deathbed she wrote: *Woman's Demand for Freedom: Its Effect upon the World,* which was read at the 50th Anniversary suffrage convention at Washington, D.C., February, 1898. She died in Chicago, Ill., March 18, 1898.

GAGE, Simon Henry, naturalist, was born at Maryland, N.Y., May 20, 1851; son of Henry Van Tassel and Lucy Ann (Grover) Gage; grandson of Abraham and Hannah (Van Tassel) Gage, and of Asa R. and Elizabeth (Cole) Grover, and a descendant of William Gage, William Makepeace, William Bogardus and William Davis. He was prepared for college at the Albany normal school and the New York Conference seminary at Charlotteville, N.Y., and was graduated from Cornell university in 1877. He was instructor in microscopy and practical physiology at Cornell university, 1878–81; assistant professor of physiology and lecturer on microscopical technology, 1881–89; studied in Europe, 1889, and was associate professor of physiology from 1889 to 1896. In 1896 he was appointed professor of microscopy, histology and embryology in Cornell university and the New York state veterinary college. He was vice-president of the microscopical section of the American association for the advancement of science in 1885, and presided over the section of biology in 1892. In 1896 he was president of the American microscopical society. He was elected to membership in the Association of American anatomists, the American society of naturalists, and the American morphological society. His published works include: *The Microscope and Histology* (1881; 7th rev. ed., 1899); *Anatomical Technology* (with Prof. B. G. Wilder, 1882; 3d ed., 1886); *Notes on Histological Methods* (1886); *Notes*

Simon H. Gage

on Microscopical Methods (1887), besides numerous papers and contributions to cyclopædias and dictionaries and to scientific periodicals.

GAGE, Susanna Stewart Phelps, scientist, was born at Morrisville, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1857; daughter of Henry S. and Mary (Austin) Phelps; granddaughter of John and Betsey (Ayer) Phelps, and of Asa and Susannah (Stewart) Austin; and a descendant of William Phelps, John Ayer, Richard Austin, Robert Stewart and other well known early Puritan and Scotch-Irish settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts. She was prepared for college at the Cazenovia (N.Y.) seminary, and was graduated from Cornell university in 1880, essayist of her class. She was married Dec. 14, 1881, to Simon Henry Gage, naturalist. She was elected a member of the American microscopical society; the Association of collegiate alumnæ; the American morphological society; chairman of the section of embryology of the National science club, and recording secretary of the George Washington Memorial association. The last association was initiated in 1896–97, at her suggestion, the purpose being to bring to fruition the long neglected bequest of Washington for the foundation of a National university for research. She published several monographs on the structure of muscle and the morphology of the brain, and, in connection with her husband, on the physiology of respiration. Articles by her relating to the proposed National university appeared in the *Outlook*, the *New Unity* and the *Proceedings* of the convocation of the University of the state of New York.

GAILLARD, Edwin Samuel, physician, was born in Charleston district, S.C., Jan. 16, 1827; son of Dr. Edwin and Mary Harriet Cantey (White) Gaillard, and a descendant of Jean Gaillard of Montpellier, France. He was graduated from South Carolina college, Columbia, in 1845, from the Medical college of the state of South Carolina, Charleston, in 1854, and the same year removed to Florida where he practised till 1857 and then went to Europe for study and recreation. Returning from Europe he removed to New York city, where he remained till the opening of the civil war. He then enlisted in the Confederate army and served till 1865, during which time he filled positions from assistant surgeon of a regiment to that of medical director and hospital inspector of the army. At the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, he lost his right arm. At the close of the war he settled to practise in Richmond, Va., where in 1866 he published the first number of the *Richmond Medical Journal*. In 1867 he was elected professor of general pathology and pathological anatomy in the medical college of Virginia, Richmond, and in May of the following year he was elected to a professorship in the Kentucky school of medicine, Louisville. At the request of the Medical society of Kentucky he moved his journal to Louisville in 1868 and continued to publish it as the *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*. He was professor of principles and practice of medicine in the Louisville medical college, 1869–78, also first dean of that institution. In 1874 he established the *American Medical Weekly*, and subsequently had an office in New York city where he published *Gaillard's Medical Journal*. He was a member of several medical societies and received the honorary degrees of M.A. and LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1873. He was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Charles Bell Gibson of Richmond, Va., and had five sons and one daughter. His daughter, Ellen Eyre, was married to Dr. W. W. Ashhurst of Philadelphia. He died at Ocean Beach, N.J., Feb. 2, 1885.

GAILLARD, John, senator, was born in St. Stephen's district, S.C., Sept. 5, 1765; of French descent. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1804 to succeed senator Pierce Butler, resigned, and held his seat by successive re-elections from Jan. 31, 1805, to the day of his death. He was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate Feb. 28, 1810, and again April 17, 1810, serving in the second and third sessions of the 11th, the third session of the 13th and the whole of each succeeding congress up to and including the 19th, and on the death of Vice-President Elbridge Gerry, Nov. 23, 1814, becoming Vice-President of the United States, *ex officio*. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 26, 1826.

GAILOR, Thomas Frank, third bishop of Tennessee, and 170th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Jackson, Miss., Sept. 17, 1856; son of Maj. Frank M. and Charlotte (Moffett) Gailor. His father was editor of the Memphis *Avalanche* and as commander of the 83d Mississippi regiment was killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Major Gailor was of New England descent, from Col. Caleb Hazen of Massachusetts and Edward Hazen, 1649; and his wife was of Scotch-Irish parentage, the family being loyal to the Church of England. The training of the only surviving child devolved upon the mother who determined that he should be educated for the church. He was graduated at Racine college in

1876 with first honors, and at the General theological seminary, New York city, in 1879, with the degree of S.T.B. He declined a northern parish and went back to Tennessee where he was rector of the parish at Pulaski, 1879–82. He was ordained a deacon in 1879 and a priest in 1880. He was elected professor of ecclesiastical history in the University of the South in August, 1882, and chaplain of the university in August, 1883. In 1890 he was made vice-chancellor and administrative head of the university to succeed Dr. Telfair Hodgson, resigned. He declined the bishopric of Georgia to which he was elected in 1891, in order further to advance the course of higher education in the south. On April 20, 1893, he was elected by a unanimous vote coadjutor bishop of Tennessee, and as the position allowed him to keep in touch with the interests of the university, he accepted the office. He was consecrated, July 25, 1893, and as assistant to Bishop Quintard made his home at Memphis, Tenn., while the senior bishop resided at Sewanee. On Feb. 15, 1898, at the death of Bishop Quintard he succeeded to the episcopate of the Diocese of Tennessee. He received his A.M. degree from Racine in 1879 and the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1891, from Trinity in 1892, from the University of the South in 1893 and from the General theological seminary in 1894. He was a deputy to the General convention, 1886–93 and was placed on important committees of the house. He was made a trustee of the University of the South on his accession to the bishopric as coadjutor, and a member of the executive, and of the discipline and order, standing committees to act during the recess of the board of trustees. He established his winter residence at Memphis and his summer home at Sewanee.

GAINES, Edmund Pendleton, soldier, was born in Culpeper county, Va., March 20, 1777; son of James Gaines, a captain in the American army during the war for independence and a member of the North Carolina legislature. Edmund was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 6th U.S. infantry, Jan. 10, 1799, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1802. He saw service on the southwestern frontier and accomplished the arrest of Aaron Burr for treason, under orders from President Jefferson in 1805. The same year he was collector of the port of Mobile, Ala. He was promoted captain in 1807 and resigned in 1808 to study law, but returned to the army in March, 1812, was commissioned major and promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1813. He was conspicuous at Chrysler's Field, Nov. 11, 1813, in the skill which he displayed in covering the retreat of the American army, for which action he was made adjutant-general with the rank of colonel. On March 9, 1814, he was promoted brigadier-general. He was engaged in the defence of Fort Erie, in 1814, was severely wounded and brevetted major-general " for repelling with great slaughter the attack of the British veteran army superior in numbers." Congress presented him with a gold medal and the thanks of the nation. In 1816 he was appointed by President Madison commissioner to arrange a treaty with the Creek Indians. In 1817, while in command of the southern military district, he moved against the Creeks and Seminoles in Georgia and Alabama and his little force was nearly exterminated when he was re-enforced by General Jackson and together they suppressed the troubles and drove the Seminoles into Florida. In 1835 he was again ordered to march against the Seminoles and he was severely wounded at Ouithlacoochie, Fla. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he called out the Southern militia without orders from the war department and barely escaped censure from a court-martial called to investigate his action. He was married, first to Barbara, daughter of Senator William and Mary (Granger) Blount, who died in 1836, leaving one son, Edmund Pendleton; and secondly, in 1839, to Mrs. Myra (Clark) Whitney, daughter of Daniel Clark, delegate to the 9th and 10th U.S. congresses from Orleans Territory (Louisiana) 1805–09, and widow of W. W. Whitney of New York city. He died in New Orleans, La., June 6, 1849.

GAINES, John Paul, representative, was born in Walton, Boone county, Ky. He practised law in Walton and at the outbreak of the war with Mexico joined Gen. Thomas Marshall's Kentucky cavalry brigade as major and was with Gen. John E. Wool. He was captured by the Mexicans in January, 1847, and on being exchanged served on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott as aide de-camp. He won distinction at the battle of Molino del Rey and while in Mexico was elected a representative from Kentucky in the 30th congress, serving 1847–49. President Fillmore appointed him governor of the territory of Oregon and he served 1850–52, succeeding Joseph Lane, elected delegate to the 32d congress. He afterward made his home in the territory, taking active measures to suppress the Indian insurrections and toward preparing the territory for statehood. He died in Oregon in 1858.

GAINES, John Wesley, representative, was born in Davidson county, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1861; son of Dr. John W. and Maria F. Gaines; and grandson of Thomas Louis and Lucy (Pendleton) Gaines of Virginia, descendants of the Gaines and Pendleton families of Virginia. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Nashville in 1882. He then took up the study of law and in 1884 was admitted to the bar, practising in Nashville, Tenn. He was a presidential

elector on the Cleveland ticket in 1892, and was a Democratic representative from the sixth district of Tennessee in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901.

GAINES, Myra Clark Whitney, claimant, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1805; daughter of Daniel Clark, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to New Orleans, La., about 1766, and inherited his uncle's property in that city in 1799. He was a delegate to the 9th and 10th congresses from the territory of Orleans, 1805–09. A will dated May 20, 1811, made his mother, Mary Clark, then a resident of Germantown, Pa., his legatee. He died in New Orleans, Aug. 16, 1813. Myra's mother was Zulime des Granges, and two daughters were born to her during the absence of her reputed husband in Europe. Myra, one of these children, was brought up in the family of Colonel Davis, a friend of Daniel Clark, and in 1812 went with the Davis family to reside in Philadelphia, where she was known as Myra Davis. In 1830 she discovered among her foster-father's papers letters partly revealing the story of her birth. In 1832 she was married to W. W. Whitney of New York city, who aided her in tracing the history of her ancestry. A letter in the possession of Mr. Davis mentioned a will made by Daniel Clark in 1813 acknowledging the legitimacy of Myra and giving to her his entire estate. In course of time witnesses were procured who proved the existence of a will and the legal marriage of Mr. Clark with Zulime des Granges. The evidence was accepted as the last will of Daniel Clark by the supreme court of Louisiana, and by the testimony the U.S. supreme court established the legitimacy of the legatee. In 1839 Mrs. Whitney, then a widow, was married to Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines, U.S.A., and after his death in 1849, she continued to reside in New Orleans. In 1856 she filed a bill in equity in the U.S. supreme court to recover the real estate of her father in possession of the city of New Orleans, valued at $35,000,000, and received a decision in her favor in December, 1867. Up to 1874 she had received possession, by ejectment, of a portion amounting to $6,000,000. The U.S. circuit court of New Orleans recognized the probate of Daniel Clark's will of 1813, and commanded a repeal from the city and other holders of the property to be made to a master in chancery of all incomes therefrom, and deprived them of their titles. An appeal was taken from the master's report by Mrs. Gaines, and in May, 1883, a judgment given her for $2,492,374. In June, an appeal was taken to the U.S. supreme court by Mrs. Gaines. She refused to dispossess the four hundred families occupying lands and holding titles from the city awaiting the collection of the judgment against the city. She had spent her entire fortune in these efforts to gain her acknowledged rights and died awaiting the slow process of the law to right her wrongs. This was done many years after her death, which occurred at New Orleans, La., Jan. 9, 1885.

GAINES, Wesley John, A.M.E. bishop, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., Oct. 4, 1840. His parents, William and Louisa Gaines, were slaves, and he was himself brought up a slave. He was licensed to preach in 1865, was admitted to the South Carolina conference in 1866, was ordained a deacon and then elder in 1867, and was assigned to the Florence Mission, Ga. He was stationed at various places in Georgia, and on May 19, 1888, was elected bishop, being ordained May 24, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was book steward of the North Georgia conference; a member of the A.M.E. financial board for which he raised over $500,000; the founder, a trustee, superintendent and treasurer of Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga.; and vice-president of the board of trustees of Payne theological seminary, Augusta, Ga., and of Wilberforce university. Wilberforce conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1883. He published: *African Methodism in the South* (1890), and *The Negro and the White Man* (1897).

GAITHER, Burgess Sidney, representative, was born in Iredell county, N.C., March 16, 1807. He attended the University of North Carolina, was admitted to the bar, and subsequently became clerk of the Burke county court. He was a member of the North Carolina constitutional convention in 1835, a delegate to the Whig national convention in 1839, and an adherent of Henry Clay. He was in charge of the U.S. mint at Charlotte, N.C., 1841–43, and President Fillmore appointed him superintendent of the mint at San Francisco, which position he declined. He served as president of the North Carolina senate, 1840–44; as state solicitor, 1844–52; was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for representative in the 32d and 33d congresses; and was a representative in the Confederate congress, 1862–65. He died in Morgantown, N.C., Feb. 23, 1892.

GALBERRY, Thomas, R.C. bishop, was born in Naas, county Kildare, Ireland, in 1833. He was brought to America in 1836 by his parents, who settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He was placed under charge of the Augustinian Fathers at Villanova, Delaware county, Pa., where he was educated at the College of St. Thomas. He was ordained to the priesthood Dec. 20, 1856, at Philadelphia, Pa., by Bishop Neumann. He was assigned to the diocese of Albany, N.Y., where his first mission was Lansingburgh. There he built St. Augustine's church and a school for the sisters of St. Joseph. On Nov. 30, 1866, he was appointed superior of the Commissariat of Our

Lady of Good Council, the mission of the Augustinian order in the United States. He was pastor of St. Mary's church, Lawrence, Mass., where he completed a new church edifice. He was afterward elected president of the College of St. Thomas, Villanova, Pa., and during his administration he rebuilt the college buildings and reorganized the course of study. In 1874, when the Augustinian order was reformed and the province of Villanova created, he was elected provincial. He was nominated by the pope Feb. 12, 1875, bishop of Hartford, as successor to Bishop McFarland, deceased. Preferring to remain with his order he sent his resignation to Rome, but it was not accepted, and he was consecrated at Hartford by Archbishop Williams, March 19, 1876. He was the fourth bishop of Hartford. His zeal in behalf of the diocese soon undermined his health and while *en route* for Villanova, where he expected to recuperate, he died at Grand hotel, in New York city, Oct. 10, 1878.

GALE, George Washington, educator, was born in Stanford, Duchess county, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1789; son of Josiah and Rachael (Mead) Gale; and a grandson of Joseph Gale, a native of Yorkshire, England, who settled in Stamford, Conn., about 1730. He was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1814, and studied at Princeton theological seminary, 1814–15 and 1818. He was licensed to preach by the Hudson Presbytery, Sept. 6, 1816, and supplied vacant pulpits in Duchess, Putnam and Greene counties, and was employed for a time by the Female missionary society of western New York, located in Utica, as a missionary in Jefferson and Oswego counties. He was ordained by the Presbytery of St. Lawrence, Oct. 26, 1819, and was installed pastor at Adams, N.Y., resigning on account of broken health in 1823. He took up his residence on a farm in the village of Western, Oneida county, N.Y., in 1827, where he taught a class of students, giving them board and tuition for a few hours' work each day on the farm. This led to establishing the Oneida institute at Whitesboro, N.Y., a manual labor institution of learning for young men desiring an education, as a preparation for the ministry. He remained as principal of the school and superintendent of the farm and workshops until 1834, when he resigned and planned and organized an association of colonists intending to organize a village and farming community in the west. In 1835 a tract of land was purchased in Knox county, Ill., with money provided by the association. Out of the tract, a village plot and college farm were reserved, and the remainder was sold by the acre to settlers at four times the first cost; all profits and unsold land forming an endowment for the college. Emigration began in 1836, and in 1837 Knox college was chartered, a school opened, a Presbyterian church organized, and Galesburg was named in his honor. He was a member of the faculty of Knox college, and devoted the remainder of his life to the college and the church. He was married to Harriet, daughter of the Hon. Charles Selden of Troy, N.Y., in 1820. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union college in 1857. He died at Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 13, 1861.

GALES, Joseph, journalist, was born in Eckington, England, April 10, 1786; son of Joseph Gales (1760–1841), printer and bookseller of Sheffield, England, who emigrated with his family to America in 1793, settled in Philadelphia, edited the *Independent Gazette* and printed the first stenographic reports of debates in congress which he took with his own hand. In 1779 he sold his paper and removed to Raleigh, N.C., and established the *Register* which he continued to publish till succeeded about 1835 by his second son Weston Gales, who was in turn succeeded by his younger brother Seaton Gales in 1848. Joseph, Jr., was educated at the University of North Carolina, learned the trade of printer in Philadelphia, Pa., was a partner in *The National Intelligencer*, Washington, D.C., and became sole owner in 1810, changing it to a tri-weekly, and in 1813 to a daily, of which his brother-in-law, William Winston Seaton, became an equal partner. Their skill as reporters and their industry in securing and printing notable debates saved to posterity many valuable speeches no other way preserved, notably those of Webster and Hayne. The *Intelligencer* supported the war measures, leading to the hostilities of 1812, and when Admiral Cockburn pillaged the national capital, he personally sought out and helped to destroy the printing office and library of the proprietors. Mr. Gales died in Washington, D.C., July 21, 1860.

GALLAGHER, Charles Wesley, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb 3, 1846; son of Samuel Chartres and Rooxby Moody (Foster) Gallagher; and grandson of Hugh and Elizabeth (Chartres) Gallagher of Sackville, N.B., and of Jacob and Betsey (Ingalls) Foster of Andover, Mass. His first ancestors in America were Ephraim Foster, who came to Andover, Mass., about 1700, and Hugh Gallagher, who came to Sackville, New Brunswick, about 1775. His parents went to Salem, N.H., in his infancy, and remained there until 1860, when they

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

removed to Chelsea, Mass. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1870, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church serving in various churches in New York and Connecticut, 1870–79, and in Massachusetts, 1880–89, officiating as presiding elder for two years in the New England southern conference. In 1889, he became president of Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., resigning in 1893 to accept the presidency of Maine Wesleyan seminary and college, Kents Hill, Maine. In 1897 he accepted a position in Lasell seminary, Auburndale, Mass. He was married in 1876 to Emilie Eliza Hubbard of Brooklyn, N.Y., who died in 1890. He was later married to Evangeline Coscarden of Providence, R.I. He twice represented his conference in the General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church; and he received the degree of D.D. from the Little Rock university, Ark. His published writings consist of contributions to religious periodicals, and *God Revealed, or Nature's Best Word* (1899); adopted in the reading course of the Epworth league of the M.E. church.

GALLAGHER, Hugh Patrick, educator, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1815. He directed his education with a view to the priesthood and on emigrating to America in 1837 completed his studies at the theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, Pa., in 1840; meanwhile filling the chair of classics in the seminary. In 1840 he was ordained priest and assigned to St. Patrick's church, Pottsville, Pa. Here among other reforms he formed a temperance society with 5000 members. In 1844 he was elected president of the theological seminary then established in Pittsburg, had charge of one of the largest churches of the city; and founded and edited the *Pittsburg Catholic.* He founded St. Francis's college for boys, and in 1850, Mt. St. Aloysius's academy for girls at Loretto, Pa., which he placed under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, introduced to the diocese by him in 1843, when St. Mary's convent, the mother-house of Pittsburg, was founded. The sisters afterward built Mt. St. Aloysius's Convent of Mercy at Loretto, near Cresson, Pa., the mother house of the order there. He was theologian to the first plenary council of Baltimore, 1852, and after the council adjourned he went to California where he built St. Dominic's church at Benicia, helped to complete St. Mary's cathedral at San Francisco, and laid the foundation for the church of the Immaculate Conception at Oakland. He established and edited the *Catholic Standard* in 1853, the pioneer Roman Catholic newspaper on the Pacific coast. He visited Europe in 1853, where he obtained a number of priests, Sisters of Mercy and Presentation nuns for his proposed churches, schools and hospitals in California. He also secured large donations of money to be used in his proposed work. On the failure of Adams's express and banking company in 1855, which impoverished so many of the working classes in California, Father Gallagher, by unanimous consent, was made the future custodian of their funds and while he acted in this capacity millions of dollars were safely entrusted to his care. In 1860 his health demanded a change and he went to Yreka, where he built SS. Peter and Paul's church, also churches at Carson City, Reno and Virginia City, afterward included in the diocese of Sacramento. On returning to San Francisco in 1861, he established the parish of St. Joseph, building a church, two school houses and a chapel to St. Vincent's school. He founded St. Mary's hospital, and in 1865, the Magdalen asylum, placing both under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. He died in San Francisco, Cal., in March, 1882.

GALLAGHER, Nicholas Aloysius, R.C. bishop, was born in Temperanceville, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1846; son of John and Mary Ann (Brinton) Gallagher, and grandson of Edmund Gallagher. He made his studies for the priesthood at Mt. St. Mary's seminary of the West, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1862–68, and was ordained priest, Christmas, 1868, in Holy Cross church, Columbus, Ohio, by Bishop Rosencrans. He was assistant priest at St. Patrick's church, Columbus, 1868–71; president of St. Aloysius seminary, Columbus, 1871–76; pastor of St. Patrick's church, Columbus, 1876–78, and administrator of the diocese, 1878–80. Bishop Watterson appointed him vicar-general of the diocese, and he served, 1880–82. He was consecrated bishop of Canopus, April 30, 1882; administrator of the diocese of Galveston, 1882–92, succeeding the Rt. Rev. C. M. Dubuis, D.D., resigned, and was appointed bishop of Galveston, Dec. 16, 1892, when Titular Bishop Dubuis was promoted to an archbishopric.

GALLATIN, Albert, diplomatist, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1761; son of Jean and Sophia Albertina Rolaz du Rosey de Gallatin, and grandson of Abraham and Susanne (Vaudinet) de Gallatin. When nine years old he was left an orphan and his education was directed by Mademoiselle Pictet, a relative of his father. He was graduated at the University of Geneva in 1779, declined a lieutenant-colonelcy in the

GALLATIN

Hessian regiment serving in the British army, and in 1780 emigrated to America, landed at Cape Ann and travelled on horseback to Boston, Mass. He went to Maine as a trader, joined an expedition to repel a British invasion, and commanded a fort at Machias, besides furnishing funds to equip American troops. He then taught the French language in Boston and at Harvard college, 1782–83. He went to New York and Philadelphia after the war had closed, and was induced to invest his savings in wild lands in western Virginia. In order to make his investments profitable he located in Fayette county in 1784, where he was a county trader. He became largely interested in the purchase and sale of land claims, and made his winter headquarters at Richmond, where he was a representative for Fayette county in the ratification convention of September, 1787. His home becoming a part of Pennsylvania, he was a member of the state constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1789, and in 1790–91 he represented Fayette county in the Pennsylvania legislature. He was elected U.S. senator in 1793, but after a service of two months, he was declared ineligible, not having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States until October, 1785. He was largely instrumental in securing a peaceful settlement of the insurrectionary movements in western Pennsylvania in 1794. The same year he was elected a representative to the state legislature and also to the 4th U.S. congress. He became a leader of the opposition party, established the committee on ways and means, and favored internal improvements. He was re-elected to the 5th and 6th congresses, serving, 1795–1801. Upon the accession of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency he was appointed secretary of the treasury and was reappointed by President Madison. He directed the financial policy of the government for twelve years, reducing the public debt from $86,712,632.25 in 1802 to $45,209,737.90 in 1812. President Madison in 1811 offered him the portfolio of state which he declined, and in 1813 sent him with James A. Bayard of Delaware to St. Petersburg as envoy extraordinary to negotiate with Great Britain under the mediation of Russia, which mission, however, proved futile. He was continued as a commissioner, and in 1814 with Adams, Clay, Russell and Bayard signed the treaty of Ghent which has been stated by Mr. Gallatin's biographers to have been his special work, entitling him to a place among the great diplomatists of American history. In 1815 he was appointed by President Madison U.S. minister to France and he assumed the duties of the position in January, 1816, after having attended the commercial convention held in London in 1815. He assisted Minister Adams in the preparation of a commercial treaty with England, and Minister Eustis in negotiating a treaty with the Netherlands in 1817. He returned to America in 1823, declined a seat in Monroe's cabinet as secretary of the navy the same year and the candidacy for Vice-President on the Jackson ticket of 1824. He was sent by President Adams to England in 1826 as envoy extraordinary, and while in London he obtained full indemnity from Great Britain for injuries sustained by American citizens by reason of the violation of the treaty of Ghent. On his return to the United States in 1828 he settled in New York city where he was president of the National bank of New York, controlled by John Jacob Astor, 1831–39. He was a founder of the University of the city of New York, a member of its council, 1830–31, and first president of its council in 1831. The same year he was a member of the free-trade convention held in Philadelphia and prepared the memorial submitted to congress. In 1839, on behalf of the United States, he prepared the argument submitted to the king of the

Albert Gallatin

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Netherlands, acting as umpire in the Maine boundary question with Great Britain. In 1844 he presided in New York city at a meeting called to oppose the annexation of Texas, which he pronounced to be a direct and undisguised ursurpation of power and a violation of the constitution. He introduced Swiss artisans in the manufacture of glass in western Pennsylvania, the pioneer in that industry in the United States. He was the first president of the American ethnological society, established in 1842, and president of the New York historical society, 1843–49. He was married in November, 1793, to Hannah, daughter

of Com. James Nicholson, U.S.N., and Frances Witter, his wife. They had two sons, James and Albert Rolaz, and one daughter, Frances. He published: *Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States* (1831); *Right of the United States to the Northeastern Boundary* (1840); *Oregon Question* (1846); *Peace With Mexico* (1847); *War Expenses* (1848); and his scientific bibliography includes: *Synopsis of the Indian Tribes, etc., etc.* (1836); and *Notes on the Semi-Civilized Nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America, with Conjectures on the Origin of Semi-civilization in America* (1845). See: *Writings of Albert Gallatin* by Henry Adams (3 vols., 1879); *Life of Albert Gallatin* (ibid., 1879); and John Austin Stevens's biography in *American Statesman Series* (1883). He died in Astoria, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1849.

GALLATIN, Albert Horatio, educator, was born in New York city, March 7, 1839; son of Albert Rolaz and Mary Lucille (Stevens) Gallatin. He was graduated in arts from the University of the city of New York in 1859, and in medicine in 1862, receiving his A.M. degree in the latter year. He was successively professor of chemistry in the Norwich university, Northfield, Vt.; professor of analytical chemistry in the Cooper institute, N.Y., and lecturer on physics in the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y.; and from 1882 to 1890 held the chair of analytical chemistry in the University of the city of New York. He retired to private practice in New York city in 1890. He served in the civil war as assistant surgeon of the 22d and 12th regiments, New York state militia, 1862–63. He was married in 1877 to Louisa Belford, daughter of Maskell Ewing. He is the author of numerous contributions, chiefly scientific, to periodical literature.

GALLATIN, Albert Rolaz, lawyer, was born in New York city, Jan. 8, 1800; son of Albert and Hannah (Nicholson) Gallatin. He entered the College of New Jersey, leaving in 1815 to accompany his father, appointed U.S. minister to France. On his return in 1823 he was admitted to the bar and practised in Baltimore until 1826, when he again went abroad with his father who had been appointed by President Adams U.S. minister to Great Britain. The later years of his life were passed in New York, where in 1839 he was married to Mary Lucille, daughter of Gen. Horatio Gates Stevens, and granddaughter of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, a distinguished officer of the American Revolution. He had three sons, Albert Horatio, Frederic and James. He died in New York city, Feb. 25, 1890.

GALLAUDET, Edward Miner, educator, was born at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 5, 1837; son of Thomas Hopkins and Sophia (Fowler) Gallaudet. He was instructed at home by his father and sister until 1848, and was graduated from the high school in his native city in 1851. He was clerk in a bank, 1851–54; and then entered Trinity college, where he was graduated as a bachelor of science in 1856. Before his graduation he began to teach deaf-mutes in the institution founded by his father at Hartford in 1817, and after completing his course he assumed the full duties of an instructor. In May, 1857, he took charge of a school for deaf mutes at Washington, D.C., which in 1864 became the National deaf mute college, of which he was made president, holding also the chair of moral and political science. The institution was afterward called Gallaudet college in honor of his father. Congress made liberal appropriations to the college which was the first and in 1900 was the only institution for the higher education of deaf mutes in the world. Dr. Gallaudet visited Europe several times in the interest of his profession. In 1867 he made a report on the schools for the deaf in Europe, more than forty of which he carefully inspected. He was an honorary commissioner to the Vienna exposition in 1873, and in 1880 he attended and addressed a congress of instructors held at Milan, Italy. In 1886 by invitation of the British government he gave evidence in London before the royal commission on the deaf and blind. In 1891 he delivered an address at Glasgow before the British deaf and dumb association. He was made chairman of the standing executive committee of the convention of American instructors of the deaf in 1868, taking prominent part in the conventions and conferences and contributing much to the literature of his profession. Dr. Gallaudet was elected a member of several of the scientific and literary societies of Washington, and of the Huguenot society, the American historical society, and the Social science association; and was one of the founders of the Cosmos club. He became a trustee of the Columbian university in 1881, and of Howard university in 1884. He received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity in 1869 and from Yale in 1895 and that of Ph.D. from the Columbian university in 1869. He published a *Manual of International Law* (1879; 4th ed., 1890); *Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet* (1888), and numerous magazine articles.

GALLAUDET, Thomas, educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 3, 1822; son of Thomas Hopkins and Sophia (Fowler) Gallaudet. He

was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1842, and was a teacher in the New York institution for deaf mutes, 1843–58. In 1845 he married Elizabeth R. Budd, a graduate of the N.Y. institution for deaf-mutes. They had seven children. They celebrated their golden wedding July 15, 1895. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in June, 1850, and priest in June, 1851. In October, 1852, he founded St. Ann's church for Deaf Mutes in New York city, and a church and rectory were purchased on Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, in 1859. He was made rector emeritus in 1892. He was pastor of the sisterhood of the Good Shepherd at St. Barnabas house from 1869; chaplain of the Midnight missions, 1871–74; general manager of the Church Mission to deaf mutes from 1872, and director of the Gallaudet home for deaf mutes, which he founded in December, 1885, near Poughkeepsie, N.Y. His work in behalf of deaf mutes extended to all the larger cities in America, and his methods and experience directed the building of schools and asylums in several places. He attended the numerous conventions held in the United States, also one in Milan in 1880, and another in Brussells in 1883. In 1898 there were 51 state, 20 public day, and 16 private schools for the deaf in the United States, employing 957 instructors and ministering to 10,246 pupils. When St. Ann's and St. Matthew's churches were consolidated in 1897, Dr. Gallaudet became rector emeritus of the new St. Matthew's church and in 1898 vicar of the new St. Ann's church for Deaf-mutes exclusively, New York city, built and supported by St. Matthew's church. He was a trustee of Trinity college, Conn., 1883–87, and received from that institution the degree of D.D. in 1862. He wrote and published the annual reports of the Church mission to deaf-mutes from its organization, and contributed occasionally to the *American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb.* He died in New York City, Aug. 27, 1902.

GALLAUDET, Thomas Hopkins, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10, 1787. His parents were Huguenots, and when he was a child they removed to Hartford, Conn., where he was prepared for college. He was graduated at Yale in 1805, received his A.M. degree in 1808 and was tutor there, 1808–10. He was graduated at the Andover theological seminary in 1814, when he was licensed to preach. He visited Europe, 1815–16, to make a study of the methods employed in the education of deaf mutes. He brought from France as an assistant in his proposed new field of education, Lawrence Clerc, a deaf mute and pupil of Sicard. In 1817 he opened a school in Hartford with seven pupils. His school rapidly increased, was incorporated as the Deaf and dumb asylum, and his success attracted pupils from all parts of America. He remained president of the institution until 1830, when ill health compelled him to resign, but he continued as a director up to the time of his death. He was ordained, Sept. 23, 1834, and was chaplain of the Connecticut retreat for the insane, Hartford, 1837–50. He was married to Sophia Fowler, a deaf-mute and one of his pupils. She became an able assistant to her husband and afterward to their son, Edward Miner Gallaudet, in conducting the education of deaf mutes. She died in Washington, D.C., May 13, 1877. He was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by Western Reserve college in 1851. He published: *Sermons Preached to an English Congregation in Paris* (1818); *Bible Stories for the Young; Child's Book of the Soul; Youth's Book of Natural Theology;* and edited *Annals of the Deaf and Dumb.* His biography was published by his classmate in Yale, Dr. Herman Humphrey (1858). In 1889 a bronze group by Daniel Chester French was erected at the Columbian institution for deaf-mutes, representing Dr. Gallaudet and his first pupil, Alice Cogswell. He died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 9, 1851.

THE GALLAUDET STATUE

GALLEHER, John Nicholas, third bishop of Louisiana and 124th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Washington, Ky., Feb. 17, 1839. He was prepared for college in the schools of Maysville, Ky., and was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1859. He taught one year at Lake Providence, La., and served in the Confederate army in the command of General Buckner, receiving promotion to staff positions, as assistant adjutant-general, adjutant-general, chief-of-staff and lieutenant-colonel. After the close of the war he attended the law school connected with the Washington and Lee university, Va., 1865–66. He practised in Louisville in company with Col. Robert Wooley; and then deciding to enter the ministry he studied at the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, 1867–68, was ordained deacon, June 7, 1868, and priest, May 30, 1869. He was assistant minister at Christ church, Louisville, Ky., in 1868; rector of Trinity church, New Orleans, La., 1869–71; of St. John's Memorial church, Baltimore, Md., 1871–73, and of Zion church, New York city, 1873–80. He was elected to the bishopric of Louisiana as successor to the

Rt. Rev. Joseph Pere Bell Wilmer, deceased, in 1879, and was consecrated, Feb. 5, 1880, by Bishops Green, R. H. Wilmer, Robertson and Dudley in Trinity church, New Orleans, La. He was a trustee of the University of the South, and received the degree of D.D. from that institu tion in 1880 and from Columbia in 1875. He was married to Lottie, daughter of John Barber, mayor of Louisville, Ky., and had three sons and two daughters. His health failing in April, 1891, he was given an assistant in the person of his son-in-law, the Rev. Davis Sessums, rector of Christ church, New Orleans, who was consecrated, June 14, 1891, and succeeded to the bishopric upon the death of Bishop Galleher, in New Orleans, La., Dec. 7, 1891.

GALLINGER, Jacob Harold, senator, was born in Cornwall, Ontario, March 28, 1837; son of Jacob and Catharine (Cook) Gallinger; and of Dutch ancestry, his paternal grandfather having emigrated from Holland previous to the Revolutionary war, first settling in New York and afterward in Canada. He attended the public schools and learned the trade of a printer. He was graduated an M.D. from the Medical institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1858, and after two years of travel and study he removed to Concord, N.H., where he practised medicine and surgery. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1872, 1873 and 1891; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1876, and of the state senate in 1878, 1879 and 1880, being president of that body the last two years. In 1879 he was made surgeon-general of the state with the rank of brigadier-general. He was chairman of the Republican state central committee, 1882-90, and was re-elected to the position in 1898. He was a Republican representative from New Hampshire in the 49th and 50th congresses, declining renomination to the 51st congress. He was chairman of the state delegation to the Republican national convention of 1888 and seconded the nomination of Benjamin Harrison. In 1891 he was elected U.S. senator and was re-elected in 1897, his term of service expiring March 3, 1903. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1885.

GALLITZIN, Demetrius Augustine, known for many years as "Augustine Smith," clergyman, was born in The Hague, Holland, Dec. 22, 1770; the son of the Russian ambassador at The Hague, and member of an ancient and noble Russian family. His mother was a daughter of Count Von Schmittan, a field-marshal and favorite general in the army of Frederick the Great. He was brought up an infidel, but became a Christian in 1787, his mother having returned to her mother church the year before. He was baptized Augustine. In the campaign of 1792 he was for a short time aide-de-camp to Van Lilien, the Austrian commander. The same year he emigrated to America and to avoid publicity adopted the name Augustine Schmittan, which was Americanized Smith. He bore letters to Bishop Carroll of Baltimore and reached that city Oct. 28, 1792. Declaring his intention to become a priest, he was sent to St. Sulpice seminary, where he pursued his theological course and was ordained, March 18, 1795, the second to receive the rite in the United States and the first to receive holy orders, as his senior, Father Bazin, had been made a deacon in France. Father Smith, as he was then known, joined the order of Sulpician fathers. He served at Port Tobacco, at Conewago and in Baltimore. In 1798 he was admonished by Bishop Carroll a second time for too great zeal. In 1799 he organized a colony in Cambria county, Pa., with half a dozen families. In 1800 he had the only R.C. church between Lancaster and St. Louis. With funds received from his family in Russia he purchased 20,000 acres of land and supplied homes for settlers on easy terms. In 1803 his father died and his remittances were cut off about the time he was building the village of Loretto. His mother continued remittances until her death in 1806 and in 1808 the Czar decided that as a Roman Catholic priest he could not inherit property. His sister, the Princess Maria, continued to send him large sums till her marriage with the Prince of Salm. He kept up his work, however, and founded congregations in several Pennsylvania towns. In 1809 his territory was included in the diocese of Philadelphia, and, as he had been naturalized as Augustine Smith, he applied to the state legislature which authorized him to resume his real name. In 1811 Bishop Ryan paid him his first official visit and administered the rite of confirmation. Father Gallitzin was mentioned as bishop of Bardstown and was nominated to Detroit, but declined both honors. In 1817 his colony was free of debt and he had expended $150,000 on its organization. In 1821 he was made vicar-general of the diocese of Philadelphia and Bishop Conwell desired to make him his coadjutor, which office he declined. He resigned his vicar-generalship in 1822 and devoted himself to his colony which he saw grow to a considerable village. He published: *Defence of Catholic Principles in a Letter to a Protestant Clergyman* (1816); *Letter to a Protestant Friend on the Holy*

THE FATHER GALLITZIN CHAPEL, LORETTO, PA.

Scripture (1820); *Appeal to the Protestant Public* (1834) and *Six Letters of Advice* (1834). The story of his life has been told by the Very Rev. Thomas Heyden and by Sarah M. Brownson. He died in Loretto, Cambria county, Pa., May 6, 1840.

GALLOWAY, Charles Betts, M.E. bishop, was born at Kosciusko, Miss., Sept. 1, 1849. He was graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1868 and entered the Mississippi conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in that year. He was a professor in Madison college, Miss., 1869–70, and was stationed as pastor at Black Hawk in 1870, Fort Gibson in 1871, Yazoo City, 1872–73, Jackson, 1874–77, Vicksburg, 1878–81, and at Jackson, Miss., again, in 1882. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 he was stationed at Vicksburg, where he nursed the sick, buried the dead, was stricken with the fever and reported dead, and his obituary was published. He was editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, 1882–86. He was ordained bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1886. He was president of the Prohibition executive committee of Mississippi; fraternal messenger to the General conference of the Methodist church of Canada in 1886 and to the Wesleyan conference of England in 1892; a delegate to the centennial conference in Baltimore, Md., in 1884, and to the Ecumenical Methodist conference at Washington, D.C., in 1891, and officially visited missions in Japan and China in 1894 and in Brazil in 1897. He was president of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; a member of the board of trustees of the John F. Slater fund, and president of the board of trustees of Millsops college, Jackson, Miss. He was married Sept. 1, 1869, to Harriet Willis of Vicksburg, Miss. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1882 and that of LL.D. from Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. He is the author of: *Life of Bishop Linus Parker; Methodism, a Child of Providence* (1877); *Handbook of Prohibition* (1886); *Aaron's Rod in Public Morals* (1888); *Open Letters on Prohibition*, controversy with Jefferson Davis (1888); *A Circuit of the Globe; Modern Missions: Their Evidential Value*, and *Christianity and the American Commonwealth.*

GALLOWAY, Joseph, delegate, was born at West River, Anne Arundel county, Md., about 1729; son of Peter and Elizabeth (Rigbie) Galloway. He became a lawyer in Philadelphia in 1750, and was a friend of Benjamin Franklin and in 1764 became the custodian of his valuable papers during Franklin's absence in Europe. He was a member of the assembly of Pennsylvania, 1757–75, and speaker, 1766–74. He advocated a royal form of government for the province and as the Revolution dawned he placed himself on the Tory side in that movement. His influence in the assembly gained for him election as delegate to the provincial congress and he served, 1774–75. He proposed to congress a government directed by a president-general appointed by the king and a grand council, to be chosen every third year by the respective assemblies of the colonies. After the adjournment of the congress of 1775 he retired to his country-seat, where he was visited in 1776 by Benjamin Franklin, who urged him to join the patriot cause. He joined General Howe in December, 1776, at New York, accompanied him to Philadelphia and was head of the civil government of the city during its occupation by the British army. When Howe evacuated the city Galloway went to England where he testified in 1779 before the house of commons as to the incompetency of Howe in conducting the war in America. The general assembly of Pennsylvania in 1788 convicted him of high treason and confiscated his property, valued at forty thousand pounds. He was married to Grace, a daughter of Lawrence Growden, speaker of the Pennsylvania assembly and justice of the supreme court of the province. She brought to him a considerable fortune and remained in Pennsylvania after the evacuation of Philadelphia to prevent its confiscation. After her death much of the real estate reverted to her daughter. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1769. He published *Historical and Political Reflections on the American Rebellion* (1780); *Brief commentaries on such Parts of the Revelation and other Prophecies as immediately refer to the present times in which the Several Allegorical Types and Expressions of the Prophecies are translated into Their Literal Meanings* (1802); and *The Prophetic or Anticipated History of the Church of Rome, &c., &c.* (1803); the last being an answer to a criticism on his second book by the Dean of Canterbury. He died in Watford, Herts, England, Aug. 29, 1803.

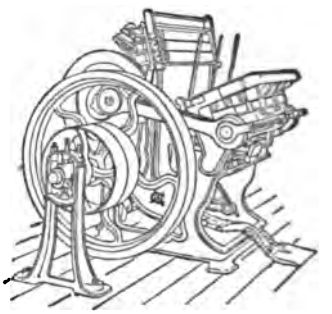
GALLOWAY, Samuel, lawyer, was born in Gettysburg, Pa., March 22, 1812. He removed to Ohio in 1819 and was graduated from Miami university in 1833. He attended Princeton theological seminary, 1835–36; was a teacher at Hamilton, Ohio, 1836–37; a teacher in the department of languages, Miami university, 1837–38; and professor of ancient languages, Hanover college, Ind., 1839–40. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar and practised at Hillsboro, Ohio, till the following year when he was elected secretary of state and removed to Columbus, Ohio. In 1850 he declined a re-election to this office and resumed the practice of law. He was a Republican representative in the 34th congress, 1855–57. He rendered legal service to the U.S. war department during the civil war, was active

in religious matters and was an elder in the Presbyterian church for thirteen years. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Indiana Asbury university in 1860. He died in Columbus, Ohio, April 7, 1872.

GALLUP, Joseph Adams, physician, was born in Stonington, Conn., March 30, 1769. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1798 as bachelor of medicine, practised in Hartland and Bethel, Vt., for two years and then removed to Woodstock, Vt. He was professor of the theory and practice of medicine, of materia medica and president of the medical college at Castleton, Vt., from 1820 to 1823. In 1827 he established a school of medicine at Woodstock, remaining in charge till 1834, and the following year this school was merged into the Vermont medical college. He received his M.D. degree from Dartmouth in 1814 and the honorary degree of A.M. from Middlebury, Vt., college in 1823. He published: *Sketches of Epidemic Diseases in the State of Vermont* and *Remarks on Pulmonary Consumption* (1803); *Pathological Reflections on the Supertonic State of Disease* (1822); and *Outlines of the Institutes of Medicine* (2 vols., 1839). He died in Woodstock, Vt., Oct. 12, 1849.

GALLY, Merritt, inventor, was born in Perry, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1838; son of the Rev. David K. and Anna (Wilder) Gally; and grandson of Robert Gally, born in Scotland, educated in Edinburgh, settled in the North of Ireland and transported a large church colony of Protestants to America about 1798; and of Erastus Wilder of Pilgrim ancestry, who emigrated to central New York about 1802. Merritt's father settled in Rochester in 1839 and died there in 1844 when the boy was six years old. His mother married again and in 1849 he was apprenticed to a printer. While learning the trade he learned also the art of engraving on wood. He completed his apprenticeship and worked for a time with his stepfather as master mechanic, becoming conversant with mechanical engineering. He constructed a printing press in 1854 when sixteen years old and with his brother set up a printing office in Nunda, N.Y. In 1856 he began his preparation for college, supporting himself meanwhile by wood engraving, mechanical drawing and portraiture. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1863; at the theological seminary, Auburn, N.Y., 1866; was ordained by the Presbytery of Lyons, N.Y., March 11, 1867, and preached at Marion, N.Y., 1866–67, and at Rochester, N.Y., 1867–69, when he was obliged to give up preaching on account of bronchial trouble, but retained his membership in the Presbyterian general assembly of the United States. In 1869 he invented the Universal printing press, which was built at Rochester under Mr. Gally's supervision and soon achieved a world-wide celebrity, placing the name of Gally with Hoe and Gordon as a benefactor to the printing fraternity. He was the first to adapt the platen press for paper-box cutting and creasing and for heavy embossing; and was the first to construct a successful machine for making linotypes and plates by mechanically arranging, by means of finger keys, lines of dies or matrices automatically justified, from which type lines or plates were automatically produced either in metal or mold. His patents were issued, July 16 and 23, 1872, and rights sold in November, 1884, for use in the Mergenthaler linotype machine. Over fifty complete patents covering five hundred patent claims were issued to him in the United States, including electric and telegraphic apparatus, governors, self-playing musical instruments, stereotyping machinery and philosophical apparatus. In 1890 he devised and constructed for the government apparatus for automatically operating and controlling the astronomical photographic and recording instruments used in the expedition to South Africa by Professor Todd. Mr. Gally was a delegate under appointment of the United States Christian commission, and was detailed to service at the front, at the time of the civil war, where he assisted the surgeons in the hospitals and on the field in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers.

Merritt Gally



GALUSHA, Jonas, governor of Vermont, was born at Norwich, Conn., Feb. 11, 1753. He removed to Shaftsbury, Vt., in 1775, where he became a farmer and innkeeper. He was captain of one of the town's two military companies and led them both at the battle of Bennington. He was in active service in the Revolutionary war, 1777–80; was elected by the Democratic party sheriff of Bennington county, Vt., 1781–87; was state counselor, 1793–98, also 1801–05; judge of the county court, 1795–97, and again 1800–06; and

was governor of Vermont, 1809–12 and 1815–19, being defeated in 1813 and 1814 by a small majority. He was a presidential elector in 1808, 1820 and 1824, and a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1814 and 1822. His wife was Mary, daughter of Gov. Thomas Chittenden of Vermont and sister of Gov. Martin Chittenden, his gubernatorial opponent, 1809–19. One of their sons, Elon, born in Shaftsbury, Vt., became a Baptist clergyman; held pastorates in Whitesboro, Utica, Rochester and Lockport, N.Y.; at one time was president of the Baptist missionary convention of New York, and died in Lockport, N.Y., June 13, 1859. Governor Galusha died in Shaftsbury, Vt., Sept. 24, 1834.

GAMAGE, Frederick Luther, educator, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., June 19, 1860; son of Henry Richard and Abbie (Lackey) Gamage; grandson of Joseph and Mary (Taft) Gamage; great-grandson of Richard and Betsey (Phipps) Gamage; and a descendant in the sixth generation from Joshua Gamage, who was born in Bristol, England, in 1685, settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1708 and married Deborah Wyeth. He was prepared for college at the Westboro, Mass., high school and was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1882, A.M., 1885. He was instructor in Greek at Delaware academy, Delhi, N.Y., 1882–85; principal of Oxford, N.Y., academy, 1885–93, and during this time served the regents of the University of the state of New York as inspector of academies. In 1893 he was elected head master of St. Paul's school, established and endowed by Alexander T. and Cornelia Stewart in connection with the P.E. cathedral at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. He was married, Sept. 23, 1886, to Isabella Horner of Delhi, N.Y. He was elected a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in 1897 and of the New York University club in 1898. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by Hobart college in 1898.

GAMBLE, Hamilton Rowan, governor of Missouri, was born in Winchester, Va., Nov. 29, 1798; son of Joseph and Annie (Hamilton) Gamble. His father was born in Ireland and emigrated to America, settling in Virginia in 1784. He attended Hampden Sidney college and was admitted to the Virginia bar about 1817. In 1818 he removed to Franklin, Mo., and in 1824 was elected secretary of state. Subsequently he removed to St. Louis and became presiding judge of the supreme court of Missouri and a representative in the state legislature. In August, 1861, he was a delegate to the State constitutional convention and by that body was made provisional governor to supersede Claiborne F. Jackson who had joined the secessionists. In June, 1863, he reassembled the state convention and during the session offered his resignation as governor which was not accepted and he was still in office at the time of his death. He was married in November, 1827, at Columbia, S.C., to Caroline, daughter of David Coalter and a sister of Mrs. William Harper and Mrs. William C. Preston of South Carolina. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31, 1864.

GAMBLE, James, representative, was born in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pa., Jan. 28, 1809. He attended the public schools and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1832. He was a member of the state legislature, 1841–42; a representative in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851–55; president-judge of that district of Pennsylvania comprising Clinton, Centre and Clearfield counties, 1859–60; and president-judge of Lycoming county district, 1868–78. He died in Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 22, 1882.

GAMBLE, Robert Jackson, representative, was born near Akron, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1851; son of Robert and Jennie (Abernethy) Gamble; and grandson of William Gamble, whose mother was a second cousin of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. He was taken to Dodge county, Wis., in 1862; was graduated from Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., in 1874; was admitted to the bar in 1875, and removed to Yankton, S.Dak. He was district attorney for the 2d judicial district in 1880; city attorney of Yankton, 1885–86; state senator in 1885; a Republican representative at large from South Dakota in the 54th congress; unsuccessful candidate for the 55th congress, and a representative in the 56th congress, 1899–1901, where he was chairman of the committee on public buildings. He was chosen U.S. senator in 1901.

GAMBRELL, James Bruton, educator, was born in Anderson county, S.C., Aug. 21, 1841; son of Joel Bruton and Jane (Williams) Gambrell; grandson of David and Kathrine (Bruton) Gambrell; and a descendant of John Gambrell, and of Captain Williams who fought under Gen. Francis Marion. He removed to Tippah (now Union) county, Miss., in 1843. He joined the Confederate army in 1861 and served until the close of the civil war, rising to the rank of captain. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1867 and held various pastorates in Mississippi. In 1873 he became pastor at Oxford, Miss., and while there attended the University of Mississippi. He was editor of the *Baptist Record*, 1877–93, and president of Mercer university, Macon, Ga., 1893–96, serving also as professor of psychology and of systematic and pastoral theology, and in 1894 introducing the university plan of separate schools. He served as trustee of Mississippi college, of the University of Mississippi and of the Southern Baptist theological seminary. He was elected general superintend-

ent of missions and corresponding secretary of the Baptist general convention of Texas in 1896; president of the Texas Baptist education commission in 1897 and president of the American Baptist education society in 1898. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Furman university, S.C., and that of LL.D. from Wake Forest college, N.C., in 1896.

GAMEWELL, John N., inventor, was born in Marlboro county, N.C., in 1822. He attended the public schools in his native place and later devoted his time to inventing improvements for the telegraph. He went to Boston in 1859 and patented the Gamewell telegraphic fire-alarm system. He took his invention south and was placing it in the city of Charleston, S.C., when the civil war broke out and his patents were confiscated and sold by the Confederate government. Until the close of the war he manufactured gunpowder in Columbia, S.C. Subsequently he regained possession of his patents after years of litigation and acquired a large fortune. He died in Hackensack, N.J., July 19, 1896.

GAMMELL, William, educator, was born in Medfield, Mass., Feb. 10, 1812; son of the Rev. William and Mary (Slocomb) Gammell. He was graduated from Brown university in 1831 and became principal of the South Reading, Mass., academy. He was a tutor at Brown, 1832–35; assistant professor of *belles-lettres*, 1835–37; professor of rhetoric, 1837–50; professor of history and political economy, 1850–64; and a fellow of the university, 1870–89. He was president of the Rhode Island Bible society, 1869–84; vice-president of the American Bible society, 1884–89; president of the Providence, R.I., Athenæum, 1870–81; member of the Rhode Island historical society, 1844–89, and its president from 1882. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1859. He was assistant editor of the *Christian Review* 1850–53, a frequent contributor to the press, and the author of the lives of Roger Williams and Samuel Ward in the second series of Sparks's *Library of American Biography*. At the request of the American Baptist missionary union he prepared a *History of American Baptist Missions*. He died in Providence, R.I., April 3, 1889.

GANNETT, Ezra Stiles, clergyman, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 4, 1801; son of Caleb and Ruth (Stiles) Gannett; grandson of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale, 1778–95; and a descendant on his father's side from Mary Chilton of the *Mayflower*. He entered Harvard in 1816, was president of the "Hasty Pudding Club," and held first honors at commencement in 1820. He was graduated from the divinity school in 1823, and in May, 1824, he accepted a call to be Dr. Channing's colleague at the Federal Street church, Boston, and was ordained to the Unitarian ministry, June 30, 1824. In 1827 he received a unanimous call from the new Second Unitarian society of New York city to become their pastor and in 1832 was offered the position of general agent of the American Unitarian association, which he had been foremost in organizing and of which he had for six years been the secretary; but he declined both invitations at the earnest solicitation of his people. In October, 1835, he was married to Anna, daughter of Bryant P. Tilden of Boston. In 1836 his health, which had been failing for some time, broke down entirely, and he was ordered to Europe for rest, returning to his church in 1838. In 1839 he received a shock of paralysis which cost him the use of his right leg and left him for life dependent on the two canes by which every one knew "Dr. Gannett" on Boston streets. He became editor of the *Monthly Miscellany of Religion and Letters* in 1840 and in the same year delivered courses of Sunday evening lectures on Unitarian and Scriptural Christianity. In October, 1842, Dr. Channing died and Mr. Gannett became his successor. He delivered the Dudleian lecture at Harvard in 1843 and from January, 1844, to May, 1849, was joint editor with Dr. Lamson of the *Christian Examiner*. In 1847 he was chosen president of the American Unitarian association, which in that year obtained an act of incorporation, and remained in office till 1851. For five or six years following he delivered lectures throughout New England. He was president of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, 1857–62. In 1859 the society built a new church edifice on the corner of Arlington and Boylston streets, where he continued to preach until 1869, when he was made senior pastor of the society for life and was succeeded in the active ministry by the Rev. John F. W. Ware. He took a prominent part in several controversies, sustaining always, but in a liberal spirit, the "Channing" or conservative theology. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1835–58, and received from that institution the degree of D.D. in 1843. His published writings consist chiefly of sermons, addresses, essays and magazine articles. See *Ezra Stiles Gannett, Unitarian Minister in Boston, 1824–1871* (1875), a memoir, by his son William C. Gannett. He was killed in a railway accident six miles from Boston, Mass., Aug. 26, 1871.

Ezra S. Gannett

GANNETT, Henry, geographer, was born in Bath, Maine, Aug. 24, 1846; son of Michael Farley and Hannah Trufant (Church) Gannett. He was graduated from Harvard with the degree of S.B. in 1869 and that of M.E. in 1870, and was assistant in the Harvard observatory, 1870–71. In 1872 he was appointed topographer upon the western surveys under Dr. F. V. Hayden and was engaged in that work until 1879. In 1880–82 he was geographer of the 10th census and in 1882 was appointed chief topographer of the U.S geological survey, superintending the preparation of the topographical atlas of the United States. He also acted as geographer of the eleventh census. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1889. His works are geographic and statistical. He is the author of *The West* (with R. P. Porter and W. A. Jones, 1882); *Scribner's Statistical Atlas* (with F. W. Hewes, 1883); *Dictionary of Altitudes in the United States* (3d ed., 1899); *A Manual of Topographic Surveying* (1895); *The Building of a Nation* (1895); *The United States* (1898); and numerous contributions to the publications of the Hayden and U.S. geological surveys.

GANNETT, William Channing, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 13, 1840; son of the Rev. Ezra Stiles and Anna (Tilden) Gannett. He was graduated from Harvard in 1860 and in 1868 entered the Unitarian ministry, but was not ordained until 1879. He was pastor at Milwaukee, Wis., 1868–70; at East Lexington, Mass., 1871–72; at St. Paul, Minn., 1877–83; at Hinsdale, Ill., 1887–89, and at Rochester, N.Y., from 1889. In 1878 he was one of the founders of the *Unity*. He published: *Ezra Stiles Gannett* (1875); *A Year of Miracles* (1881); *The Childhood of Jesus* (1884); with Frederick L. Hosmer, *The Thought of God* (first and second series 1885 and 1894); with Jenkin Lloyd Jones, *The Faith That Makes Faithful* (1886); and other smaller publications.

GANNON, Thomas Joseph, educator, was born at Cambridge, Mass., July 14, 1853; son of Patrick and Martha (Walley) Gannon. He attended the public schools of Cambridge, also Boston college, and in 1872 entered the Society of Jesus. He was professor of mathematics, Latin and Greek in Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., 1878–83; professor of philosophy at Boston college, 1887–88; and in Woodstock college, Md., 1888–89. He was assistant to the Very Reverend Provincial of the Maryland-New York province of the Society of Jesus, 1890–91. He was appointed president of St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., Nov. 23, 1891; resigned the position in August, 1896, and was again appointed assistant to the Rev. Edward I. Purbrick, S.J., provincial of the New York-Maryland province

GANSEVOORT, Guert C., naval officer, was born in Gansevoort, N.Y., June 7, 1812; son of Leonard H. Gansevoort and grandson of Gen. Peter Gansevoort. He was appointed midshipman, U.S. navy, March 4, 1823; was promoted passed midshipman, April 28, 1832; lieutenant, March 8, 1837; commander, Sept. 14, 1855; captain, July 16, 1862; and was retired with the rank of commodore, Jan. 28, 1867. He was on the brig *Somers* when young Spencer from Hudson, N.Y., was executed for mutiny, and was a member of the council of officers who sustained and approved the course of Commander Alexander Slidell Mackenzie of the *Somers*. He commanded the *John Adams* in the Mexican war and took part in the battle of Sitka on the Pacific coast during the Indian war of 1856. He was chief of ordnance at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1861–63, and afterward commanded the iron-clad *Roanoke*. His sea service closed with his return from a cruise in September, 1864. He died in Schenectady, N.Y., July 15, 1868.

GANSEVOORT, Henry Sanford, soldier, was born in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1835; son of Peter and Mary (Sanford) Gansevoort; and grandson of Gen. Peter Gansevoort and of Chancellor Nathan Sanford. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy and at Albany academy, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858, and from Harvard, LL.B., 1858. He read law in Buffalo, N.Y., and in New York city, afterward practising in New York, where he was a member of the 7th regiment, N.G.S. N.Y., and served with that regiment in the civil war, 1861. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 5th U.S. artillery, May 14, 1861, and 1st lieutenant in August, 1862, commanding a battery at Hampton, Va., and served in the Peninsula campaign under McClellan. He was assigned to Battery C, 5th U.S. artillery, in August, 1862, serving at Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the volunteer army, June, 1863, and gaining leave of absence in the regular army, was assigned to the 13th New York cavalry, recruited partly by him. In January, 1864, the regiment was assigned to Lowell's cavalry brigade, and on March 28 he was made colonel. He engaged Colonel Mosby's command near Chantilly, Oct. 14, 1864, where the Confederate chief was wounded and Gansevoort followed up his advantage by capturing his camp. He was brevetted captain U.S.A. for gallant services at Antietam, major for Manassas Gap and lieutenant-colonel for the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, June 24, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services," and was mustered out of the volunteer service in August, 1865. He was assistant adjutant-general

on the staff of General Miles at Fort Monroe, 1866, was promoted captain in the 5th artillery, May, 1867, and commanded Battery E at Fort Barrancas, Fla., later transferring the battery to Fort Independence, Mass. In May, 1870, his battery was ordered to St. Albans, Vt., in view of threatened Fenian troubles on the Canadian border. He went to Nassau, N.P., for his health in the winter of 1870–71, and returning, died on the steamer *Drew* on the Hudson river when near Rhinebeck, N.Y., April 12, 1871.

GANSEVOORT, Leonard, delegate, was born in Albany, N.Y., 1751; a descendant of the early Dutch settlers of Albany, N.Y., the Gansevoorts having immigrated from Groningen, Holland. He was a younger brother of Peter Gansevoort, the hero of Fort Stanwix. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1787–88, a member of the New York provincial congress, state senator, 1792–93 and 1797–1802, and member of the state assembly, 1778, 1779 and 1788. He died at "White Hall," near Albany, N.Y., in 1810.

GANSEVOORT, Peter, soldier, was born in Albany, N.Y., July 17, 1749; elder brother of Leonard Gansevoort, delegate to the Continental congress, 1787–88. He was a descendant of the early Dutch settlers of Albany, a zealous patriot, and in July, 1775, was made major of the 2d New York regiment by congress and with it joined General Montgomery in his expedition against Quebec in 1775. On March 19, 1776, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and was made colonel of the 2d New York regiment, Nov. 21, 1776, and assigned to the command at Fort George. He defended Fort Stanwix (Rome, N.Y.) against the British and Indians under St. Leger for twenty days in April, 1777, and thus prevented the reinforcement of Burgoyne at Saratoga. For this action he received the thanks of congress. He was with Sullivan in his western expedition of 1779 and captured the Indians congregated at the lower Mohawk castle. The legislature of New York appointed him a brigadier-general in 1781 and in 1783 he accompanied General Washington in his tour to the Northern battle-fields. He was U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs, commissioner for fortifying the frontier and military agent for the war department. On Feb. 15, 1809, he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. He was regent of the University of the state of New York, 1808–12, and a director in the New York state bank, 1803–12. He died in Albany, N.Y., July 2, 1812.

GANSEVOORT, Peter, jurist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1788; son of Gen. Peter Gansevoort, Revolutionary patriot. His mother was a Van Schaick. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1808, receiving his M.A. degree in 1811. He studied law at Litchfield, Conn., and under Harmanus Bleecker in Albany, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1811. He was private secretary to Gov. DeWitt Clinton, 1817–19, and judge-advocate-general on his military staff, 1819–21. He was a member of the state assembly, 1830–31; a state senator, 1833–36; first judge of the court of common pleas, 1843–47; a trustee of the Albany academy, 1826–76; chairman of its board of trustees, 1856–76, and director of the New York state bank as successor to his father, 1812–76. He was married in 1833 to Mary, daughter of Chancellor Nathan Sanford. She died in 1841 and in 1843 he was married to Susan, daughter of Abraham G. Lansing. She died in October, 1873. Judge Gansevoort died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1876.

GARCELON, Alonzo, governor of Maine, was born in Lewiston, Maine, May 6, 1813; son of Col. William G. and Mary (Davis) Garcelon; grandson of William Garcelon; and great-grandson of James Garcelon, who came to America in 1752 and so far as is known was the first and only immigrant of the name. He worked on the farm, attended the academies in Monmouth, Waterville and Newcastle, and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1836, having paid his college expenses by teaching school. He studied medicine at Dartmouth, was graduated from the medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati in 1839, and returned to Lewiston, Maine, to practise his profession. He represented his city in the state legislature in 1853 and 1857; served in the state senate in 1855; was mayor of Lewiston in 1871; and in 1878 received the Democratic nomination for governor, being elected by the legislature in 1879 as there was no election by the people. He took an active part in the erection of the first cotton mill in the city of Lewiston in 1845–46; obtained railroad connections for the city; established the *Lewiston Journal*, the first newspaper there, in 1847, and was influential in the formation of Androscoggin county and all other public interests of the city. He was married first to Ann Augusta Waldron of Dover, N.H., who died in 1857; and secondly, on Jan. 13, 1859, to Olivia N. Spear of Rockland, Maine, who died in 1889.

GARDEN, Alexander, soldier, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 4, 1757; son of Alexander Garden, naturalist, 1730–91, a physician in Charleston, S.C., 1752–83, who being a royalist

went to England in 1783 and his property was confiscated. He was a fellow of the Royal society of London, a member of its council and vice-president of the board. He was an eminent botanist and zoölogist and a correspondent of Linnæus, who named the genus "Gardenia" in his honor. His father, Alexander Garden, 1685–1756, was a clergyman of the Church of England, rector of St. Philip's church, Charleston, S.C., 1720–54, and commissary under the bishop of London. Lieutenant Garden was educated at Westminster and the University of Glasgow, and after travelling on the continent, returned to Charleston, S.C., in 1780 and at once took up the cause of the colonists, although his father was a Tory. General Greene made him his aide-de-camp and in February, 1782, he was commissioned a lieutenant in Lee's legion. His patriotic course won the favor of the state legislature of South Carolina and after the war they restored to him the property confiscated in 1783 when his father fled to England. He published: *Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War with Sketches of Character of Persons most Distinguished in the Southern States for Civil and Military Services* (1822–1828–1865). He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 29, 1829.

GARDENER, Helen Hamilton (Chenoweth), author, was born in Winchester, Va., Jan. 21, 1858; daughter of the Rev. Alfred Griffith and Katherine (Peel) Chenoweth, both natives of Virginia. She was a descendant from Arthur Chenoweth, who settled in Maryland in 1635, from Lord Baltimore or the 3d Lord Fairfax, and from Sir Henry Cromwell. She was graduated at the Cincinnati high and normal schools and took a post-graduate course in biology, medicine and other branches in New York. She began to write at a very early age, contributing to magazines and newspapers, and became active as a lecturer, editor and writer in movements for the progress and development of women, for the defence of human rights without sex limitations, and for social and ethical reform. She was elected a member of various social and scientific societies and came to be acknowledged as an authority on heredity. She was married to C. Selden Smart in 1875. Many of her writings were translated into the German, French, Russian, Italian and Japanese languages. She is the author of: *Men, Women and Gods*, essays (1885); *Pulpit, Pew and Cradle* (1887); *A Thoughtless Yes* (1890); *Pushed by Unseen Hands* (1890); *Is This Your Son, My Lord?* (1891); *Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?* (1892); *Facts and Fictions of Life* (1893); *An Unofficial Patriot* (1894); a sociological and historical novel of the civil war which was dramatized under the title *Griffeth Davenport* by James A. Herne and produced in 1899; *Have Children a Right to Legal Protection?* (1896); *Historical Sketches of Our Navy* (1900); *Heredity* (1900); and a play, *His Parisian Model;* besides contributions to periodicals of short stories, essays and scientific articles.

GARDINER, Asa Bird, military jurist, was born in New York city, Sept. 30, 1839; son of Asa and Rebekah Willard (Bentley) Gardiner; grandson of George and Christina (Van Rosenburgh) Gardiner, and of John and Rebekah (Willard) Bentley; ninth in descent from Surgeon John Greene of Salisbury, Wiltshire, one of the founders with Roger Williams of the colony of Providence Plantations; also ninth in descent on the maternal side from Stephen Hopkins, a *Mayflower* Pilgrim and member of the council for Plymouth colony; also ninth in descent from Simon Willard who came to Massachusetts Bay in 1635 and for sixteen years was a member of the general court; also eighth in descent from Wilhelm Van Rosenburg, who was surgeon to the Dutch fort Altena on the Delaware river under Peter Stuyvesant. He was graduated at the Free academy (College of the city of New York) in 1859, and from the law department of the University of the city of New York in 1860, and was admitted to practice in the New York supreme court, Nov. 20, 1860. He was appointed 1st lieutenant in the 31st N.Y. volunteers in May, 1861, and was in the first engagements of the civil war at Fairfax Court House, July 17, Blackburn's Ford, July 18, and Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He resigned, Aug. 7, 1861, and re-enlisted for three months as captain in the 22d regiment, N.Y.S.M., May 31, 1862, and operated in Maryland and Virginia against guerillas between Charlestown and Winchester. He was again in active service with his regiment, June 18, 1863, in the protection of the Maryland and Pennsylvania border against the invasion of Lee's army and in the Gettysburg campaign, and although wounded at Carlisle, Pa., July 1–2, 1863, he was present at the fight at Hagerstown, Md., July 13, and was honorably mustered out, July 24, 1863, with his regiment. He received a "Medal of Honor for distinguished services performed during the recent war while serving as captain of the 22d New York state militia infantry" under the act of congress of March 3, 1863. He was appointed 1st lieutenant, U.S. reserve corps, Feb. 11, 1865, and brevetted captain of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." On May 29, 1865, he was appointed adjutant in the U.S. veteran reserve corps and he served in the 23d army corps in the defences of Washington, D.C. On Dec. 23, 1865, he was ordered to Raleigh, N.C., where he was employed in judicial duties and as assistant adjutant-general and acting judge-advocate on the staffs of Generals Ruger and

Robinson. He was transferred to the regular service as 2d lieutenant, 9th U.S. infantry, July 20, 1866, and served on the staff of General Fessenden at Baltimore, Md., from June to August, 1866. He then served on the staffs of Generals Butterfield and Reeve and was promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 14, 1868, and was transferred to the 1st U.S. artillery, April 3, 1869. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, U.S.A., for "gallant and distinguished services in the field during the Gettysburg campaign of 1863" and captain, U.S.A., for "gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war," to rank from March 2, 1867. In 1885 he was ordered by the secretary of war to prepare a suitable text-book for the corps of cadets at the U.S. military academy on the subject of military and martial law and the practice and procedure of military tribunals and boards under the laws of the United States and the laws of nations. He was assistant to the secretary of war in his office, 1887–88, serving meanwhile on the staffs of Generals Sherman and Hancock, and was honorably discharged, Dec. 8, 1888, by reason of disability contracted in the line of duty. He was elected district attorney of New York in November, 1897, by a plurality of 80,000 over his next competitor. He became a member of the American ethnological and the New York historical societies and in 1867 a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was one of the incorporators of the Military service institution and a founder and incorporator in 1873 of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He served as secretary-general of the Society of the Cincinnati from May, 1884; as vice-president of the Rhode Island society of the Cincinnati and as vice-commandant of the military society of the war of 1812 and of the Veteran corps of artillery. He was also elected a member of the Union, Metropolitan, West Point, Democratic, Seventh Regiment, Veteran and Church clubs, of New York city. He received the degree of A.M. from the College of the city of New York, in course, in 1862, the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth college in 1864 and from Columbia college in 1869; that of LL.D. from the University of the city of New York in 1875 and that of L.H.D. from Hobart college, N.Y., in 1896. He is the author of: *Jurisdiction and Powers of the United States and State Courts in Reference to Writs of Habeas Corpus as Affecting the Army and Navy; Evidence and Practice in Military Courts; Practical Forms for Use in Courts Martial and Remarks as to Procedure;* and numerous historical addresses published in pamphlet form.

GARDINER, Frederic, clergyman, was born in Gardiner, Maine, Sept. 11, 1822; son of the Hon. Robert Hallowell and Emma J. (Tudor) Gardiner. He was a student at Hobart college for one year; was graduated at Bowdoin in 1842, attended the General theological seminary, and was ordained in 1845. He was rector at Saco, Maine, 1845–47; assistant rector at St. Luke's, Philadelphia, 1847–48; rector at Bath, Maine, 1848–53; was in Europe, 1854–55, and rector at Lewiston, Maine, 1855–56. He was married in 1846 to Caroline, daughter of Col. William Oliver Vaughan. He was an assistant to Bishop Burgess, at Christ church, Gardiner, Maine, 1856–60; a professor in the Diocesan theological school, Gardiner, 1861; and took a course in chemistry under Charles W. Eliot at Harvard, 1862. He held the chair of literature and interpretation of the scripture, together with that of Christian evidences in Gambier (Ohio) theological seminary, 1865–66, and was professor of natural philosophy in Kenyon college, 1866–67. He was associate rector at Middletown, Conn., 1867–68; and professor of Old Testament literature and evidences, 1868–83, and of New Testament interpretation and literature, and evidence, and also librarian, 1883–89, at Berkeley divinity school. He founded the society of Biblical literature and exegesis in 1880; and was president of the Middletown scientific association, 1869–89. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Kenyon college in 1869 and that of D.D. from Trinity in 1870. His published works include: *The Island of Life* (1851); *Commentary on the Epistle of St. Jude* (1856); *Harmony of the Gospels in Greek* (1871, 7th ed., 1884); *Harmony of the Gospels in English* (1871); *Diatessaron; the Life of our Lord in the Words of the Gospels* (1871); *Religion and Chemistry*, lectures delivered at the Brooklyn institute (1868); *The Principles of Textual Criticism* (1876); *The Old and New Testaments in Their Mutual Relations* (1885); and *Aids to Scripture Study* (1890). He also contributed exegetical works for commentaries. He died in Middletown, Conn., July 17, 1889.

GARDINER, John Sylvester John, clergyman, was born in Haverfordwest, southern Wales, in June, 1765. His father, John Gardiner (1731–1793), was a native of Boston, educated as a lawyer in London, practised there and in Wales, was attorney-general in St. Christopher, West Indies, 1766–83; returned to Boston in 1783, removing to Pownalboro, Maine, whence he was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1788–93, and was prominent in changing King's chapel, Boston, from an Episcopal to

a Unitarian church. John's father Sylvester (1707–1786), was a physician and drug merchant; proprietor of part of the Plymouth purchase on the Kennebeck river, which he colonized with Germans; settled the town of Pittston, afterward Gardiner, Maine; was one of the founders and a warden of King's chapel, Boston, and endowed Christ church, Pittston, Maine. He was an active royalist in the Revolution, was banished to Halifax, whence he removed to England, and about 100,000 acres of his estate were confiscated and sold, but subsequently recovered by the heirs. In 1785 he settled in Newport, R.I. John Sylvester John Gardiner resided with his grandfather in Boston, 1770–75, where he attended school. He also studied under Dr. Samuel Parr in England, 1776–82. Returning to Boston he studied law, 1783–85, but abandoned that profession to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was ordained a deacon in 1787, was rector of the parish of St. Helena, near Beaufort, S.C., 1787–92; was elevated to the priesthood in 1791; was assistant rector of Trinity church, Boston, 1792–1805, and rector 1805–30, succeeding the Rt. Rev. Samuel Parker, D.D. He taught a classical school, 1792–1805, besides giving private instruction to pupils, and was an organizer of the Anthology club, and its first president, 1805–11. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1803 and that of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1813. He edited the *Anthology and Boston Monthly Review*, and afterward contributed to its remote successor the *North American Review*. He died, while travelling for his health, at Harrowgate, England, July 29, 1830.

GARDNER, Augustus Kinsley, physician, was born in Roxbury, Mass., July 31, 1821; son of Samuel Jackson Gardner (1788–1864), Harvard, 1807, lawyer, editor of the *Advertiser*, Newark, N.J., and author of "Autumn Leaves" (1859). Augustus was a student at Harvard three years, graduated in medicine in 1844, and received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1852. He studied in Europe, 1844–47, and practised in New York city where he introduced the use of street drinking fountains; the importation of English sparrows; the abolition of the sale of swill milk; a revision of the code of medical ethics, and a movement to discourage the use of the treadle sewing-machines. He was the first physician in the United States to give chloroform in labor and practised it successfully while professor of midwifery in the New York medical college. He resigned his membership in the Academy of physicians upon being questioned as to his action in calling into consultation a homœopathic physician. He published *Hours of a Medical Student in Paris* (1848); *Our Children* (1872); and *Ships and Shipbuilders of New York*. His edition of Tyler Smith's *Lectures* and his translation of Scanzoni's *Diseases of Females* are text-books. He died in New York city, April 7, 1876.

GARDNER, Charles Kitchell, soldier, was born in Morris county, N.J., in 1787. In May, 1808, he joined the U.S. army as ensign in the 6th infantry, was promoted adjutant, May, 1809; 2d lieutenant, June, 1809, 1st lieutenant, March, 1811, and served as brigade inspector to General Hampton from April, 1811. He was promoted captain of the 3d artillery in July, 1812; brigade-major on the staff of General Armstrong, Aug. 4, 1812; adjutant-general, March 18, 1813, and transferred to the 23d infantry. In the war of 1812 he took part in the battles of Chrysler's Field, Chippewa, and Niagara, and in the siege and defence of Fort Erie. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel for distinguished and meritorious services, Feb. 5, 1815, and in May, 1816, was made adjutant-general of the division of the north. He resigned his commission, March 17, 1818. He was first assistant postmaster-general, 1829–37; auditor of the post-office department, 1837–41; commissioner to settle affairs in connection with the Indians in the Southern states, 1841–45; postmaster of Washington, D.C., 1845–49; surveyor-general of Oregon, 1853–57, and clerk of the U.S. treasury department, 1857–67. He published: *A Compendium of Military Tactics* (1819); *A Dictionary of Commissioned Officers who have served in the Army of the United States from 1789 to 1853* (1853); and *A Permanent Designation of Companies and Company Books, by the First Letters of the Alphabet*. He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 1, 1869.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

GARDNER, Dorsey, etymologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1842. In 1854 he removed with his parents to Trenton, N.J., where he prepared for college. He entered Yale in the class of 1864, but in 1862 returned to Trenton and engaged in journalism. He was editor of the Trenton *Daily Monitor*, 1864–65; of the New York *Round Table*, 1866–68; and at different times served on the editorial staff of the *Christian Union* and the *Commercial Advertiser*. In 1872 he was appointed secretary to the U.S. centennial commission at Philadelphia assisting in the organization of the enterprise and during the exhibition in 1876 he was private secretary to Director-General A. T. Goshorn. At the close of the exhibition he superintended the publication of the

official papers and reports. In 1881 he was employed by the U.S. department of state to prepare for publication the report of R. C. McCormick, U.S. commissioner-general to the Paris exhibition. In 1882 he began the revision of Webster's "International Dictionary" in recognition of which service Yale conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1890. He is the author of: *Quatre Bras, Ligny, and Waterloo* (1882); and *A Condensed Etymological Dictionary of the English Language* (1884); published also in London, Eng., in 1886. He died in Short Hills, N J., Nov. 30, 1894.

GARDNER, George Warren, educator, was born in Pomfret, Vt., Oct. 8, 1828. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1852; was principal of Black River academy, Ludlow, Vt., 1852–53, and principal of Colby academy, New London, N.H., 1853–61. He was licensed to preach in 1853, ordained in 1858, and became pastor of the First Baptist church, Charlestown, Mass., in 1861. In 1870 he travelled in Europe, Egypt and Palestine, and in 1872 resigned his pastorate at Charlestown to become home secretary of the American Baptist missionary union. He held pastorates at Cleveland, Ohio, and at Marblehead, Fitchburg and Waltham, Mass., 1876–78; was president of the Central university of Iowa, Pella, 1881–85, and instructor in Biblical literature and Christian evidences in Colby academy at New London, N.H., 1890–95. He was an editor of the *Missionary Magazine* and the *Watchman*. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1867. He died in New London, N.H., April 27, 1895.

GARDNER, Henry Joseph, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Mass., June 14, 1819; son of Dr. Henry and Clarissa (Holbrook) Gardner. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter academy in 1834, and entered Bowdoin college with the class of 1838, but was not graduated. He entered mercantile life in Boston, and about 1850 became interested in local politics, serving in the common council, 1850–52, 1853 and 1854. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1851–52, member of the constitutional convention in 1853, and governor of Massachusetts, 1855–57. He was married Nov. 2, 1844, to Helen E., daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Wood) Cobb of Portland, Maine. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin in 1851, and that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1855. He died in Milton, Mass., July 21, 1892.

GARDNER, John J., representative, was born in Atlantic county, N.J., Oct. 17, 1845; son of John and Jane (Van Kirk) Gardner, and a descendant of Thomas Gardner, who settled in Burlington, N.J., in 1768. In 1861 he enlisted in the 6th N.J. volunteers for three years, and in 1865 re-enlisted in the U.S. veteran volunteers. He was alderman of Atlantic city in 1867, and mayor, 1868–76, holding also various other local offices. He was a member of the New Jersey state senate, 1878–93, and a Republican representative in the 53d–58th congresses, 1893–1905. He was chairman of the committee on labor in the 56th congress.

GARDNER, John Lane, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1793. He served in Canada under Gen. James Wilkinson in the war of 1812, as lieutenant in an infantry regiment, and was wounded at La Cole's Mill, March 30, 1814. He was assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of captain, 1820–30, and was brevetted major of the 4th artillery in 1833, for faithful services. In the campaign against the Seminoles he was commended for "activity, skill and intrepidity" at the battle of Wahoo Swamp, Nov. 21, 1832. He was promoted major in 1845 and in the Mexican war commanded his regiment, being brevetted lieutenant colonel for action at Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, and colonel for Contreras August 20. He was in command of the district of Florida, 1849–50; was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1859, and was in command of the forts in Charleston harbor in 1860. When the state of South Carolina was making movements towards seceding from the Union, he was in Fort Moultrie with less than fifty men. He obtained provisions for six months without the knowledge of the war department, and announced to the authorities of the state of South Carolina who demanded the possession of the fort, that he would defend it to the last extremity. Secretary of War Floyd then ordered him to report to Gen. David E. Twiggs in Texas, and the command of the fort devolved on Maj. Robert Anderson. He was promoted colonel of the 2d artillery July 23, 1861, and in 1862 was retired at his own request, having been disabled for active service. He then served in recruiting service, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general in the U.S. army for "long and faithful services." He was married, Oct. 6, 1825, to Caroline, daughter of Charles Washington and Catharine (Roberts) Goldsborough. He died at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 19, 1869.

GARDNER, Joseph, delegate, was born in Honeybrook, Chester county, Pa., in 1752. He was a physician; raised a company of volunteers in 1776; commanded the 4th battalion militia from Chester county; was a member of the committee of safety, 1776–77; member of the board of commissioners to the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1777, and commissioner to collect clothing for the army the same year. He was a member of the assembly, 1776–78; member of the supreme executive council, 1779; delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–85, and a lawyer in Philadelphia, 1785–92, and at Elkton, Md., 1792–94. He died in Elkton, Md., in 1794.

J. A. Garfield

[illegible]

GARDNER, John L. [illegible]

[illegible]

GARDNER, Joseph [illegible]

[illegible]

J. A. Garfield.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
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GARDNER, Washington, representative, was born in Morrow county, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1845; son of John Lewis and Sarah (Goodin) Gardner; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Grove) Gardner, and of Asa and Margret (Sellars) Goodin; great-grandson of Moses Goodin or Goodwin, who was born in Massachusetts in 1744; and a descendant of John Gardner of Paisley, Scotland, who came to America during the Revolution. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1870 and from the Albany law school in 1876. He served in the Union army, 1861–64, and was severely wounded. He was a minister in the Michigan conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1877–89; was for six years agent for the endowment fund of Albion college, and was a professor in Albion college, 1889–94. He was state commander of the Michigan G.A.R. in 1888, and secretary of the state of Michigan, 1894–99. He was a Republican representative from the 3d Michigan district in the 56th–58th congresses, 1899–1905.

GARDNER, William Henry, naval officer, was born in Maryland in 1800. He entered the U.S. naval service as a midshipman in 1814; was commissioned lieutenant in 1825; attached to the *Vandalia* 1829–30; was promoted commander, 1841, serving as such on the receiving ship *Norfolk* in 1843, and on the *Vandalia* attached to the Pacific squadron, 1850–52; was commissioned captain in September, 1855; commanded the *Colorado*, 1859–60; commanded the Mare Island navy yard, California, 1861–62, and in 1862 was given special duty. In July, 1862, he was retired from service with the rank of commodore. The following year he was appointed lighthouse inspector and held this position until his death which occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18, 1870.

GARESCHÉ, Julius Peter, soldier, was born in Cuba in 1821. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1841, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery. He served on the Northern frontier, 1841–42, being on duty at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., during the Canada border disturbances. He was in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., in 1842; at Fort McHenry, Md., 1842–44; at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 1844–45, and at Fort McHenry, 1845–46. He was promoted 1st lieutenant June 18, 1846, and served in the Mexican war, 1846–48, being acting assistant adjutant-general of the Rio Grande district, 1847–48. He was in garrison in Texas, 1849–51; on staff duty in Washington, D.C., 1852–53; again in Texas on engineer and frontier duty, 1853–55; served as assistant adjutant-general in Washington, 1855–62; was brevetted captain, Nov. 9, 1855; brevetted major, May 14, 1861, and promoted major Aug. 3, 1861. On July 17, 1862, he was made chief of staff of General W. S. Rosecrans with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the battle of Stone's River, when at a critical moment the commanding general with his staff dashed forward to turn the tide of the battle, Colonel Garesché was killed by a cannon-ball. He was one of the founders of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Washington, D.C. Georgetown college, D.C., conferred upon him the degree of A M. in 1842. His death occurred near Stone's River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

GARFIELD, James Abram, twentieth President of the United States, was born in Orange township, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831; son of Abraham and Eliza (Ballou), grandson of Thomas and Asaniatt (Hill), great-grandson of Solomon and Sarah (Stimson), great^2 grandson of Thomas and Rebecca (Johnson), great^3 grandson of Thomas and Mercy (Bigelow), great^4 grandson of Capt. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Bridge), great^5 grandson of Edward and Rebecca, and great^6 grandson of Edward Gairfield, the emigrant (born about 1575, died, June 14, 1672), who came from Chester, England, on the border of Wales, and settled in 1636 at Watertown, Mass. His wife is supposed to have been an emigrant from Germany to whom he was married on the voyage to America. The family maintained a residence in Massachusetts, were farmers, and took part in the American Revolution. Solomon, born July 18, 1743, came out of the war impoverished, and to rehabilitate himself removed with his family to the state of New York and took up a farm in the wilderness where Worcester, Otsego county, was afterward located. His son Thomas was a farmer, married a half-sister of Samuel Russell and died in 1800. His son Abraham, born in 1799, was brought up in the family of James Stone, a relative of his mother. He went to Madrid, N.Y., in 1814, where he worked on a farm for three years. In 1817 he removed to Newburg, Ohio, where he engaged in cutting wood and clearing land, and he was married to Eliza Ballou, born in Richmond, N.H., in 1801, a direct descendant of Maturin Ballou, a Huguenot refugee to Rhode Island. Eliza had migrated to Ohio with her brother James in 1814 and settled near Zanesville, where Abraham Garfield joined them in 1830; and on February 3 of that year they were married and settled on a farm of eighty acres in Newbury, Cuyahoga county, afterward a part of the city of Cleveland. In January, 1830, after four children had been born to them, they removed to Orange township where he purchased eighty acres for $160, built a log house of a single room, and in this house James A. Garfield was born, Nov. 19, 1831. In May, 1833, the father died and the mother continued to cultivate the farm with the help of her oldest son, Thomas, ten years old. James joined the force of farm hands when very

young and continued in the occupation, with the exception of a short experience as driver on a canal, until he was seventeen years old. Meanwhile he had gained some school training during the winters at the district schoolhouse, and a large amount of general knowledge from reading. In 1848 he attended two sessions of the Geauga seminary at Chester, Ohio, and the next winter taught a school near his home. In the spring of 1850 he again took up his studies at Chester and in the fall taught the village school at Warrensville. He prepared himself for Williams college at the Western Reserve Eclectic institute, Hiram, Ohio, 1851–54, paying his way by teaching. He also became a preacher in the Disciple's church. He entered the junior class of Williams college in 1854 and was graduated in 1856, receiving his master's degree in 1859. He taught a class in penmanship at North Pownal, Vt., during the winter of 1854–55; was instructor of ancient languages and literature in Western Reserve Eclectic institute, Hiram, Portage county, 1856–57, and president of the institution, 1857–61. The institute was under charge of "The Disciples" (Campbellites), and assumed collegiate powers and responsibilities, Feb. 20,

HIRAM COLLEGE.

1867, becoming known as Hiram college. He was entered as a student of law in Cleveland, but pursued his studies at Hiram. He was married, Nov. 11, 1858, to Lucretia, daughter of Zebulon Rudolph of Portage county. He joined the new Republican party and spoke for Frémont and Dayton in 1856. He was a member of the state senate from Portage and Summit counties, 1860–62. When the civil war broke out he was practising law, having been admitted to the bar in 1861, and Governor Dennison in August of that year commissioned him lieutenant-colonel of the 42d Ohio volunteers, a regiment which Garfield had enlisted at Hiram from the alumni of the institute. He brought the regiment to an efficient discipline and was elected its colonel before being ordered to the front, December, 1861, when he reported with his men to General Buell at Louisville, Ky. That officer at once assigned the untried colonel to the command of a brigade

and with 2500 men he was commissioned to drive General Humphrey Marshall from the state. He outgeneraled the trained soldier who had a force of 5000 men, driving him from one fortified place to another, and keeping him so busy that he was not enabled successfully to join battle until driven to Middle Creek, Ky., Jan. 10, 1862, where, after maintaining a hand-to-hand fight for five hours, Colonel Garfield, with the help of reinforcements from Generals Granger and Sheldon, effectually routed him. For this service Garfield was promoted brigadier-general with commission to date from Jan. 10, 1862. He was assigned to the command of the 20th brigade and directed to join General Grant who was opposing Gen. A. S. Johnston. He reached the battle-field of Shiloh on the second day of the fight, April 7, 1862, aided in repulsing the enemy, and the next day joined Sherman in his attack on the rear guard of the Confederate army. In June he rebuilt the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, repaired the fortifications at Hartsville, Tenn., and on July 30, 1862, was obliged to return home on sick leave. He remained at Hiram, Ohio, until September 25, when he was ordered on court-martial duty at Washington and on November 25 was assigned to the Gen. Fitz-John Porter case. He returned to the Army of the Cumberland in February, 1863, and was made chief-of-staff to General Rosecrans. On June 24, 1863, he advised a general advance of the Union army, against the written opinion of sixteen of the general officers, and General Rosecrans ordered the advance. General Garfield wrote out all the orders for the battle of Chickamauga, fought on Sept. 19, 1863, excepting the one by which the battle was lost. He then volunteered to carry the news of the defeat to General Thomas, commanding the extreme left, and succeeded in reaching Thomas's headquarters through a constant fire from the enemy, thus enabling that general to save the army of the Cumberland. This action won for Garfield promotion to the rank of major-general of volunteers, Sept. 19, 1863, "for gallantry on a field that was lost." He now declined the command of a division urged upon him by General Thomas, who had succeeded Rosecrans and who was reorganizing the army of the Cumberland, and at the President's urgent request resigned his commission in the army and took his seat in congress, Dec. 7, 1863, having been elected in October, 1862, as a representative from Ohio in the 38th congress. He was given a place on the committee on military affairs and in congress opposed bounties to raw recruits and favored the confiscation of the property of rebels, and free commerce between the states. On Jan. 13, 1865, he made an exhaustive speech in favor of the constitutional

amendment abolishing slavery. He was re-elected to the 39th congress and at his own request was transferred from the military to the ways and means committee that he might take part in the financial questions in favor of the resumption of specie payment. He was returned to the 40th–46th congresses; was made chairman of the committee on military affairs in the 40th; was selected as head of the newly created committee on banking and currency in the 41st congress; was chairman of a committee on appropriations in the 42d and 43d congresses; and in the Democratic houses of the 44th, 45th and 46th congresses he was given a place on the ways and means committee. He opposed the electoral commission of 1877, but accepted one of the two seats allotted to Republican representatives and discussed before the commission the Florida and Louisiana returns, the latter of which he had made a special personal study, having watched the counting of the Louisiana vote in New Orleans, where he went at the request of President Grant in company with other Republican leaders. When Mr. Blaine took his seat in the U.S. senate in 1877, Garfield became the Republican leader of the house and the minority candidate for speaker. On Jan. 13, 1880, he was elected U.S. senator from Ohio to succeed Allan G. Thurman, and in June, 1880, at the Republican national convention at Chicago, he was nominated as the candidate of the party for President of the United States after a long and exciting contest in which John Sherman, James G. Blaine and General Grant were prominent candidates. His nomination came with the 36th ballot, June 8, 1880. He took the stump in his own behalf and spoke in Ohio, New York and other states, his public appearance adding largely to his popularity. His political enemies brought against him the charges of venality as affecting his connection with the Crédit Mobilier, as testified by Representative Oakes Ames, and with the De Golyer contract in the District of Columbia paving patents, both of which had been before the house of representatives and apparently thoroughly discussed and disposed of, with a verdict of possible indiscretion on the part of Representative Garfield in his not having been careful enough in avoiding the appearance of evil. He was elected, Nov. 2, 1880, by carrying every northern state except New Jersey, Nevada and California, the electoral vote standing 214 for Garfield and Arthur and 155 for Hancock and English, and the popular vote standing 4,449,053 for James A. Garfield, Republican; 4,442,035 for Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat; 307,000 for James B. Weaver, Greenback; 10,305 for Neal Dow, Prohibition; and 707 for John W. Phelps, American. He was inaugurated, March 4, 1881,

GARFIELD

and made up his cabinet by appointing James G. Blaine of Maine as secretary of state; William Windom of Minnesota, secretary of the treasury;

Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois, secretary of war; William T. Hunt of Louisiana, secretary of the navy; Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania, attorney-general; Thomas L. James of New York, postmaster-general, and Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa, secretary of the interior. President Garfield at the opening of his administration incurred the enmity of Senator Conkling of New York — who had, late in the canvass, come to the rescue of his party and secured New York to the Republican column — by nominating W. H. Robertson collector for the port of New York in direct opposition to the senators from that state. Both Senators Conkling and Platt resigned their seats in the U.S. senate, May 16, 1881, and on May 18 the senate, relieved of senatorial courtesy theretofore binding it, promptly confirmed the nomination of Mr. Robertson as collector. Vice-President Arthur, who had represented the Grant-Conkling or stalwart wing of the party at the Republican national convention, had gained his nomination as a compromise candidate and was supposed to sympathize with the defeated New York senators. The blind partisanship of a disappointed office-seeker who imagined that assassination would make clear the way to patronage, led him to waylay and shoot the President in the station of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, July 2, 1881, when *en route* to attend the commencement exercises of Williams college. In the White House and subsequently at Elberon, N.J., the President lingered between life and death, the subject of earnest solicitation of a nation forgetful of party strife in the presence of the great tragedy, until Sept. 19, 1881, when he died. His body was carried to the national capitol and there lay in state for two days, Sep-

tember 22 and 23. It was then taken to Cleveland, Ohio, where it found sepulture in Lake View cemetery and where a grateful nation erected over the spot an imposing monument built by popular subscription aggregating over $155,000. His public utterances have become a part of the standard literature of the world and his historic speech pronounced from the balcony of the New York custom house, when the news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln stirred the nation to its depths, lifted the pall and comforted a stricken people as they listened to the faith-inspiring words: "God reigns and the government at Washington lives." He was a trustee of Williams college, 1880–81; a trustee of Bethany and Hiram colleges, Ohio; and a regent of the Smithsonian institution. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams in 1872 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. His speeches to congress were published, as were his oration on the life of Gen. George H. Thomas and his New York custom-house oration on the death of Lincoln. William R. Balch also collected brief selections entitled *Garfield's Words* (1881). See *The Early Life and Public Career of James A. Garfield* by James S. Brisbin (1880); *The Life of James A. Garfield* by Charles Carleton Coffin (1880); *Life and Public Services of James A. Garfield* by Major J. M. Bundy (1880); *Life, Speeches and Public Services of James A. Garfield* by Russell H. Crowell (1881); *Life and Public Services of James A. Garfield* by Frank H. Mason (1881); *A Full History of Gen. James A. Garfield's Public Life and other Political Information* by B. A. Hinsdale, president of Hiram college (2 vols., 1882); and *Garfield the Ideal Man* by J. O. Converse (1882). He died at Elberon, N.J., Sept. 19, 1881.

GARFIELD, Lucretia (Rudolph), wife of the 20th President of the United States, was born in Hiram, Portage county, Ohio, April 19, 1832; daughter of Zebulon Rudolph. While a pupil at Geauga seminary, Chester, Ohio, she first met James A. Garfield who was also a pupil there. They were married, Nov. 11, 1858, and made their home in Hiram, where Mr. Garfield was president of Hiram college. After he had served as representative in congress two terms they purchased a modest cottage facing on the green. They made their winter home in Washington, D.C., in apartments until 1868, when they built a house on Thirteenth and I streets. In 1877 they purchased a farm of 160 acres at Mentor, Lake county, Ohio, which they gradually improved and beautified. The place was named "Lawnfield" and here the mother of the President made her home after the death of her son, and died there, Jan. 21, 1888, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Here also Mrs. Garfield's father died on Oct. 20, 1897, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. Congress provided for the widow of the martyred President by voting her the President's salary for one year, $50,000, and by granting her a pension of $5000 per annum during her lifetime. The citizens of the United States through a popular subscription contributed the sum of $363,000, the income to be paid to the widow during her lifetime and the sum at her death to be divided among the children. Seven children were born to James A. and Lucretia Garfield. The eldest, Mary, died while her father was in the army, and the youngest, Edward, died in Washington in 1876. Harry Augustus and James Rudolph were graduated at Williams in 1885 and settled to the practice of law in Cleveland, Ohio. James R. was an Ohio state senator, 1895–96; was married to a daughter of John Newall of Cleveland, resided with his mother at Mentor, and in 1898 was named as an available candidate for representative in congress from his father's old district. On June 14, 1888, Harry A. was married to Belle, daughter of James Mason of Cleveland, and on the same date, Mollie, the only daughter, was married to J. Stanley Brown, who was her father's private secretary during his time of service as President of the United States. The two younger sons, Irvin McDowell and Abram, were graduated at Williams college, and Irvin McDowell was admitted to the bar and became a lawyer in Boston, Mass.

Lucretia R. Garfield

RESIDENCE OF JAMES A. GARFIELD.

GARLAND, Augustus Hill, statesman, was born in Tipton county, Tenn., June 11, 1832; son of Rufus K. and Barbara (Hill) Garland. He was taken by his parents to Hempstead county,

Ark., when he was nine months old and there spent his boyhood days. He was graduated at St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., in 1849 and returned there in 1851, taking the degree of A.M. in July, 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, practised a few years at Washington, Ark., and in 1856 removed to Little Rock, the state capital, where he gained renown in his profession. He was an elector on the Bell and Everett presidential ticket in 1860 and afterward opposed the secession of the state and was elected to the constitutional convention of Arkansas in 1861 as a Union delegate, but when the ordinance of secession was passed he upheld the movement and was elected to the Confederate provisional congress at Montgomery, Ala., and to the 1st and 2d Confederate congresses at Richmond, Va., as a representative from Arkansas, resigning his seat in the house to accept one in the senate which he held during the remainder of the existence of the Confederacy. On resuming the practice of his profession he was denied the right to appear before the U.S. courts, because he could not take the test oath. He appealed to the U.S. supreme court who, upon listening to his argument and that of the cause, decided in his favor. This incident gave him national reputation as a constitutional lawyer. In 1867 he was elected to the U.S. senate by the legislature of Arkansas, but was denied a seat, as the state had not then been rehabilitated. In 1874 he was elected governor of Arkansas without opposition, and his administration of the affairs of the commonwealth brought order out of chaos, paved the way for rapid development of its great natural resources, re-established the credit of the state, and gave a good market value to Arkansas securities. In 1877 he was again elected a U.S. senator and took his seat as successor to Powell Clayton, Republican, March 4, 1877. He was re-elected in 1883, resigning, March 4, 1885, to accept the position of attorney-general in President Cleveland's cabinet. He attained high rank as a member of the judiciary committee of the senate and as attorney in the cabinet, his knowledge and interpretation of constitutional law and insistence on its enforcement marking his career in both positions. At the close of Cleveland's administration he resumed the practice of law in Washington, and in 1892 he supported the renomination of Mr. Cleveland. He was married to Sarah Virginia, daughter of Simon T. and Zenobia Sanders. He studiously avoided society while senator and a cabinet officer, his eccentricity extending even to the refusal to read the daily newspapers. His mother presided over his household after the death of his wife and besides his house on Rhode Island avenue in Washington, he maintained a summer home at "Hominy Hill," near Little Rock, Ark. After leaving public life he engaged in the practice of law. He published *Experience in the Supreme Court of the United States* (1898), and in collaboration with Robert Ralston of the Philadelphia bar, *Federal Practice* (1898). While addressing the U.S. supreme court in Washington he was stricken with apoplexy and died a few minutes later, Jan. 26, 1899.

GARLAND, Hamlin, author, was born in West Salem, Wis., Sept. 14, 1860; son of Richard Hayes and Charlotte Isabelle (McClintock) Garland; and grandson of Richard Garland of Oxford county, Maine, and of Hugh McClintock, a Scotchman, born in the North of Ireland. He was taken by his parents to Iowa in 1868 and there attended for a brief time the public schools. He was graduated from Cedar Valley seminary, Osage, Mitchell county, Iowa, in 1881 and in 1882 made a trip to the east. He taught school in Illinois in 1882–83; was engaged in holding down a claim in Dakota in 1883–84, and in the autumn of 1884 removed to Boston, Mass., where he devoted his time to literary work. He lectured, wrote and conducted private classes in and around Boston until 1892, when he removed to New York city. In 1893 he removed to Chicago. He was married, Nov. 18, 1899, to Zulime Taft of Chicago, a sculptor of ability and reputation; daughter of Prof. Don Carlos Taft (formerly of the University of Illinois), and a sister of Lorado Taft, the sculptor. His published works include: *Main Travelled Roads* (1891), *A Spoil of Office* (1892), *A Member of the Third House* (1892); *Prairie Folks* (1892; new edition, 1893); *Jason Edwards* (1892); *A Little Norsk* (1893); *Prairie Songs* (1893); *Crumbling Idols* (1894), *Rose of Dutcher's Coolly* (1895); *Wayside Courtships* (1897); *The Spirit of Sweetwater* (1898); *Life of General Grant* (1898); *The Trail of the Goldseekers* (1899); *Boy Life on the Prairie* (1899) and many magazine articles.

GARLAND, John, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1792. He joined the U.S. army, March 31, 1813, and served throughout the war with Great Britain. He was promoted captain, May 7, 1817, and in 1827 was brevetted major. In 1835 he was sent to Florida where he engaged in the war against the Seminole Indians, and on Oct. 30, 1836, was promoted major. He served throughout the war with Mexico, 1846–47, being brevetted colonel for distinguished service at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, May 8–9, 1846; commanding a brigade at Monterey and in the subsequent campaign led by General Scott; and being brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Churubusco, April 21, and Contreras, Aug. 21, 1847. He was promoted colonel, May 9, 1861, and died in New York city, June 5, 1861.

GARLAND, Landon Cabell, educator, was born in Nelson county, Va., March 21, 1810; son of the Hon. David S. Garland; and brother of Hugh A. Garland (1805–1854); professor of Greek at Hampden-Sidney, 1825–30; admitted to the bar, 1830; a representative in the Virginia assembly, 1833–38; clerk of the national house of representatives, 1838–41, and the author of "Life of John Randolph of Roanoke" (1850). Landon Cabell was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, Va., in 1829 and was professor of natural science in Washington college, Va., 1830–34. In 1834 he accepted the chair of physics in Randolph-Macon college and in 1837 succeeded Dr. Stephen Olin as president of that institution. This office he resigned in 1846. He accepted the chair of English literature in the University of Alabama in 1848 and entered upon his duties there in January. In January, 1849, he was transferred to the chair of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, and in February, 1853, resigned to accept the presidency of the Northeastern and Southwestern railroad. He was elected president of the University of Alabama in October, 1855, also holding the chair of moral and mental science. He resigned in 1867, chiefly on account of the losses sustained by the university during the civil war, and in the same year became professor of physics and astronomy in the University of Mississippi, which position he held until 1875, when he was elected chancellor of Vanderbilt university. He received the degree of LL.D. He published: *Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical* (1841); and prepared the manuscript of a calculus which was lost while in course of publication through carelessness of the printers. He also wrote numerous articles for religious magazines. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1895.

L. C. Garland

GARLAND, Samuel, soldier, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 16, 1830. He attended the Virginia military institute and was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1851. He practised in his native place until the outbreak of the civil war, when he joined the Confederate army as colonel. He fought at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; at the battle of Dranesville, Va.; and was wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general and was placed in command of a North Carolina brigade; serving at the battle of Seven Pines, May 31; at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27; and at the battle of Manassas in August, 1862. He led the van of the army at the invasion of Maryland by General Lee, and was killed at the battle of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

GARLINGTON, Ernest Albert, soldier, was born at Newberry Court House, S.C., Feb. 20, 1853; son of Albert Creswell and Sally (Moon) Garlington; grandson of Edwin Garlington; and a direct descendant of Christopher Garlington, who settled in Northumberland county, Va., about 1654 and married Anne Conway, a daughter of Edwin Conway and Elizabeth Ball, a half-sister of Mary Ball, mother of Washington. Ernest attended the University of Georgia, 1869–72, and was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1876. He was assigned to the 7th U.S. cavalry as 2d lieutenant, June 15, 1876; 1st lieutenant, June 25, 1876; adjutant, June 6, 1877, to Nov. 30, 1891, and captain, Dec. 3, 1891, participating in all the expeditions of the 7th cavalry. He was major and inspector-general, U.S.A., from 1876 to 1895. He commanded the Greely relief expedition in 1883. He was awarded a congressional medal of honor "for distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Sioux Indians on Wounded Knee Creek, S.Dak., Dec. 29, 1890, where he was severely wounded while serving as 1st lieutenant, 7th cavalry." He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general, U.S.A., July 7, 1898, served during the campaign in Cuba as inspector-general of Wheeler's cavalry division (dismounted), and was present at the battle, siege and surrender of Santiago de Cuba, July 1–17, 1898. He was assigned to duty as inspector-general of the department of the Pacific and 8th army corps, Manila, Philippine Islands, in 1899. He is the author of: *Historical Sketches of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment* (1894); and *A Catechism on Cavalry Outposts, Advance and Rear Guards, Reconnoissance* (1895).

GARMAN, Samuel, naturalist, was born in Indiana county, Pa., June 5, 1846; son of Benjamin and Sarah Ann (Griffith) Garman. He was graduated from the State Normal university, Normal, Ill., in 1870 and was principal of the Mississippi state normal school at Holly Springs, 1870–71; professor of natural sciences at Lake Forest seminary, Ill., 1871–72; studied under Louis Agassiz, 1872–73; and was assistant in herpetology and ichthyology in the museum of comparative zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., 1873. He made a number of geological explorations in the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada, in the West Indies and in South and Central America. He was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science; of the Royal geographical society, London; of the Boston natural history society; of the Société zoölogique de France; of the Boston scientific society, corresponding member of the Zoölogical society of London and of the Société scientifique du Chili; member of the British association for the advancement of science; of the American fisheries society; of the Society of American naturalists; of the American economical association, and of the American statistical association. He received from Harvard the honorary degrees of S.B. in 1898 and A.M. in 1899. He is the author of: *The Reptiles and Batrachians of North America* (1888); *The Reptiles of Bermuda* (1884); *A Living Species of Cladodont Shark* (1885); *The Lateral Canal System of Selachia and Holocephala* (1888); *The Discoboli* (1892); *The Cyprinodonts* (1895); *The Deep Sea Fishes* (1899), and monographs on natural history.

GARNET, Henry Highland, clergyman, was born in New Market, Md., Dec. 23, 1815; son of George Trusty, a slave, whose father, called Joseph Trusty, was brought from the western coast of Africa and sold into slavery in Maryland. In 1824 George Trusty escaped with his family to New Hope, Berks county, Pa., and from there removed to New York city the following year and took the name of Garnet. Henry attended the New York free school No. 1 and subsequently went to sea. In 1829 he lost his right leg and returning to New York city he became a student at the high school for colored youth in 1831. Afterward he attended Canaan, N.H., academy and was graduated from Oneida institute, Whitestown, N.Y., in 1840. He then removed to Troy, N.Y., where he taught school and conducted religious meetings. In 1841 he was ordained a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, the following year was licensed to preach and in 1843 became first pastor of the Liberty street Presbyterian church, Troy. He held this charge for nearly ten years and at the same time published the weekly *Clarion*. In 1850 he went to England where he lectured on slavery and in 1851 was a delegate to the peace congress at Frankfort, Germany. While abroad he connected himself with the United Presbyterian church in Scotland and was sent by that society as missionary to Jamaica in 1852. He returned to the United States in 1853 and became pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian church in New York city. In 1861 he made a second lecture tour in England as president of the African civilization society. During the civil war he volunteered as chaplain of the colored troops on Riker's Island, and was chaplain of the 20th, 26th and 31st regiments of colored soldiers until they went to the front. He was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Washington, D.C., 1864–69; president of Avery college, 1869–70; and again pastor of the Shiloh church in New York city, 1870–81. He was appointed by President Garfield U.S. minister and consul-general to Liberia and entered upon the duties of that office on Dec. 23, 1881, but in a few months he was overcome by the climate. In 1841 he was married to Julia Williams and their daughter, Mrs. Mary Highland Garnet Barbosa, under the auspices of a New York society, organized in 1880 at Brewersville, Liberia, a school for native girls which was subsequently endowed in honor of her father. He died in Monrovia, Liberia, Feb. 13, 1882.

GARNETT, Alexander Yelverton Peyton, physician, was born in Essex county, Va., Sept. 20, 1819; son of Muscoe and Maria (Battaile) Garnett; grandson of Muscoe Garnett; and great-grandson of James Garnett of Essex county, Va. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1841 and in the same year became assistant surgeon, U.S.N. He was surgeon, U.S.N., 1848–50, and held the chair of clinical medicine in the National medical college at Washington, D.C., 1850–61. On the secession of Virginia in 1861 he removed to Richmond, Va., where he became a member of the examining board of surgeons for the Confederate army, and was afterward surgeon-in-chief to the military hospital at Richmond. He was family physician to President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet until 1866, when he returned to Washington, D.C., and was re-elected to the chair of clinical medicine in the Medical college. He resigned in 1870 and became professor emeritus. He was a vice-president of the American medical association in 1885. He was married in 1848 to Mary E., eldest daughter of Henry A. Wise. His published writings consist of numerous medical papers and some addresses. He died at Rehoboth Beach, Del., July 11, 1888.

GARNETT, James Mercer, representative, was born at Elmwood, Essex county, Va., June 8, 1770; son of Muscoe and Grace Fenton (Mercer)

Garnett; and grandson of James Garnett of Essex county, Va., and of John Mercer of Stafford county, Va., who emigrated to Virginia from Dublin, Ireland, early in the 18th century. His uncle, James Mercer, was a judge of the court of appeals of Virginia, a member of the committee of safety of 1775–76, and of the state conventions of 1774, 1775 and 1776. He was married in 1793 to Mary Eleanor Dick, daughter of James and Eleanor (Dick) Mercer. He served in 1799–1800 and again in 1825–26, as a member of the Virginia legislature, and was a representative from Virginia in the 9th and 10th congresses, 1805–09. While in congress he was, with John Randolph of Roanoke, Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina and others, a member of that "Mixed Party," which opposed some of the measures of Mr. Jefferson's second administration. Mr. Randolph in the pamphlet edition of his speech on "Retrenchment and Reform," delivered in the house of representatives in February, 1828, in reply to Mr. Everett of Massachusetts, makes reference to Mr. Garnett and appends a note, saying: "I take pride in naming this gentleman among my steady, uniform and unwavering friends. In congress he never said an unwise thing or gave a bad vote. He has kept the faith from 1799, when he supported the doctrines of Madison's famous report made at the session of the Virginia assembly of which he was a member." He was a member of the convention assembled at Richmond in 1829 to revise the state constitution. He was well known as an educator and conducted in his home a school for girls, 1821–29, and later a school for boys. He was also devoted to agriculture, writing extensively on the subject; presiding over the Agricultural society of Fredericksburg, Va., for more than twenty years, and was the founder and first president of the National agricultural society. He was a member of the grand jury that indicted Aaron Burr in 1807, of which jury John Randolph of Roanoke was foreman. He was an intimate friend of John Randolph, and an interesting correspondence of the two, from 1805 to 1833, the year of Mr. Randolph's death, has been preserved. He has been characterized by his nephew, the Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter, U.S. and C.S. senator, as "a Virginia gentleman, a Christian philosopher, a cultivated scholar."

He contributed to the *Spirit of Seventy-Six*, the *Argus*, the *Richmond Enquirer*, the *Southern Literary Messenger*, Ruffin's *Farmer's Register*, the Albany *Cultivator*, and Skinner's *American Farmer*. He published lectures on female education (1824–25–26), and on male education entitled *Token of Regard Presented to the Pupils of the Elmwood School* (1830); *Constitutional Charts* (1829); and other lectures and addresses on education and agriculture. He died at Elmwood, Va., April 23, 1843.

GARNETT, James Mercer, educator, was born at Aldie, Loudoun county, Va., April 24, 1840; son of Theodore Stanford and Florentina I. (Moreno) Garnett; and grandson of James Mercer (1770–1843) and Mary Eleanor Dick (Mercer) Garnett, and of Francisco Moreno, Spanish consul at Pensacola, Fla. He was graduated from the Episcopal high school of Virginia in 1857 and from the University of Virginia in 1859. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private in the Rockbridge artillery and served throughout the war as lieutenant and captain of artillery on ordnance duty. He taught school in Charlottesville, Va., 1865–67; held the chair of Greek in the Louisiana state university, 1867; was instructor in ancient languages and mathematics in the Episcopal high school of Virginia, 1867–69; and in 1869–70 studied in Germany, chiefly at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig. He was president of St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., 1870–80; principal of his university school at Ellicott City, Md., 1880–82; professor of the English language and literature at the University of Virginia, 1882–93, and of the English language alone, 1893–96; and acting professor of English in the Woman's college of Baltimore, 1896–97. He was married in 1871 to Kate Huntington, daughter of Maj. Burr Powell Noland of Middleburg, Va., and had one son, J. Mercer Garnett, Jr. He received from St. John's college the degree of LL.D. in 1874. His published writings include: *Translations of Beowulf and the Fight at Finnsburg* (1882, 3d ed., 1892); *Translation of Elene, Judith, Athelstan, and Byrhtnoth: Anglo-Saxon Poems* (1889); *Selections in English Prose from Elizabeth to Victoria* (1891); editions of *Hayne's Speech* (1894), and of *Macbeth* (1897); and many essays, addresses, and reviews in the *American Journal of Philology*, the *Nation* and other journals.

GARNETT, Muscoe Russell Hunter, representative, was born at Elmwood, Essex county, Va., July 25, 1821; son of James Mercer and Maria (Hunter) Garnett; grandson of James Mercer Garnett; and a descendant of Muscoe Garnett and of James Hunter. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in academic studies in 1839 and in law in 1841, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, practising at Lloyd's, Va. He was a member of the convention that met in 1850 to revise the state constitution; was a member of the state legislature, 1853–56; and was elected in 1856 a Democratic representative in the 34th congress to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected to the 35th and 36th congresses, serving until the outbreak of the civil war. He was a member of the Virginia secession convention of 1861, and was also a representative in the 1st Confederate congress. He was married in 1860 to Mary Pictou, daughter of Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, N.J. Besides his speeches in congress and in the state legislature and conventions, he wrote in 1850 a pamphlet entitled *The Union, Past and Future; how it works and how to save it. By a Citizen of Virginia,* which discussed the political issues of the day, and created great interest throughout the South. He died at Elmwood, Essex county, Va., Feb. 14, 1864.

GARNETT, Richard Brooke, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1819; son of William and Anna Maria (Brooke) Garnett; and grandson of Muscoe Garnett and of Richard Brooke. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy, West Point, in 1841, was appointed 2d lieutenant, 6th U.S. infantry, and served in the Florida war, 1841–42. He served in garrison and on frontier duty in 1842–45, and was aide-de-camp to his uncle, Gen. George Mercer Brooke, at New Orleans, La., and San Antonio, Texas, 1845–51. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1847; was on frontier duty at Fort Laramie, Dak., 1852–54; on recruiting service, 1854–55; and was promoted captain, May 9, 1855, being still attached to the 6th U.S. infantry. He was engaged in quelling Kansas disturbances, 1856–57; in escorting the Kansas southern boundary commission, 1857; at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1857–58; in the Utah expedition in 1858, and in California, 1858–61. He resigned his commission, May 17, 1861, and joined the Confederate army in which he served as colonel in western Virginia and was soon promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He commanded the "Stonewall" brigade in the winter of 1862, and Pickett's old brigade in the army of northern Virginia, C.S.A., from September, 1862. He took part in the battles of the Shenandoah, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, and Gettysburg, where he led in the charge of Pickett's division and met his death July 3, 1863.

GARNETT, Robert Selden, representative, was born in Essex county, Va., April 26, 1789; son of Muscoe and Grace Fenton (Mercer) Garnett; and grandson of James Garnett of Essex county, Va., and of John Mercer of Stafford county, Va., the first of his family who emigrated to Virginia from Dublin, Ireland. He attended the College of New Jersey, but left before graduation to study law. He was admitted to the bar and practised at Lloyd's, Va. He was a Democratic representative in the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1817–27. He was married in 1812 to Charlotte Olympia, daughter of Gen. Pierre De Gouges of the French army. He died at his country-seat, Champlain, Essex county, Va., Aug. 12, 1841.

GARNETT, Robert Selden, soldier, was born at Champlain, Essex county, Va., Dec. 16, 1819; son of Robert Selden and Charlotte Olympia (De Gouges) Garnett; and grandson of Muscoe and Grace Fenton (Mercer) Garnett. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1841 and served as brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, on the northern frontier during the Canada border disturbances, 1841–42. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Jan. 31, 1842; was in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., 1842–43, and was assistant instructor in infantry tactics at the Military academy, July 5, 1843, to Oct. 17, 1844. In 1845 he was aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Wool and in 1845–46 was in military occupation of Texas, being adjutant of the artillery battalion. He was engaged in the war with Mexico, 1846–48, serving in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 18, 1846, and brevetted captain, Sept. 23, 1846, for gallantry at Monterey. He was aide-de-camp to General Taylor from June 29, 1846, to June 31, 1849. On Feb. 23, 1849, he was brevetted major for his services at Buena Vista and on Aug. 31, 1848, was transferred to the 7th infantry. He was engaged in the Indian war with the Seminoles in 1850; was a member of the board to revise the uniform dress of the army, 1850–51, and on March 9, 1851, was promoted captain. In 1851–52 he was on frontier duty in Texas and in 1852–54 was stationed at the U.S. military academy as commandant of cadets and instructor in infantry tactics. He was in garrison at Fort Monroe, 1855, and on frontier

R. S. Garnett

duty in 1856. He was transferred to the 1st cavalry, March 3, 1855, and was promoted major of the 9th infantry, March 27, 1855. He was afterward on frontier and garrison duty until 1858, when he went to Europe on leave of absence. He was married in 1857 to Mariana, daughter of George S. Nelson, Esq., of New York city. On April 30, 1861, he resigned his commission and returning to the United States, joined the Confederate army as adjutant-general of the Virginia forces with the rank of colonel. He organized the Virginia troops and on June 6, 1861, was commissioned brigadier-general and was sent to command the Confederate forces opposing McClellan in western Virginia. After the defeat of a portion of his force at Rich Mountain, he was killed in the combat of Carrick's Ford, Va., while bravely covering the retreat of his small force of 3000 men from Laurel Hill across Cheat River in the face of McClellan's army of about 20,000 men. He was the first general officer to fall in the war and before an opportunity was presented of fulfilling the promise of his military training. The date of his death is July 13, 1861.

GARRARD, James, governor of Kentucky, was born in Stafford county, Va., Jan. 14, 1749. He served as an officer in the militia of Virginia in the war of the American Revolution and while in the field was elected a representative in the state legislature, where he advocated the religious liberty bill. In 1783 he settled in Kentucky near Paris, and was a delegate to the convention that framed the constitution of the state in 1791. He was a representative in the early state legislature and was governor of the state, 1796–1804. He was an eminent Baptist minister and with Ambrose Dudley and Augustine Eustin of the Elkhorn association, he joined in a remonstrance to the delegates to the constitutional convention of 1791 in favor of excluding slavery from the state. He died at his home in Bourbon county, Ky., Jan. 9, 1822.

GARRARD, Kenner, soldier, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1830; great-grandson of Gov. James Garrard of Kentucky. Kenner was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1851, was appointed to the dragoons and reached the grade of captain in 1855. He was serving in Texas in 1861 and was captured by the Confederate forces and paroled, but not exchanged till Aug. 27, 1862. While on parole he was instructor and commandant at the military academy. He joined the volunteer army in 1862 as colonel of the 146th N.Y. regiment, served through the Rappahannock and Pennsylvania campaigns, and was promoted brigadier-general, July 23, 1863. He was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland as commander of a cavalry division and operated in Tennessee and Georgia. He was brevetted colonel in the U.S. army for leading an expedition to Covington, Ga., and in December, 1894, was assigned to the command of the 2d division of the 16th army corps and after the battle of Nashville was brevetted for his action major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general in the regular army. He led in the capture of Blakeley, Ala., and commanded the district of Mobile until Aug. 24, 1865, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was brevetted major-general U.S.A. for services during the war and resigned from the service, Nov. 9, 1866. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 15, 1879.

GARRETSON, Freeborn, pioneer Methodist, was born in Maryland, Aug. 15, 1752. He became a convert to Methodism and in 1775 became an itinerant preacher for that denomination. He was eminently successful in his labors and in 1784 was elected by the general conference a presiding elder and was a voluntary missionary in Nova Scotia for four years. He then selected twelve young ministers and organized an evangelical work in eastern New York and western New England. In 1791 he was married to Catharine, daughter of Robert L. Livingston and thereafter resided in New York city, making Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson his summer home. His itinerary extended from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico in the tier of Atlantic states. His daughter, Mary Rutherford Garretson, born in 1783, inherited his property as well as his missionary spirit. Her home on the Hudson was the mecca of Methodism during her lifetime and hundreds of young men, afterward prominent as missionaries and preachers, received their first encouragement and financial help from her. She died at Rhinebeck, N.Y., March 7, 1879. Freeborn Garretson died in New York city, Sept. 26, 1827.

GARRETT, Alexander Charles, first bishop of Dallas, Texas, and 108th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Ballymote, county Sligo, Ireland, Nov. 4, 1832. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were clergymen and his mother gave five sons to the ministry of the church. He was educated in Ireland, graduating at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1855, and taking the Divinity Testimonium in 1856; was ordained deacon July 6, 1856, and priest, July 5, 1857, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester in Farnham Castle, Surrey, England. He was curate at East Worldham, Hampshire, England, 1857–59; missionary to British Columbia, 1859–69; rector of St. James's church, San Francisco, Cal., 1869–72, and dean and rector of Trinity cathedral, Omaha, Neb., 1872–74. He was elected bishop of the missionary jurisdiction of Northern Texas by the general convention in 1874, and was consecrated Dec. 20, 1874, by Bishops Johns, Atkinson, Lay, Pinkney and Lyman. The missionary

jurisdiction was erected into the diocese of Dallas in 1895. He made Dallas the see city; erected St. Matthew's cathedral and St. Mary's institute for girls, and served as rector of both. At the time of holding the first annual convention in 1896 he had under his jurisdiction twenty clergymen, twenty lay readers, and 2123 communicants. The diocese was divided into thirteen parishes and thirty-four missions, covering a territory of 100,000 square miles. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Nebraska college in 1872 and from Trinity college, Dublin, in 1882; and that of LL.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1876. He delivered the commencement oration at the University of the South in 1876, and a cathedral sermon in the Columbian course, established by Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, at St. Paul's cathedral, Buffalo, in 1893.

GARRETT, Edmund H., artist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1853; son of Anthony and Eliza Ann (Miers) Garrett; grandson of Francis and Joanna (Van Campano) Grenier (English, Garrett) and of James Alexander and Deborah Hart (Massey) Miers, and a direct descendant from the first male child born in Salem, Mass. His paternal grandfather was a native of Bordeaux, France, and his grandmother of Brussels, Belgium. His maternal grandfather was a native of New York city and his grandmother of Lynn, Mass. Edmund H. was educated at the high school, Roxbury, Mass., and studied art in the Académie Julian, Paris, under Lefebvre and Boulanger. He was also a pupil of Le Roux and Jean Paul Laurens. On returning to America he learned the business of wood engraving and drawing on the wood, and gained a reputation as an illustrator of books and a painter in oils and water colors. He was elected a member of the Boston art club, of the New York water-color club, of the Paint and Clay, Boston, of the Duodecimos, of the Caxton club, Chicago, and of the Calumet, Winchester. He was married, Sept. 24, 1877, to Marietta Goldsmith of Roxbury, Mass. He illustrated and published: *Elizabethan Songs* (1891); *Roses of Romance* (1891); *Flowers of Fancy* (1891); *Three Heroines of New England Romance* (1894); *Victorian Songs* (1895); *Carmen* (1896); *Romance and Reality of the Puritan Coast* (1897), and illustrated many other books.

GARRETT, John Work, railroad president, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1820; son of Robert Garrett, whose parents emigrated from the north of Ireland to Cumberland county, Pa. His father was a prosperous merchant of Baltimore. John was graduated at Lafayette college in 1838, and took his place in his father's counting rooms, becoming in 1842 a partner in the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons. He embarked in the business of railroading in connection with the building of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which was completed to Wheeling, Va., in 1853. In 1857 he was elected a director of the corporation, then on the verge of bankruptcy, and in 1858 became its president. The history of the rise and success of this corporation is the history of the management of Mr. Garrett, and in addition to building up the system, he organized lines of steamers between Baltimore and the ports of Bremen and Liverpool. After the strike of 1877 he organized the Baltimore and Ohio railroad employees' relief association, placing the organization in the hands of the employees themselves, and it proved a decided success. He also organized the Baltimore and Ohio express, and the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph companies. He was a trustee of Johns Hopkins university, 1867–84, and he commissioned Thomas LeClear to paint for the university the portrait of Johns Hopkins, the founder. He was a liberal patron of the Baltimore Y.M.C.A., and other institutions both educational and charitable. He was married to Rachel Harrison and had two sons, Robert and Thomas Harrison, and one daughter, Mary Elizabeth. They succeeded to his estate and continued his benefactions, his daughter presenting to the trustees of Johns Hopkins university $306,977 to complete an endowment of $500,000 needed for the medical school in 1892 in addition to $5000 contributed in 1889 to the emergency fund of the university. Mr. Garrett died at Deer Park, Garrett county, Md., Sept. 26, 1884.

GARRETT, Robert, railroad president, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 9, 1847; son of John Work and Rachel (Harrison) Garrett, and grandson of Robert Garrett. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1867, and received a business education in the banking house of his father. In 1871 he succeeded Gen. Robert E. Lee as president of the Valley railroad of Virginia, a

feeder of the Baltimore and Ohio system. In 1879 he was elected third vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio company. He was an incorporator of the American Union telegraph company organized in opposition to the Western Union, and subsequently absorbed by the latter corporation. On July 13, 1881, he was elected first vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio company and in 1884 on the death of his father became president of the system and so continued until 1887, when he resigned by reason of impaired health. It was during a business interview between President Garrett and William H. Vanderbilt, at the latter's home in New York that Vanderbilt died suddenly from a shock of apoplexy, Dec. 8, 1885. Robert Garrett was married, in 1882, to Mary, daughter of William F. Frick, and they had no children. He died at the home of his sister-in-law, the widow of Thomas H. Garrett, at Deer Park, Md., July 29, 1896.

GARRETT, William Robertson, educator, was born at Williamsburg, Va., April 12, 1839; son of Dr. Robert Major and Susan Comfort (Winder) Garrett. On the mother's side he descended from Sir George Yeardly, the colonial governor of Virginia, who summoned the first legislative assembly in 1619. He was prepared for college at the Williamsburg military academy, and was graduated from William and Mary in 1858, with the degree of A.M. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and practised until the civil war broke out, when he joined the Confederate army as captain of an artillery company. On the expiration of his term of enlistment he joined the Ranger service, afterward the 11th Tennessee cavalry, and served first as adjutant and later as captain. After the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in his native town, but soon after accepted the position of principal of the grammar school of William and Mary college. In January, 1868, he removed to Tennessee, taught school for a time at Cornersville, and then became professor of history and English literature in Giles college, Pulaski, Tenn. In 1873 he was elected county superintendent of schools for Giles county, and in 1874 returned to Cornersville to become principal of the academy at that place. He held the chair of mathematics in the Montgomery Bell academy of the University of Nashville, 1875–91, resigning to become superintendent of public instruction for the state of Tennessee. He then served for a short time as principal of the military academy in Nashville. In 1895 he was elected professor of American history in the Peabody normal college of the University of Nashville. He was president of the Tennessee state teacher's association; secretary and afterward president of the National educational association, and president at the international meeting at Toronto, Canada. He was editor of the *Southwestern Journal of Education*, 1885–91, and became editor of the *American Historical Magazine* in 1895. The University of Nashville conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1891. His published writings consist chiefly of educational and historical papers, addresses, magazine articles, and contributions to the cyclopedias. He is the author of *Geography of Tennessee*, and of the chapter on *The South as a Factor in the Territorial Growth of the United States* in the *Confederate History*, of which Gen. C. A. Evans was chief editor. He was chosen vice-president of the Confederate memorial association.

GARRISON, Cornelius Kingsland, financier, was born at West Point, N.Y., March 1, 1809; son of Oliver and Catherine (Kingsland) Garrison. His paternal ancestors were Garrisons and Coverts, and his maternal, Kingslands and Schuylers. His great-grandmother was a second cousin of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. He studied architecture and engineering and in 1830 he became president of the Canadian Construction Co., and was interested in the construction of steamboats for the Canadian lakes, 1834–39. In 1839 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he became prominently identified with Mississippi navigation. In 1852 he went to Panama, where he founded the banking firm of Garrison, Fritz and Ralston, and the same year became president of the Nicaragua steamship company. He was elected mayor of San Francisco, Cal., in 1856, and at the close of his term was presented with a service of forty pieces made from California gold. The movement which led to the establishment of the Pacific mail steamship company was organized by him and he agitated the question of a trans-continental railroad. In 1859 he removed to New York city, and during the civil war placed both money and ships at the disposal of the government. He was elected president of the Missouri Pacific system, developed from the Pacific railroad of Missouri. He died in New York city, May 1, 1885.

GARRISON, George Tankard, representative, was born at Accomac, Va., Jan 14, 1835. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1854, and from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1857. He practised law in his native place until 1861, when he joined the Confederate army. Later in the same year he was elected to the state legislature and served in that body until 1865. He was circuit judge, 1870–80, and a representative in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881–85. He died at Accomac, Va., May 30, 1889.

GARRISON, Joseph Fithian, clergyman, was born in Fairton, N.J., Jan. 20, 1823. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1842, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1845. In 1855 he was or-

dained a minister of the P.E. church and was rector of St. Paul's, Camden, N.J., till he was appointed to the chair of liturgics and canon law in the Philadelphia divinity school, which position he held till his death. He received the degree of S.T.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1879. He is the author of: *The Formation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States* (1885); and *The American Prayer-Book: its Principles and the Law of its Use* (1887). He died in Camden, N.J., Jan. 30, 1892.

GARRISON, Wendell Phillips, journalist, was born at Cambridgeport, Mass., June 4, 1840; son of William Lloyd and Helen Eliza (Benson) Garrison. He was graduated from Harvard in 1861, and in 1865 became the literary editor of the *Nation*, New York. His published writings include a genealogy of the *Benson Family of Newport, R.I.* (1872); the *Life of William Lloyd Garrison* (with his brother Francis Jackson Garrison, 4 vols., 1885–89); a compilation of *Bedside Poetry; What Mr. Darwin saw in his Voyage around the World; Parables for School and Home*, and criticisms and reviews.

GARRISON, William Lloyd, abolitionist, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 10, 1805; son of Abijah and Frances Maria (Lloyd) Garrison, who emigrated from Nova Scotia to Newburyport in 1805. The father, a seafaring man, left his home in his son's infancy and never returned.

Wm Lloyd Garrison

Lloyd was an apprentice, compositor and foreman in the printing-office of the Newburyport *Herald*, 1818–25. In 1826 he became editor of the Newburyport *Free Press*, to which John G. Whittier sent anonymous contributions, and, on his identity being discovered by Garrison, became his firm friend. This enterprise not succeeding, he next went to Boston where he edited the *National Philanthropist*, a temperance journal. In 1828 he removed to Bennington, Vt., as editor of the *Journal of the Times*, an organ established to support the candidacy of John Quincy Adams for the presidency for a second term. In September, 1829, he joined Benjamin Lundy at Baltimore in the publication of the anti-slavery paper called the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, with the understanding that he might advocate the doctrine of immediate emancipation. His denunciations of a citizen of Newburyport for employing his ships in the domestic slave-trade caused his prosecution and imprisonment for libel. Arthur Tappan of New York shortly paid the fine, and he was released and went north to procure support for a journal of his own at Boston. Christian churches refused him the use of their audience rooms, and Julian hall, the headquarters of an infidel society, was used by him for three lectures. On Jan. 1, 1831, he founded in Boston *The Liberator*, which he continued to edit till slavery was abolished and the war ended in 1865. In the *Liberator* he announced a purely moral and pacific warfare against slavery, but he was charged with inciting slave insurrections, and the state of Georgia offered a reward of $5000 for his apprehension. In January, 1832, with eleven others he organized the New England anti-slavery society, and in December, 1833, the American anti-slavery society was founded in Philadelphia and Mr. Garrison drew up the Declaration of Sentiments. He opposed the scheme of African colonization and recommended the formation of anti-slavery societies in every free state. On Oct. 21, 1835, he was mobbed in Boston after an effort made by the mob to find George Thompson, the English abolitionist, who was advertised to speak before the Boston female anti-slavery society. After being hustled through the streets with a rope around his body, he was finally saved by being put into jail. He opposed the formation of an anti-slavery political party, and advocated the admission of women to participation in the anti-slavery societies as speakers, voters and officers. As a non-resistant he refused to vote, but he also refrained because of the pro-slavery compromises of the Constitution of the United States, which in this aspect he pronounced (in Scriptural language) "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1844 he succeeded in bringing all the anti-slavery societies to this position. He parted company with the anti-slavery party on its formation and continued his moral agitation, supported by a powerful band of followers. He advised the placing of the war on an anti-slavery basis, and the establishing of a new union with a constitution forever prohibiting slavery. At the close of the war the sum of $80,000 was raised by public subscription and presented to him as a token of grateful appreciation of his life services. Citizens of Boston erected on the city's most beautiful thoroughfare a bronze statue to his memory. He was a guest of the government at the raising of the stars and stripes on Fort Sumter, April 14, 1865, on the fourth anniversary of the surrender of the fort and of the inauguration of the war. He was married in Brooklyn, Conn., Sept. 4, 1834, to Helen Eliza, daughter of George and Sally (Thurber) Benson. They had seven children, of whom four sons and

one daughter survived infancy. His last resting place is on Smilax Path in Forest Hills cemetery, Boston, near the Soldiers' monument and French's bronze tablet for the sculptor Millmore. The public library and the state house in Boston also perpetuate his name on their walls. He died in New York city, May 24, 1879.

GARRISON, William Re Tallack, capitalist, was born in Goderich, Canada, June 18, 1834; son of Cornelius Kingsland and Mary Noye (Re Tallack) Garrison. He was graduated at Palmyra college in 1852; joined his father at San Francisco, Cal., in 1853; entered the bank of Garrison & Fritz, and thenceforth was closely connected in business with his father. Shortly after his settlement in San Francisco he was appointed aide on the staff of Governor Bigler and for a number of years acted as colonel of the state artillery. He removed to New York city in 1864 and subsequently established several steamship lines connecting that city with southern ports. After his father's purchase of the Missouri Pacific railroad property in 1876 he was vice-president of that company and acting president until the road was sold. He next turned his attention to rapid transit in New York city; was president of the Metropolitan elevated railroad and with his father controlled the Loan and Improvement company which owned the lines of the Metropolitan elevated. He was then president of the consolidated Manhattan and Metropolitan and New York company. He was a director in several other large railroad and gas corporations and in the U.S. life-saving service. He was interested in the cause of education and particularly in Washington and Lee university, Va., which he endowed. He was married Nov. 25, 1856, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. James Madison Estill of Kentucky, and great[3] granddaughter of Wallace Estill, a lineal descendant of a sister of Sir William Wallace the Scottish hero, and Lady Mary Anne Campbell of the Argyll clan. Of their four children, Martha Estelle became the wife of the Hon. Charles Maule-Ramsay, son of Admiral Ramsay, twelfth earl of Dalhousie; Mary Noye, married LeComte Gaston Chaudon de Briailles of France; William Re Tallack married Constance Clementine, daughter of Charles Coudert of New York city, and Katherine Esther was not married. He was killed in a railroad accident at Elberon, N.J., July 1, 1882.

GARRITT, Joshua Bolles, educator, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 23, 1832; son of Joshua and Margaret Cowan (Bolles) Garritt, and grandson of Daniel and Huldah (Smith) Garritt and of Ebenezer and Abigal (Penfield) Bolles. He was prepared for college by the Rev. E. W. Wright, D.D., at Delphi, Ind. He was graduated at Hanover college, Ind., A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856; and acquired his theological education at New Albany, Ind., 1854, and at Princeton theological seminary, 1855. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1863; was stated supply at Lancaster and Lexington, Ind., 1862–64, at Hanover, Ind., 1866–68, 1873–75, 1878–83 and 1885–86; a member of the United States Christian commission in 1864, and was elected professor of Greek language and literature at Hanover college in 1856. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Wooster university in 1881. He was married, Dec. 25, 1856, to Sarah Almira Crowe, and his son, the Rev. Joshua Crowe Garritt, became a missionary in Hangchow, China.

GARTLAND, Francis Xavier, R.C. bishop, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 19, 1805. He emigrated to America and received tonsure at Baltimore, Md., from Bishop F. P. Kenrick, became subdeacon Sept. 26, 1830, and deacon Oct. 2, 1831. He was ordained a priest at Philadelphia by Bishop Conwell, Aug. 5, 1832, and consecrated as bishop of the newly erected see of Savannah, Ga., at Philadelphia Nov. 10, 1850, by Archbishop Eccleston of Baltimore assisted by Bishops Kenrick and O'Connor. He took possession of his new field and began his task of organization. While in the midst of his work the scourge of yellow fever visited the place and while ministering to the afflicted and nursing the sick he took the disease and died at the house of Michael Pendergast, Savannah, Ga., Sept. 20, 1854.

GARTRELL, Lucius J., representative, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., Jan. 7, 1821. He attended Randolph-Macon college, Va., and Franklin college, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., and in 1842 was admitted to the bar, practising in Washington, Ga. He was solicitor-general of the northern judicial circuit of Georgia, 1843–47, and a representative in the state legislature, 1847–51. He removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1854, was a presidential elector in 1856, and was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61, resigning his seat on the secession of his state. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution. In 1861 he organized the 7th Georgia regiment and became its colonel. He withdrew from the Confederate army in 1862 to become a representative in the 1st Confederate congress, and after the expiration of his term of service returned to the field with the rank of brigadier-general. He raised Gartrell's brigade and commanded it until the end of the war, when he returned to the practice of law. He died in Atlanta, Ga., April 7, 1891.

GARY, James Albert, cabinet officer, was born in Uncasville, Conn., Oct. 22, 1833; son of James Sullivan and Pamelia A. (Forrest) Gary; grandson of John Gary, and great-grandson of John Gary, a farmer, who emigrated from Lancashire, England, in 1712, and settled in New

Hampshire. His father was a cotton manufacturer and removed to Alberton, Md., in 1840, where he established the Alberton cotton mills. James Albert was educated at Rockhill institute and at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. He became a partner in the manufacturing firm of James S. Gary & Son in 1861, and on the death of his father, March 7, 1870, he succeeded as head of the firm. He was president of the Merchants and Manufacturers association and of the Citizensnational bank for several years. He was also elected vice-president of the Consolidated gas company of Baltimore, and a director in the Savings bank of Baltimore, the Baltimore warehouse company, the American fire insurance company, the Merchants and Manufacturers insurance company, and the Baltimore trust and guarantee company. In 1856 he was the defeated Whig candidate for state senator; was a delegate to the Union convention held in Baltimore in 1861; was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative from the 5th district of Maryland in the 42d congress in 1870, and in 1879 failed in the election for governor of the state. He served as a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896, and was a member of the Republican national committee from 1880 to 1896. He was nominated by President McKinley in 1897 postmaster-general of the United States, and his nomination was confirmed by the senate March 5, 1897. On April 21, 1898, he resigned his cabinet office on account of illness. He was married in 1856 to Lavinia W., daughter of James Corrie, and their son, E. Stanley Gary, became junior partner in the firm of James S. Gary & Son.

GASSON, Thomas Ignatius, clergyman and educator, was born in Seven Oaks, Kent, England, Sept. 23, 1859; son of Henry and Arabella (Quinnell) Gasson, and grandson of Thomas Gasson of Penshursht, Kent, and of Thomas Quinnell of Seven Oaks, Kent. His father came of an old French family and his mother of Kentish stock. He received his first instruction at St. Stephen's school, South Lambeth, London, studying Latin under the Rev. Allen T. Edwards of the Church of England and a curate of St. Stephen's church. He came to America in 1872 to visit relatives and was instructed by private tutors in Philadelphia. He entered the Society of Jesus, Nov. 17, 1875, at Frederick, Md., and took the simple vows of religion, Dec. 8, 1877. He studied philosophy at Woodstock college, Md., 1880–83; was professor at Loyola college, Baltimore, Md., 1883–86; filled the chair of rhetoric at St. Francis Xavier college, New York city, 1886–88; studied dogmatic and moral theology, canon law and church history at the Royal university, Innsbruck, Austria, 1888–92; was ordained to the priesthood by the Prince bishop of Brixen and returned to America in September, 1892. He was professor at Frederick, Md., 1892–94, and taught the members of the junior class at Boston college, Boston, Mass., 1894–96. He was promoted to the class of rational philosophy, and was lecturer and preacher at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Boston, and before various sodalities, confraternities, literary and metaphysical societies in the city of Boston.

GASTON, Athelston, representative, was born in Castile, N.Y., April 24, 1838; son of Edmund W. and Phylinda (Bristol) Gaston; grandson of Ebenezer Gaston; great-grandson of David Gaston, both born at old Stockbridge, Mass., and a descendant of Dr. Alexander Gaston who was born in Ireland in 1714. The family originally emigrated from France to Ireland during the Huguenot persecutions. At the age of sixteen he removed to Pennsylvania, where he received a common school education and then engaged in farming until 1873, when he became a manufacturer and dealer in lumber. He was mayor of Meadville, Pa., in 1891, and again in 1892–95. He was president of the Cassadaga Lake Free association at Lily Dale, N.Y., 1888–99. He was a Democratic representative from the 26th Pennsylvania district in the 56th congress, 1899–1901, having also the indorsement of the People's party.

GASTON, William, jurist, was born in New Bern, N.C., Sept. 19, 1778; son of Dr. Alexander and Margaret (Sharpe) Gaston, and of French Huguenot descent. His father was born in Ballymore, Ireland, in 1714, educated in Edinburgh, was a surgeon in the British navy, resigned and emigrated to North Carolina. His mother, born in England, was married in 1775 to Dr. Gaston, and while she was attempting to shield her husband he was shot and killed in her presence by a band of Tories, who attacked the town of New Bern in 1781. They accomplished their design to kill the doctor by firing over the head of his wife. William was educated under the instruction of his mother until 1791, when he entered Georgetown college, Md., but after eighteen months, failing health compelled him to return home. He then attended the academy at New Bern, entered the junior class at the College of New Jer-

sey in 1794 and was graduated with first honors, A.B., 1796, A.M., 1799. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1798. He was elected a state senator in 1800 and a member of the house of commons and speaker in 1808. He was a Federal presidential elector in 1809; a representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17, when he voluntarily retired from the national legislature; was a state representative and senator at various times between 1818 and 1833, and justice of the supreme court of the state by election by the state legislators, 1833–44. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1835 and declined a seat in the U.S. senate offered by the state legislature. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1802–44, and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819; from Harvard in 1826; from the University of the city of New York in 1834; from Columbia in 1835, and from the College of New Jersey in 1835. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1817. He died at Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 23, 1844.

GASTON, William, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Killingly, Conn., Oct. 3, 1820; son of Alexander and Kesia (Arnold) Gaston; and a descendant on his father's side from Jean Gaston, a French Huguenot; and on his mother's side from Thomas Arnold, who emigrated from England to New England in 1636. He attended the academies at Brooklyn and Plainfield, Conn., and was graduated from Brown in 1840. He was admitted to the bar in 1844 and began practice in Roxbury, Mass. He was a member of the state legislature in 1853–54 and 1856; was city solicitor of Roxbury for five years, and mayor in 1861 and 1862. He was state senator in 1868 and after the annexation of Roxbury to Boston he was mayor of the latter city, 1871–72. In 1874 he was elected governor of Massachusetts and served one term. He was married, May 27, 1852, to Louisa Augusta, daughter of Laban S. and Frances A. (Lines) Beecher. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard and from Brown in 1875. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, 1894.

Wm Gaston

GATCHELL, Charles, physician, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1850; son of Horatio P. and Anna Maria (Crane) Gatchell; and grandson of Horatio and Alice (Page) Gatchell and of Thurston and Anna (Owens) Crane. The Gatchells settled in Virginia in 1620 and subsequently a branch of the family removed to Maine, where Horatio P. Gatchell was born. Charles was graduated at Kenosha, Wis., high school and at the Pulte medical college, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1874. He was lecturer in the Hahnemann medical college, Chicago, Ill., 1875; professor of the theory and practice of medicine, University of Michigan, 1877–80 and 1889–93; attending physician, Cook county hospital, Chicago, 1882; and professor in the Chicago homœopathic medical college from 1894. He was president of Illinois homœopathic medical association, 1889, and president of the homœopathic medical society of Chicago, 1896; chairman of the section of clinical medicine, World's congress of homœopathic physicians and surgeons, Chicago, 1893; and chairman of the section in clinical medicine, American institute of homœopathy, 1899. He is the author of: *Diet in Disease* (1880); *Key-Notes of Medical Practice* (1883); *Haschisch; A Novel* (1886); *Medical Dictionary* (1890); *They Say* (1897); and *Methods of Mind-Readers* in *The Forum*, April, 1891. He also established in 1883 and edited the *Medical Era*, Chicago.

GATES, George Augustus, educator, was born at Topsham, Vt., Jan. 24, 1851. He was prepared for college at St. Johnsbury academy and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1873. He was principal of People's academy, Morrisville, Vt., 1873–75; studied at Andover theological seminary; was a private tutor in Boston, Mass., 1877–78, and in 1878 went to Europe, where he studied at the Universities of Göttingen and Bonn, spent some months at Paris and Neuchâtel, Switzerland, under Godet, and afterward studied at the universities of Zurich and Leipzig. In January, 1880 he returned to the United States and completed his course at Andover. He preached at Littleton, N.H., and at Upper Montclair, N.J., establishing a church at the latter place, where he was ordained and installed, April 13, 1882. He was married, Dec. 14, 1882, to Isabelle A. Smith of Syracuse, N.Y. In 1887 he resigned his pastorate to accept the presidency of Iowa college. He resigned that office, and became pastor of a church in Cheyenne, Wy., in 1901. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1892 and that of LL.D. from the University of Nebraska in 1894.

GATES, Horatio, military commander, was born in Malden, Essex county, England, in 1728. The place of his birth was the castle of the Duke of Leeds, and but little is known of his parentage except rumors that he was the natural son of Sir Robert Walpole, and others that made his father the butler in the employ of the Duke. He was trained as a soldier and first saw service

under Ferdinand the Prince of Brunswick. He next appears as captain of the King's New York independent company and in 1755 at Halifax as major. He was with Braddock at Fort Duquesne, July 9, 1755, where he was severely wounded, and Washington is credited with having saved his life in the retreat of the remnant of the ill-fated expedition. In 1762 he was at the capture of Martinique by George Monckton, and after visiting England in 1763, he purchased a plantation in Berkeley county, Va. His soldierly qualities and bearing attracted the attention of Washington, and when in 1775 he was called upon by congress to select officers for the continental army, he named Gates, who was commissioned adjutant-general with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1776 he accompanied Washington to Cambridge, Mass., and was made commanding-general of the northern army operating against Crown Point and Ticonderoga. He won the support of the delegates to congress from the New England states, and through their influence he was given the rank of major-general in the American army and superseded not only Gen. John Sullivan, but in August, 1777, Gen. Phillip J. Schuyler, who had taken his place in the command of the northern army in May of the same year. The New England contingent still further pressed their demands for the control of the army by openly suggesting the name of Gates as the commander-in-chief. The battle of Saratoga, in which Schuyler, Morgan and Arnold took so conspicuous a part and which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates, Oct. 17, 1777, served to magnify his military genius, and congress voted him a gold medal and the thanks of the country and placed him at the head of the board of war, which made him second in rank to Washington. The opportunity thus presented to the friends of Gates was taken advantage of by the delegates from New England, and the cabal against the commander-in-chief, raised by disaffected officers of the American army, was renewed with the object of forcing Washington into retirement and thus making place for Gates. Gen. Thomas Conway and Gen. Thomas Mifflin conspired with General Gates, and their correspondence revealed to Washington by Lord Stirling and obtained by him from Col. James Wilkinson, Gates's chief-of-staff, in a moment of unguarded conviviality, put the commander-in-chief on his guard, and he exposed the whole affair. Gates sought to escape the odium by charging Wilkinson with forgery, whereupon Colonel Wilkinson challenged General Gates who first accepted and finally declined the challenge. This action weakened the faith of his friends in his manhood and courage. Conway's correspondence was found to have been extensive and his plot to destroy Washington carefully planned. General Cadwallader as a friend of Washington challenged the author of the cabal, and when they met wounded him in the mouth. In his supposed dying moments Conway wrote to Washington confessing his guilt and expressing sincere grief for his act. Gates had retired to his estate in Virginia upon the exposé and took no part in the operations of the army until June, 1780, when after the capture of General Lincoln, he was given command of the southern army. His force of 4000 men was concentrated in North Carolina to oppose the march of Cornwallis, who, with his victorious army, was rapidly marching northward. On August 16, the two armies met at Camden, S.C., and Gates was overwhelmed and his army almost annihilated. He was thereupon superseded by Gen. Nathanael Greene, and suspended in December, 1780, from military duty. A court of inquiry instituted to investigate his military conduct, after a tardy trial finally acquitted him in 1782 and he was reinstated in the army. He removed from Virginia to New York city in 1790 after having emancipated his slaves. He was a member of the New York state legislature in 1800, but for political reasons resigned. He was, through his marriage with Mary, only child of James Valence of Liverpool, placed in possession of a fortune of $450,000, which Mrs. Gates used during the period of the Revolution in advancing the military fortune of her husband by a sumptuous lavishment of hospitality on his favorite companions in arms, especially those unaccustomed to such attentions. He received an LL.D. from Harvard in 1779, and was vice-president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, 1784–86. He died in New York city, April 10, 1806.

GATES, Merrill Edwards, educator, was born in Warsaw, N.Y., April 6, 1848; son of Seth Merrill and Fanny Jeanette (Parsons) Gates, and a great[2] grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the New England philosopher. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1870, and in the same year became principal of Albany academy. He resigned this position in 1882 to accept the presidency of Rutgers college. He was appointed a U.S. Indian commissioner in 1884. In 1890 he was elected to the presidency of Amherst and of Oberlin college and he accepted the former. He

was married in 1873 to Mary, daughter of William S. Bishop of Rochester, N.Y. In June, 1898, Dr. Gates resigned the presidency of Amherst, his resignation taking effect in April, 1899, at the close of the year of travel in Europe which impaired health had demanded. He is the author of numerous lectures on educational topics and of many contributions to periodicals; and became well known as a lecturer and public speaker. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of the state of New York in 1880; that of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey and from the University of Rochester in 1882; that of L.H.D. from Columbia college in 1887, and that of LL.D. from Columbia in 1891, and from Williams in 1892.

Merrill E. Gates

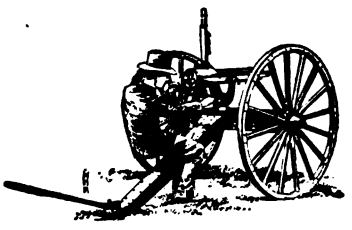
GATES, Seth Merrill, representative, was born in Winfield, Herkimer county, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1800; son of Seth and Abigail (Merrill) Gates. He was educated in the public schools and at Middlebury academy and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practised law in Le Roy, N.Y., and in 1836–37 served in the assembly. He became editor and proprietor of the Le Roy *Gazette* in 1838, and was a Whig representative in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839–43. He was prominent in the early anti-slavery contest, and drew up the protest against the admission of Texas which was signed by John Quincy Adams and other prominent Whig members of congress. A Savannah slaveowner offered a reward of $500 for his "delivery anywhere within the state of South Carolina, dead or alive." In 1848 he was the Free soil candidate for lieutenant-governor of New York. He was married three times: in 1826 to Eliza Keyes; in 1841 to Fanny Jeneatte, daughter of Erastus Parsons and sister of Governor Lewis E. Parsons of Alabama; and in 1867 to Cornelia (Rochester) Bishop, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Rochester, and the widow of William S. Bishop. He died in Warsaw, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1877.

GATES, William, soldier, was born in Massachusetts in 1788; son of Lemuel Gates, an officer in the American army during the Revolution. William was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1806, and served in the artillery in garrison, 1806–12. He was promoted captain in 1813 and was acting adjutant of light artillery and aide to Gen. Peter B. Porter in the operations on the Canada border where he was a participant in the capture of York and of Fort George. He was made captain of the 2d U.S. artillery in June, 1821, and brevetted major in 1823. He was stationed at Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, in 1832 during the nullification movement and on the outbreak of the troubles with the Indian chief Osceola in 1835 he was sent to Florida to assist in subduing the army of Cherokee Indians and fugitive slaves commanded by Osceola, who maintained his ground with skill and energy for nearly two years. Osceola was arrested with several companions by Major Gates, Oct. 21, 1837, while under a flag of truce near St. Augustine and confined in Fort Moultrie, where he died. The arrest was made by order of General Jesup as Osceola had repeatedly disregarded the sanctity of a treaty and was treacherous in the extreme. Major Gates afterward escorted the Cherokees to the Indian reservation beyond the Mississippi. He was promoted colonel and commanded the 3d artillery in the Mexican war. He was governor of Tampico, Mexico, 1846–48, and on returning to the United States was on garrison duty, retiring from active service in 1863. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular establishment for "long and faithful service" and died in New York city, Oct. 7, 1868.

GATLING, Richard Jordan, inventor, was born in Hertford county, N.C., Sept. 12, 1818; son of Jordan and Mary (Barnes) Gatling, and grandson of William Gatling, who was a descendant of English parents, who settled in the state of North Carolina in colonial times. His father invented a machine for planting cotton-seed and one for thinning the plants to a stand. In these inventions the boy assisted in constructing the machines and himself invented and patented a machine for planting rice. He removed to St. Louis in 1844 where he adapted his machine to sowing wheat in drills and extensively engaged in manufacturing them at Springfield and Urbana, Ohio, and at Indianapolis, Ind. He studied medicine at La Porte, Ind., 1847–48, and at the Ohio medical college, Cincinnati, 1848–49, receiving his M.D. degree in 1850. He invented a machine for breaking hemp in 1850 and a steam plow in 1857. In 1862 he invented and constructed at Indianapolis his first revolving battery gun or mitrailleuse, popularly known as the

R. J. Gatling

Gatling gun. In 1863 he made his guns at Cincinnati, Ohio, and proved them capable of firing three hundred shots per minute. He made a battery of six guns, when his factory was burned and his guns destroyed. He then manufactured a battery of thirteen guns through the assistance of a capitalist of Cincinnati, and went with them to Washington, in order that General Ripley, chief of ordnance, might test the efficiency of the new arm. This the general refused to do, and Dr. Gatling's agent and financial backer started back for the west, when he met General Butler in Baltimore, who was on his way to the army of the James. Butler looked with favor on the engine of destruction, and at once purchased twelve guns, paying $12,000 for the guns with their carriages and 12,000 rounds of ammunition. They were first tried in actual battle before Petersburg, where General Butler personally directed their use. The consternation and slaughter produced, secured a world-wide reputation for the gun which was soon adopted by the leading governments of the world. It was effectively used in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71, and it was effective against the Indians in the west. It was also effectively used by the U.S. forces against the Spaniards in front of Santiago, Cuba, in July, 1898. It was adopted as an arm of the service by the war department, Washington, in 1866. Dr. Gatling protected his invention and improvements by five patents. While the first gun fired 300 shots per minute, the improved one discharged 1000 shots per minute, and by the aid of an electric motor to revolve the gun, the capability of rapid firing reached a maximum of 500 shots in fourteen and a half seconds with a range of over a mile, using a Springfield rifle cartridge. He had guns made at Colt's armory, Hartford, Conn., at Birmingham, England, and also in Vienna, Austria. He was president of the American association of inventors and manufacturers, 1891–97, and received honors from various scientific bodies and from foreign governments. He invented a gun-metal composed of steel and aluminum, a screw for the propulsion of water-craft, coincident with a similar invention by John Ericsson; and discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air. In 1898 he invented and manufactured at Cleveland, Ohio, an eight-inch gun for the U.S. government, which exploded many theories of ordnance construction, and greatly added to his reputation as an inventor. In 1899 he patented a plough, built on the principle of the automobile, which he claimed to be capable of doing the work of eight men and twelve horses. He died in New York, Feb. 26, 1903.



THE GATLING GUN.

GATSCHET, Albert Samuel, linguist, was born at St. Beatenberg, Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 3, 1832; son of Carl Albert and Mary (Ziegler) Gatschet. He studied at Neuchâtel, 1843–45, at Berne, 1846–52, and at the Universities of Berne and Berlin, 1852–58. His studies were mainly devoted to history and linguistics and were continued until 1867. He settled in New York city in 1868 and devoted his time to writing scientific articles for publication in domestic and foreign periodicals. From 1874 he made a special study of the languages of the American Indians, and in the interest of this work made explorations among the aborigines of North America. He was appointed ethnologist on Powell's United States geological survey in 1877, and was connected with the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian institution from 1879. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Berne in 1892. He was married in 1892 to Sarah Louise, daughter of Roger Horner of Philadelphia. He is the author of *The Klamath Indians of Southwestern Oregon* (1890); *A Creek Migration Legend* (Vol. I., 1884, Vol. II., 1888); of numerous reports and articles in American and German magazines, on ethnological and linguistic investigations among the Indians, the most important being *Zwölf Sprachen aus dem Südwesten Nordamerikas* (1876); also of a series of monographs on the etymology of Switzerland, one of these being entitled *Ortsetymologische Forschungen aus der Schweiz* (1865–67).

GAUL, Gilbert William, painter, was born in Jersey City, N.J., March 31, 1855; son of George and Cornelia (Gilbert) Gaul; grandson of William and Almira (McKonn) Gaul; and a descendant of Richard and Rebecca (Young) Gaul. He studied painting under John G. Brown in New York city and in 1877 established a studio in New York city where he became known as an illustrator and painter of genre and historical subjects. He was elected an associate of the National academy of design in 1879, and became an academician and a member of the Society of American artists in 1882. Among his better known works are: *Stories of Liberty to the Confined* (1879); *Charging the Battery* (1882); *Holding the Line at all Hazards*, awarded first medal of the American art association (1886); and *With Fate Against Them* (1887). He was awarded a third-class medal at the Paris exposition in 1889, and received two medals for painting and illustrating at World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, in 1893.

GAULT, Franklin Benjamin, educator, was born in Wooster, Ohio, May 2, 1851; son of Joseph and Caroline (Finn) Gault, and grandson of John Gault. He was graduated from Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, B.S., 1877, M.S., 1880, and A.M., 1897, and was superintendent of schools at Tama, Iowa, 1877–81; at Mason city, Iowa, 1881–83, and at Pueblo, Cal., 1883–88. He organized the public schools at Tacoma, Wash., 1888–92; was the organizer, teacher and president of the University of Idaho, 1892–98, and in 1899 accepted the presidency of Whitworth college, Tacoma, an endowed college, newly relocated, reorganized and revivified. He was a member of the Washington state board of education, 1891–92; chairman, *ex officio*, of the Idaho free text-book commission, 1893, and president of the Idaho state teachers' association, 1893. He was first director of the National educational association for the state of Washington, and also for Idaho. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science and of other leading educational and learned societies.

GAY, Ebenezer, clergyman, was born in Dedham, Mass., Aug. 26, 1696. He was graduated from Harvard in 1714 and entered the Congregational ministry in 1718. He was pastor of the church of Hingham, Mass., during the rest of his life. During the Revolutionary war his sympathies were with the crown. He was married to Jerusha Bradford, granddaughter of Governor Bradford. He is referred to in Sprague's *Unitarian Pulpit* as the "father of Unitarianism." Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of S.T.D. in 1785. He was the son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Lusher) Gay and grandson of John Gay, the emigrant, who settled in Watertown in 1630. He died in Hingham, Mass., March 18, 1787.

THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE, HINGHAM, MASS.

GAY, Edward, landscape painter, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in April, 1837; son of Richard and Ellen (Kilduff) Gay. He removed to the United States in 1848, and settled in Albany, N.Y., where he studied under James M. Hart. The years 1862–67 were spent abroad, under Schirmer and Lessing in Carlsruhe. In 1867 he opened a studio in New York city and in 1870 was elected an associate of the National academy. He also became a member of the American water-color club. His early prominent paintings include: *Mountain Stream* (1860); *Der alt wasser* (1869); *Ready for the Reapers* (1875); *The Slopes of the Mohawk* (1877); *The Last Load* (1878); *The Old Estate* (1881); and *On the Sogne Fjord, Norway* (1883). In 1887 he won the competitive prize of $2000 for his *Broad Acres*, hung in the Metropolitan museum. This was followed by *Washed by the Sea*, Layton gallery, Milwaukee; *Waving Grain*, Minneapolis fine arts gallery; *Where Sea and Meadow Meet*, Executive mansion, Albany; *Mother Earth*, San Francisco, 1893; and the *Atlantis*, *Waste Lands*, *El Dorado*, *Those Happy Summer Fields*, and *My Lady's Estate* (1898), all in private galleries.

GAY, Edward James, representative, was born in Liberty, Va., Feb. 3, 1816; son of John H. and Sophia (Mitchell) Gay. His father located in St. Louis, Mo., as a merchant in 1824. Edward was educated in St. Louis at Belleville, Ill., and at Augusta college, Ky. He was in business in St. Louis, 1838–89; engaged in sugar planting in Louisiana in 1850–89, making his home at St. Louis Plantation, near Plaquemine, La., and in New Orleans, where he was the first president of the Louisiana sugar exchange. He was a representative from the 3d Louisiana district in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–89. He died at St. Louis Plantation, La., May 30, 1889.

GAY, Sidney Howard, author, was born in Hingham, Mass., May 22, 1814; son of Ebenezer and Mary Allyne (Otis) Gay; grandson of Martin and Ruth (Atkins) Gay; and great-grandson of the Rev. Ebenezer and Jerusha (Bradford) Gay. He entered Harvard in the class of 1833, but ill health forced him to leave college before receiving his degree. This was conferred upon him in 1877 and he was placed on the record of Harvard alumni, class of 1833. He studied law in the office of his father for a time, but discontinued it because of his reluctance to swear allegiance to a constitution which upheld the institution of slavery. He became a prominent speaker and writer on anti-slavery, and in 1842 was appointed lecturing agent for the American anti-slavery society. He edited the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, New York city, 1844–57; was a writer on the staff of the New York *Tribune*, 1857–62, its managing editor, 1862–66; and managing editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, 1867–71. In 1871, at the time of the Chicago fire, he rendered valuable assistance to the sufferers as a member of the relief committee, and in 1872–74, was an editorial writer on the New York *Evening Post*. In collaboration with

William Cullen Bryant he prepared *History of the United States* (4 vols., 1876–80); and is the author of *Life of James Madison* (1884), besides many magazine articles. He died at New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., June 25, 1888.

GAY, Walter, painter, was born in Hingham, Mass., Jan. 22, 1856; son of Ebenezer and Ellen (Blake) Gay. In 1873, after a short time in a Boston business office, he turned his attention to painting and in 1876–79 studied under Bonnat in Paris, where he established his studio. The French government purchased for the Luxumbourg museum his "Le Benedicite" (1888), and "Las Cigarreras" (1894). He was created a Knight of the Legion of Honor in 1894; received gold medals at the Paris salon, 1888; the Paris exposition, 1889; Vienna, 1891; Antwerp, 1894; Berlin, 1896; was elected to the leading art societies of Paris; a fellow for life of the Metropolitan museum of art; and a member of the Society of American artists and of the Paris society of American painters. His *Fencing Lesson* (1879); *Knife Grinder* (1882); *Conspiracy under Louis XVI* (1883); *Spinners* (1885); *Richelieu* (1887); *Young Girl at a Window* (1889); *Le Plain Chant* (1891); *La Messe en Bretagne* (1892) and *Le Pardon* (1898) are among his notable works.

GAY, Winckworth Allan, painter, was born at Hingham, Mass., Aug. 18, 1821; son of Ebenezer and Mary Allyne (Otis) Gay, and a brother of Sidney Howard Gay, author. He studied art under Robert W. Weir at West Point, and later spent some years in the studios in Italy and France. On his return to the United States he opened a studio in his native town, and became well known by his painting of New England scenery. The subjects of his paintings include: *Scene in the White Mountains; Scene in Japan; Mackerel Fleet; Beverly Coast, Mass.* (1869); *The Doge's Palace, Venice* (1875); *Windmills of Delfthaven, Holland* (1876); and numerous minor landscapes.

GAYARRE, Charles Étienne Arthur, author, was born at New Orleans, La., Jan. 9, 1805; grandson of Estevan Gayarre and of Étienne de Bone, the former of whom took possession of the colony of Louisiana for Spain in 1766 and the latter of whom was the first mayor of New Orleans. He was graduated from the College of New Orleans in 1825, studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1829. The following year he returned to New Orleans and was elected state senator. He became deputy attorney-general of the state in 1831; presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans in 1833; and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1835. Instead of taking his seat in congress he resigned the senatorship, and was abroad eight years, devoting his time to collecting data for a history of Louisiana. He returned to his home in New Orleans in 1844; served in the state legislature, 1844 and 1846, and as secretary of state, 1846–53. During his term in the latter office he established the first state library of Louisiana. At the outbreak of the civil war he was preparing to visit Spain, with the purpose of writing a history of that country in the English language, but when the struggle began he abandoned his project to remain at home and aid the Confederacy. After the war he served several years as reporter of the supreme court of the state. The last years of his life were devoted to literary pursuits and at this period he became a constant contributor to periodicals and frequently appeared as a lecturer. He published: *History of Louisiana* (3 vols., 1847–66); *Romance of the History of Louisiana* (1848); *Louisiana, Its Colonial History and Romance* (1851); *Louisiana, Its History as a French Colony* (2 vols., 1851–52); *History of the Spanish Domination in Louisiana from 1769 to December, 1803* (1854); *Philip II. of Spain* (1866); *Fernando de Lemos, Truth and Fiction,* (1872), and its sequel, *Aubert Dubayet* (1882); *The School for Politics,* a drama (1854); and *Dr. Bluff,* a comedy. He died in New Orleans, La., Feb. 11, 1895.

GAYLE, John, governor of Alabama, was born in Sumter district, S.C., Sept. 11, 1792. He was graduated from South Carolina college, Columbia, and was afterward admitted to the bar. In 1813 he removed to Mobile, Ala., where he practised law. He was a member of the territorial legislature of Alabama in 1817, solicitor for the first judicial district in 1819, judge of the supreme court in 1823, a member of the lower house of the state legislature and speaker of that body in 1829. He was governor of Alabama, 1831–35; a presidential elector, 1836 and 1840; a Whig representative in the 30th congress, 1847–49, and judge of the U.S. district court of Alabama, 1849–59. He died in Mobile, Ala., in July, 1859.

GAYLER, Charles, playwright, was born in New York city, April 1, 1820. He received a limited education, taught school for two years at Dayton, Ohio, and engaged in newspaper writing. In 1848 he became editor of the Cincinnati *Evening Dispatch.* He studied law with Abraham Lincoln and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He then took up the profession of playwriting. "The Heir of Glen Avon," written during his boyhood, was produced in 1839. During the California gold fever of 1849 he produced the drama "The Buckeye Gold Hunters" and later the operetta "The Frightened Friend" and the burlesque, "The Clement County Snake." In 1850 he returned to New York city where he engaged in newspaper work. He is credited with the authorship of nearly four hundred plays, over one hundred of which were produced

on the American and English stage, and the majority were favorably recognized. His play, "The New President," was the first production on the boards of Wallack's theatre, New York city, and his "Bull Run" (1861) was the first war play. His other dramatic writings include: *Taking the Chances* (1851); *The Love of a Prince; The Son of the Night; The Magic Marriage; A Mistress of Arts; The Connie Soogah; The Refugees; The American Cousin at Home; Our Female American Cousin; Olympania; The Robbers of the Rhin-o; The Romance of a Very Poor Man; The Life Shadow; Aspasia; The Child Stealer; Night and Morning; The Wizard's Tempest; Out of the Streets; Dust and Diamonds; With the Tide; Inflation; Brom Bones; Sleepy Hollow; Jacquine; Lord Tatters; Kissing the King; Jalina; Under the Ring; Miss Mollie; A Leaf from the Black Book; Master of Arts; The Bohemians*, produced 1885 and 1898; *Lights and Shadows of New York* (1888); and *Fritz: our Cousin-Germain.* He also wrote the novels: *Montagone; The Romance of a Poor Young Girl; Out of the Streets; Pet;* and *The Cousin Germain.* He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 28, 1892.

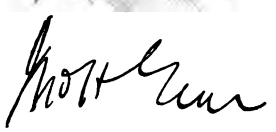
GAYLEY, Charles Mills, educator, was born in Shanghai, China, Feb. 22, 1858; son of the Rev. Samuel Rankin and Sarah (Mills) Gayley; and grandson of Andrew and Eleanor (Rankin) Gayley of Cavnabun, county Tyrone, Ireland, their ancestors having come from Scotland in 1715. His early American ancestors were Thomas Rogers of the *Mayflower*, 1620; Simon Mills of Salem, Mass., who landed at Plymouth in 1628; Matthew Graunt, freeman of Dorchester, Mass., 1631, and first surveyor of Windsor, Conn.; and John Skinner, an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn., in 1639. His parents were missionaries in China and he was prepared for college at Blackheath, England, and at the Royal academical institution, Belfast, Ireland. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1878, was principal of the Muskegon, Mich., high school, 1878–80; instructor and assistant professor of Latin, University of Michigan, 1880–86; a student in the universities of Giessen and Halle, 1886–87; assistant professor of English, University of Michigan, 1887–89, and professor and head of the English department, University of California, from 1889. He spent the year 1897–98 in literary research in the Bodleian and British museum libraries. He was elected a member of the American philological association and of the Modern language association of America, and served on the executive council of the latter, 1898–99. He was elected a director of the University of California bureau of republication in 1899; member of the Oxford Union (England), 1897; and honorary life member of the Fellows' common room of Lincoln college, Oxford, 1898. He was married, Dec. 17, 1891, to Sallie Pickett, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Samuel S. Harris, P.E. bishop of Michigan. He published: *Songs of the Yellow and Blue* (1885); *Guide to the Literature of Æsthetics* (1890); *The Classic Myths in English Literature* (1893); *English in the Secondary Schools* (1894); and *Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism* (1899). In 1899 he was general editor of *Representative English Comedies* (5 vols., Vol. I., 1899).

GAZZAM, Joseph Murphy, lawyer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 2, 1842; son of Dr. Edward D. and Elizabeth Antoinette (De Beelen) Gazzam; and grandson of William Gazzam who published a newspaper in Cambridge, England, in which he espoused the cause of the American colonies, thus offending George III., who ordered his arrest, in consequence of which he fled to America in 1793, settling in Pittsburg, Pa. His son Edward was born in Pittsburg in 1803, studied law under the Hon. Richard Biddle, whose law partner he became; was state senator in 1855 and 1857; unsuccessful candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1856; and removed to Philadelphia in 1867, where he died in 1878. Joseph M. Gazzam attended the Western University of Pennsylvania for nearly four years and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1867, to the circuit and district courts of the United States in 1869 and to the supreme court of the United States in 1870, being one of the youngest attorneys ever admitted before that body. He was elected a state senator in 1876. He was married in 1878 to May Anna, daughter of John G. Reading of Philadelphia. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania historical society, the Union league club, the Pennsylvania club, and other associations. He

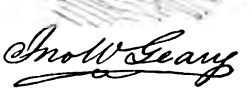
removed to Philadelphia in 1879 and became president of or director in numerous railroad, coal and iron companies.

GEAR, Hiram Lewis, lawyer, was born in Marietta, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1842; son of the Rev. Hiram and Jerusha (Sage) Gear; grandson of Lewis Gear and Rufus B. Sage of Cromwell, Conn.; and a descendant of David Sage, one of the first settlers of Middletown, Conn., who immigrated from Wales in 1652. He was graduated from Marietta college in 1862, remaining there one year as a tutor. He was married, July 6, 1863, to Cornelia, daughter of Judge Peter Van Clief of Downieville, Cal., and removed to that place. He was admitted to the bar, Dec. 1, 1863, and practised in partnership with his father-in-law. In 1868 he was elected district attorney of Plumas county, and in 1870 returned to Ohio, where he practised for two years. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in August, 1872, and held various pastorates and representative positions in the Baptist denomination until 1883, when he returned to California and resumed the practice of law at San Francisco. In April, 1889, he was appointed assistant reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of California. He published a supplement to *Rhodes's California Digest* (1887); an Index Digest of the first sixty-seven volumes of *California Reports* (1887); and a treatise upon the *Law of Landlord and Tenant* (1888).

GEAR, John Henry, senator, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., April 7, 1825; son of Ezekiel and Miranda (Cook) Gear. He attended the common schools of his native place until 1836, when he removed to Galena, Ill. In 1838 he went to Fort Snelling, Iowa Territory, and thence in 1843 to Burlington, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was elected mayor of Burlington in 1863, and was a member of the Iowa house of representatives of the 14th, 15th and 16th general assemblies, from 1872 to 1876, being speaker during the last two terms. He was governor of Iowa, 1878–82; a Republican representative from Iowa in the 50th, 51st and 53d congresses, 1887–91 and 1893–95; assistant secretary of the treasury 1892–93; was twice elected U.S. senator, to serve 1895–1907. He died in Washington, D.C., July 14, 1900.



GEARY, John White, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., Dec. 30, 1819; son of Richard and Margaret (White) Geary. His father was principal of the academy where he was prepared for college. He matriculated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1835, but was not graduated, leaving to provide for his widowed mother by teaching school. In the meantime he studied law and civil engineering and was admitted to the bar. He assisted in the survey of the Green River railroad and on public works for Kentucky and thus earned sufficient money to discharge the debts left by his father. In 1846 he joined the volunteer army in the Mexican war, having recruited the "American Highlanders" and as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Pennsylvania joined General Scott at Vera Cruz and commanded the regiment at Chapultepec, where he was wounded, and again later in the same day at Belen Gate where he won the approbation of the commanding general, and upon the fall of the Mexican capital he was made the first commander of the conquered city and was promoted colonel of his regiment. At the close of the war with Mexico he went to California and in 1849 was made postmaster of San Francisco by President Polk with general supervision of the transportation of mails and establishing of post-offices and postal routes on the Pacific coast. The people elected him alcalde and on the organization of a municipal government for the city of San Francisco, he was elected the first mayor. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention and was an important factor in securing to the new state the exclusion of slavery. He returned to his farm in Westmoreland county, Pa., and remained out of public life till July, 1856, when President Pierce made him governor of the territory of Kansas. He effected peace between the rival factions striving to organize a state government and with the aid of United States troops convened the courts and restored confidence. This political movement secured the election of Buchanan to the presidency, but when Governor Geary undertook the task of securing a free-state constitution for the state, the Democratic party failed to support him and he



resigned and left Kansas on March 4, 1857, and he was succeeded by Robert J. Walker, under appointment of President Buchanan. In April, 1861, he raised a regiment of 1500 men and reported for duty to General Banks at Harper's Ferry, Va. He was wounded at Bolivar Heights, captured Leesburg, Va., March 8, 1862, was made brigadier-general, April 25, and was twice wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9. On recovering he was placed in command of the 2d division, 12th army corps and led the division at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He joined the army of the Cumberland, was at the battles of Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain, and was assigned by General Sherman to the command of the 2d division of the 20th corps in the march through Georgia. He was made military governor of Savannah on reaching the seacoast, Dec. 22, 1864, the honor being accorded him for his conduct at Fort Jackson and in the capture of Savannah, he being the first general officer to enter the city. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers early in 1865, on being mustered out of the service. He was elected governor of Pennsylvania in 1866, his opponent being Hiester Clymer, Democrat, and he was re-elected in 1869. His administration was eminently successful and on his death, eighteen days after the expiration of his second term of service, the general assembly of Pennsylvania began measures which led to the erection of a monument over his grave at Harrisburg. He was married to Margaret Ann Logan of Westmoreland county, Pa., who died in 1853. His son, Edward Ratchford, a student at Jefferson college, enlisted in the Federal army in 1861 and was killed at Lookout Mountain, Nov. 28, 1863, after fighting at Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Governor Geary was married a second time in 1858 to Mrs. Mary C. Henderson of Cumberland county, Pa. He received his A.M. degree from Jefferson in 1867. He died at Hamburg, Pa., Feb. 8, 1873.

GEARY, Thomas J., representative, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1854. He removed with his parents to California in 1863 and was admitted to the bar in 1877, practising law in Santa Rosa, Cal. He was district attorney of Sonoma county, 1882–84, and was elected as a Democrat a representative in the 51st congress, and was re-elected to the 52d and 53d congresses.

GEDDES, George W., representative, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, July 16, 1824. He attended the public schools, was admitted to the bar in 1845; was judge of the court of common pleas of the 6th judicial district of Ohio, 1856–71, and represented the 16th district of Ohio in the 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1879–87. He died in Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1892.

GEDDES, James, representative, was born near Carlisle, Pa., July 22, 1763. He attended the district school and worked upon a farm until 1794 when he removed to New York state and organized a company for the manufacture of salt at Onondaga. He was elected a magistrate in 1800 and was a member of the assembly in 1804 and in 1821; made the preliminary surveys for the Erie canal, 1808; was appointed an associate county justice, 1809, judge of the court of common pleas, 1812, and was a representative from New York in the 13th congress, 1813–15. He was appointed engineer of the Erie canal in 1816; chief engineer of the Champlain canal in 1818; of the Ohio canal in 1822; assisted in locating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal in 1827 and the Pennsylvania canal in 1828. He died in Geddes, Onondaga county, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1838.

GEDDES, James Lorraine, soldier, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 19, 1827; son of Capt. Alexander Geddes, with whom he emigrated to Canada in 1837. In 1843 James returned to Scotland whence he went to India where he studied two years at the Calcutta military academy and served seven years in the British artillery there, receiving a medal and clasp for services. In 1854 he returned to Canada and in 1857 settled in Vinton, Iowa, as a teacher. He enlisted as a private in the 8th Iowa volunteers in August, 1861. He received rapid promotion and was wounded and taken prisoner and not released till 1863, when he served under Grant at Vicksburg and under Sherman at Jackson, Miss. He was made brigadier-general in October, 1863, and with his brigade was ordered to Brownsville, Texas. In 1864 he was provost marshal of Memphis, Tenn., and prevented the capture of the city by General Forrest. He then led his brigade in the campaign against Mobile in August, 1864, and by his military skill effected the capture of Spanish Fort. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the volunteer service, June 5, 1865, and mustered out of the service. He was made superintendent of the College for the blind, Vinton, Iowa, 1865–68. He helped to organize and was vice-president, professor of military tactics, treasurer and land agent of the Iowa state agricultural college, Ames, Iowa, 1868–87. He is the author of *The Soldier's Battle Prayer* and *The Stars and Stripes*. He died at Ames, Iowa, Feb. 21, 1887.

GEDDES, John, governor of South Carolina, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1773. He was educated at the College of Charleston and admitted to the bar in 1797. He represented his city in the state legislature for several years and was speaker of the house, 1810 and 1812. He was governor of the state, 1818–20, served in the state militia, and died in Charleston, S.C., March 5, 1828.

GEDDINGS, Eli, physician, was born in Newberry district, S.C., in 1799. He attended Abbeville (S.C.) academy, and in 1820 was licensed to practise by the examining board of the Medical society of South Carolina. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, 1821–22, and in 1824 settled to practise in Charleston, S.C., where in 1825 he was one of the first to receive a degree from the Medical college of the state of South Carolina. He was demonstrator of anatomy in that institution, 1825–28, meanwhile spending a year in the hospitals of London and Paris; conducted a private school of practical anatomy and surgery at Charleston, 1828–31; was professor of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1831–37; and professor of pathological anatomy and medical jurisprudence in the Medical college, Charleston, S.C., 1837–61, also holding the chair of surgery there, 1849–58. During the civil war he was a surgeon in the Confederate army and in 1865 he returned to the South Carolina medical college. In 1871 he resigned his chair and was made professor emeritus of the institutes and practice of medicine, but the same year he was elected to a new professorship of clinical medicine which he held till 1873. During his connection with the University of Maryland he edited in 1838 the *Baltimore Medical Journal.* This was changed in 1835 to the *North American Archives of Medical and Surgical Science* which he continued to edit. He died in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 9, 1878.

GEE, Joshua, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., June 29, 1698. He was graduated from Harvard in 1717 and served there as librarian, 1721–22. In 1723 he was ordained pastor of the Old North church in Boston, Mass., and held that position till his death. He published a *Sermon on the Death of Cotton Mather* and *The Strait Gate and the Narrow Way Infinitely Preferable to the Wide Gate and the Broad Way* (1729). He died in Boston, Mass., May 22, 1748.

GEER, Theodore Thurston, governor of Oregon, was born in Marion county, Ore., March 12, 1851; son of Heman J. and Cynthia (Eoff) Geer. His ancestry was English. He was educated at Willamette university, Salem, Ore.; became a farmer; was a representative in the Oregon legislature in 1880, 1889, 1891 and 1893; speaker of the house, 1891, a McKinley presidential elector in 1896 and carried the vote of the state to Washington, and governor of Oregon, 1898–1902.

GENTH, Frederick Augustus Louis Charles William, chemist, was born in Waechtersbach, Hesse-Cassel, May 17, 1820; son of George Frederick and Amelia (von Schwarzenau) Genth. His father was high forester to Prince Issenburg at Waechtersbach and his mother was the daughter of Baron von Schwarzenau, resident at Darmstadt, Hesse. He attended the gymnasium in Hanau and the University of Heidelberg, and in 1841 went to Giessen to study under Liebig, and thence to Marburg to complete his studies under Bunsen, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Marburg in 1846. He continued there as assistant to Professor Bunsen for nearly three years and then emigrated to the United States, had charge of the Washington mines, Davidson county, N.C., 1849–50, and then established himself in Philadelphia, Pa., as an analytical chemist. He was professor of analytical and applied chemistry and mineralogy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1872–74; professor of chemistry and mineralogy there, 1874–88; chemist to the geological survey of Pennsylvania, 1877–90; juror on chemical matters at the Centennial exposition, 1876; and chemist to the state board of agriculture, 1877–84. In 1872 he was elected a member of the National academy of sciences; in 1875 became a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1888, at the request of the chemical section, was made honorary fellow of the association. His researches resulted in the identification of twenty-three new mineral species and in the discovery in 1846 of the ammonia-cobalt bases, which he more fully studied with Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, in collaboration with whom he contributed to Vol. IX. of "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," a monograph on "Researches on the Ammonia-Cobalt Bases" (1856). In 1852 he was married to Minna Pauline Fischer; their son, Frederick Augustus, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1855, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1876 and was assistant professor of chemistry there, 1883–88. Besides many papers, he published in German tabular summaries of the most important reactions of acids, bases and salts (1845); *Corundum: Its Alterations and its Associated Minerals* (1873); *Minerals of North Carolina;* appendix C of the *Report on the Geology of North Carolina* (1875); *First and Second Preliminary Reports on the Mineralogy of Pennsylvania* (1875–76); *Minerals and Mineral Localities of North Carolina* (1881); and *Minerals of North Carolina,* bulletin No. 74 of the U.S. Geological survey (1891). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, 1893.

GENTRY, Meredith Poindexter, representative, was born in Rockingham county, N.C., Sept. 15, 1809; son of a wealthy planter, who removed with his family to Harpeth, Williamson county, Tenn., in 1813. He was self-educated, except a limited district school training before he was fourteen years of age. He became a planter, colonel in the state militia and a popular stump orator. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1835–39, and a Whig representative in the 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 32d congresses, after which he retired to his farm. He opposed the Mexican war and charged the administration with carrying it on for conquest. He joined the secession movement and was a representative in the 1st and 2d Confederate States congresses, 1862–65, but differed with the administration in the prosecution of the war and in many of its other measures. He died at Harpeth, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1866.

GENTRY, Thomas George, educator, was born in Holmesburg, Pa., Feb. 28, 1843; son of Alfred and Caroline (Dewees) Gentry; grandson of Thomas and Susanna (Castor) Gentry, and of Charles and Sarah (Adams) Dewees. He was educated at the Philadelphia, Fayette Consolidated and Central High schools, and leaving the high school before graduating, worked on a farm three years, during which time he kept up his studies in languages and natural sciences, taking up in course, botany, entomology, ornithology and mammalogy. He entered the profession of teaching in 1861, conducting schools in the vicinity of Philadelphia and in the city. In 1884 he was elected principal of the Southwest boys' grammar school, which was subsequently known as the U.S. Grant boys' grammar school, and in 1890 the three schools in the same building were united and placed under his supervision. He was married, Dec. 27, 1864, to Mary, daughter of Alan and Susanna (Berkheimer) Shoemaker of Lewisburg, Pa. He was elected a member of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences in 1870; of the Nuttall ornithological club, Cambridge, Mass., in 1876; of the Canadian entomological society in 1876; of the Davenport academy of sciences in 1876; of the Franklin literary society of the University of Pennsylvania in 1876 and of the American academy of political and social science in 1890. He received the degree of Sc.D. from the Chicago college of science in 1888 for meritorious work. He published: *Life Histories of Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania* (1876–77); *The House Sparrow at Home and Abroad* (1878); *Nests and Eggs of Birds of the United States* (1882); *Family Names* (1892); *Pigeon River and Other Poems* (1892); *Life and Immortality; or, Soul in Plants and Animals* (1897), and many magazine articles.

GENUNG, John Franklin, educator, was born in Willseyville, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1850; son of Abram C. and Martha (Dye) Genung; grandson of Barnabas and Susan (Johnston) Genung, and of James R. and Sally (Topping) Dye, and a direct descendant from Jean Guenon (afterward written Genung), a native of La Rochelle, France, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1657 and was married to Grietie Sneden of Harlem, N.Y. He was prepared for college at Owego academy, 1864–68, and was graduated at Union college in 1870. He studied theology at the Rochester theological seminary, 1872–75, was pastor of Baldwinsville Baptist church, 1875–78; studied at Leipzig and London, 1878–81, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1881. He was instructor in English in Amherst college, 1882–84; associate professor of rhetoric, 1884–89, and was advanced to the full chair in 1889. He was elected a member of the Society of biblical literature and exegesis in 1883, and of the Authors' club in 1895. He was married, May 15, 1880, to Florence Mabel Sprague. He is the author of: *Tennyson's "In Memoriam" its Purpose and its Structure* (1883); *Practical Elements of Rhetoric* (1886); *Study of Rhetoric in the College Course* (1887); *Handbook of Rhetorical Analysis* (1888); *The Epic of the Inner Life; Study of the Book of Job* (1891); *Outlines of Rhetoric* (1893); *What a Carpenter did with his Bible* (1898), and contributions to periodicals.

GEORGE, Andrew Jackson, educator, was born in Goffstown, N.H., Feb. 16, 1855; son of Amos and Dorothy (Turner) George; grandson of Samuel and Mary Turner; and great-grandson of the Rev. David and Sarah (Howard) Turner. The Turners came to America from Devonshire, England, in 1666–70, and Sarah Howard was great[2] granddaughter of John Winslow, whose mother, Mary Chilton, is said to have been the first woman who stepped on Plymouth Rock at the landing of the Pilgrims from the *Mayflower*. He was prepared for college at Francestown (N.H.) academy, and was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1876, and A.M., 1879. He was master of the high school at Ashland, Mass., 1876–82; submaster of the high school at Brookline, Mass., 1882–88, and in 1888 became head of the English department, Newton high school. He studied English literature abroad during three summers, and lectured on English literature at Dr. Gannett's private school, at Boston university and before the students of Yale university. He was elected a member of the Twentieth Century club of Boston in 1894. He was married, July 12, 1888, to Alice Nelson Vant, and had one son, Robert Hudson George, born Dec. 25, 1889. His published works consist chiefly of classics with notes and include: *Wordsworth's Prelude* (1887);

Selections from Wordsworth and *Prefaces and Essays on Poetry* (1889); Coleridge's *Principles of Criticism* (1890); *The Ancient Mariner* (1893); *Select Poems of Burns* (1895); *Select Speeches of Daniel Webster* (1894); *The Bunker Hill Oration* (1894); *Burke's American Orations* (1895), and *Oration on Conciliation with America* (1895); *Tennyson's Princess* (1897); *The Shorter Poems of John Milton*, including the two Latin elegies and an Italian sonnet to Diodati, and the *Epitaphium-Damonis* (1898); *From Chaucer to Arnold* (1898); and *Byron's Childe Harold* (1899). Many of these became popular as school text-books.

GEORGE, Enoch, M.E. bishop, was born in Lancaster county, Va., in 1767. He was brought up in the faith of the Church of England, but in 1790 he joined the Virginia conference of the M.E. church and till 1792 was a junior preacher in the Caswell circuit. He then removed to South Carolina, where in 1796–97 he was presiding elder of the Charleston district. He retired on account of ill health, 1796–1803; was a member of the Baltimore, Md., conference, 1803–16, and held the office of bishop, 1816–28. He died in Staunton, Va., in August, 1828.

GEORGE, Henry, political economist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2, 1839; the eldest son of Richard Samuel Henry and Catharine Pratt (Vallance) George; and grandson of Capt. Richard George, who had been brought from England when a child and was a sea captain from Philadelphia and suffered imprisonment by the British in the war of 1812. His father was a book publisher, and Henry attended the Protestant Episcopal academy and also the Philadelphia high school which he left in 1853 to go to work. In 1855 he shipped as foremast boy on the ship *Hindoo* to Melbourne and Calcutta and back to New York, consuming fourteen months in the voyage. He then learned the printer's trade and in 1858 he worked his way around Cape Horn to California as ship's steward on the U.S. light-house tender *Shubrick*, and there joined a party for the Frazier river, British Columbia, to dig gold. The excitement subsided soon after he reached Victoria and he did not attempt to go up the river to the mines, but returned to San Francisco in the steerage. He worked as a printer, and in a rice mill, and soon after joined the typographical union. He next started the

Henry George

Evening Journal in partnership with five other printers, but was forced out by adversity, the war opening and the paper having no telegraphic service. In 1861 he was married to Annie C. Fox, a native of Australia, who had come with her parents to California. She was a Roman Catholic, but as the season was Advent and it was a runaway match, they were married by a Methodist preacher. The marriage was, however, sanctioned at Sacramento soon after by the Rev. Father Nathaniel Gallagher. Mr. George was at that time compositor on the *Sacramento Union*. Henry, the eldest son, was born in Sacramento, Nov. 3, 1862, and Richard, the second son, who became a sculptor, was born in San Francisco on Jan. 27, 1865. In that year Henry George, while still setting type, and at times suffering extreme poverty, began to write for the public press, at first under a pen name. When President Lincoln was assassinated Mr. George wrote an anonymous letter to the editor of the *Alta-Californian*, on which he was setting type, and was surprised to find it in the editorial columns next day. Soon after that he was engaged as special reporter on a new paper, the *Times*, and within a few months was chief of staff. He then began to study the tariff question and was converted to the theory of absolute free trade. He went to New York by the overland route in 1868 to establish a press service for the San Francisco *Herald*, but failed through the excessive charges of the Western Union telegraph company. He drew up and gave to the press a vigorous protest against the telegraph monopoly. In 1869 he wrote an article on the anti-Chinese question in California, for the New York *Tribune*, at the instance of John Russell Young, its managing editor. This was probably the first article upon that subject printed on the Atlantic coast. John Stuart Mill wrote him a congratulatory letter, and the article otherwise attracted wide attention, especially on the Pacific slope, where his advocacy of Chinese exclusion pointed out a way to escape the threatened competition. He returned to California in 1869 with a commission to act as correspondent of the *Tribune*, which commission Mr. Young's successor promptly repealed. He then took charge of the Sacramento *Reporter*, and on its formation into a stock company, Mr. George was given, besides a salary, one-quarter of the shares. When the Central Pacific railroad purchased the paper Mr. George retired from its editorship, as he would not edit a paper for a monopoly. But though deprived of his paper he was not to be silenced, and he issued a pamphlet supporting the candidature of Governor Haight for re-election, and opposing the Central Pacific's effort to get another subsidy; and though Haight was defeated

such was the influence of the pamphlet that no subsidies have since been granted to railroads in California. The growth of poverty side by side with the rapid strides in industrial progress as witnessed by him in the east during his recent visit attracted his attention and in 1871 he wrote a pamphlet, "Our Land and Land Policy: National and State," in which he first advocated the raising of all revenue by placing the whole burden of taxation upon the value of land, including improvements; arguing that this value, which the economists call "economic rent," springs entirely from the community at large and should, therefore, go to the community for common purposes. In 1872, with two partners, he established the San Francisco *Evening Post*, the first penny paper on the Pacific coast. The venture proved a success and through money voluntarily loaned by Senator John P. Jones, a web perfecting press was purchased in Philadelphia, the first used in California. In August, 1875, the partners established a morning paper, the *Ledger*, with an illustrated Sunday edition, also a pioneer movement. The failure of the Bank of California and a local panic affected the prosperity of the paper and Senator Jones's notes becoming due, he took the paper and Mr. George and his partners retired. He stumped the state for Tilden and Hendricks in the campaign of 1876. Governor Irvin appointed him inspector of gas meters which position he held, 1875–79. He was through this office enabled to write his celebrated book, "Progress and Poverty." In 1879 he sent the MS. of this book to New York, but it was refused by every publishing house. He then accepted the offer of his former partner, William M. Hinton, to print an edition, Mr. George assisting in its composition. The author's edition, selling at $3.00 per copy, paid for the plates, and the next year D. Appleton & Co. of New York, printed an edition from the plates, bringing it out in January, 1880. It at first had little sale, but the newspapers at length noticing it, the sales began to increase and in 1882, being put in 20-cent library form in New York and in six-penny form in London, it had a run in both countries that not only surpassed all other economic works ever printed, but outstripped the popular novels. This brought the author little more than fame, however, as he had sacrificed his copyright to the end of getting for the book a wide reading. In the New York mayoralty campaign in 1886, Mr. George made a remarkable, although unsuccessful canvass, receiving 68,000 votes, while Mr. Roosevelt received 60,436 and Mr. Hewitt 90,552. In 1881 Henry George went to Great Britain as a special newspaper correspondent and took an active part in the Land League agitation, being arrested twice as a "suspect" while in Ireland. He subsequently made several lecturing tours through Great Britain. In 1887 he started a weekly newspaper, the *Standard*, and in the fall of that year ran for secretary of state in New York, but was defeated. He advocated the adoption of the Australian ballot system and found a firm disciple of his single tax theories in Father McGlynn of St. Stephen's R.C. church, whose friendship for the political reformer cost McGlynn his parish and a temporary excommunication by Archbishop Corrigan, but he was restored by the Pope, through the influence of Monsignor Satolli. Mr. George supported Grover Cleveland each time he ran for the Presidency, and William J. Bryan in 1896. In the political contest for mayor of Greater New York Mr. George was again the candidate of the laboring classes under the party name of Jeffersonian Democrats. He carried on an aggressive canvass which overtaxed his strength and a few days before the election he died suddenly of apoplexy at his hotel. His son, Henry George, Jr., was placed upon the ticket in his stead, but he could not command his father's probable vote. Mr. George's funeral was one of the largest ever accorded to a private citizen and the laboring classes were his conspicuous mourners. A public subscription for the widow being opposed by her, a few friends and admirers of the dead man privately made up and presented a small fund; and a monument, designed by his son Richard, was erected by the voluntary contributions of other friends, through one of the New York newspapers, over his grave on Ocean Hill in Greenwood cemetery, N.Y. It was unveiled on Decoration Day, May 30, 1898. His published works include: *Progress and Poverty* (1879); *The Irish Land Question* (1881); *Social Problems* (1884); *Protection or Free Trade* (1886); *The Conditions of Labor: An Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.* (1891); *A Perplexed Philosopher* (1892); and *The Science of Political Economy*, which he had practically finished at the time of his death, and which was afterward published. Henry George died in New York city, Oct. 29, 1897.

GEORGE, Henry, editor, was born in Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 3, 1862; son of Henry and Annie C. (Fox) George; and grandson of Richard Samuel Henry and Catharine Pratt (Vallance) George. He was educated in the public schools and when seventeen years old went to work as a printer. He was also amanuensis to his father, copying by hand almost the entire book manuscript of "Progress and Poverty." He was a reporter on the *Brooklyn Eagle* in 1881, and became a staff editor and special correspondent at Washington and London, of New York and other newspapers. On the sudden death of his father, Oct. 29, 1897, during the progress of the Greater

New York mayoralty campaign, he was unanimously chosen as his father's successor to the candidacy of the Jeffersonian Democratic party, but in the election he could not command his father's probable vote. He was married at Chicago, Ill., in 1897 to Marie Morel Hitch of that city. After his father's death he engaged in passing through the press a new and complete edition of his father's works and in writing the full story of his father's life, 1901.

GEORGE, James Zachariah, senator, was born in Monroe county, Ga., Oct. 20, 1826. He was deprived of a father's care when two years old and in 1834 his mother removed with the family to Mississippi, settling first in Noxubee county and in 1836 in Carroll county. His educational advantages were limited, but through reading and self-directed study of the classics he acquired a good education. In 1846 he joined the 1st Mississippi rifles, commanded by Col. Jefferson Davis, and served in the ranks at Monterey. After the war he was admitted to the bar and in 1854 and again in 1860 was elected state reporter for the high court of errors and appeals. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Mississippi state convention where he voted for and signed the ordinance of secession and immediately after enlisted in the 20th Mississippi regiment, serving at Fort Donelson as captain. In 1862 he was commissioned brigadier-general of state troops and in 1863 colonel of the 5th Mississippi cavalry. He led a charge at Collierville, Tenn., and was captured and kept a prisoner at Johnson's island until the close of the war. In 1872 he formed a partnership with Judge Willey P. Harris at Jackson, Miss., and this brought him in touch with the prominent Democratic leaders of state affairs. In 1875 and 1876 he was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the state in 1879 and was elected chief justice of the court. He resigned in 1881 to take his seat in the U.S. senate, having been elected in 1880. He was re-elected in 1886 and again in 1892. He was a delegate-at-large to the Mississippi state constitutional convention of 1890 and in the senate ably and logically defended the work of that body. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry, a member of the committee on education and labor, of the judiciary committee, of the transportation committee, and of the select committee on woman suffrage; and in 1895 was chairman of the select committee to investigate the condition of the Potomac river front at Washington. He published a digest in ten volumes of the decisions of the supreme court and high court of errors and appeals of Mississippi. He died at Jackson, Miss., Aug. 14, 1897.

GERE, Charles Henry, editor, was born in Gainesville, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1838; son of Horatio N. and Julia D. (Grant) Gere; grandson of Dr. Isaac and Hannah (Tracy) Grant of Litchfield, Conn., and a descendant of George Gere, who came to Boston, Mass., in 1632; and of Matthew Grant, who immigrated to Windsor, Conn., in 1636. He was graduated from Dickinson college in 1861; was a private in the 10th Maryland infantry, 1861–65; was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1865, removed to Nebraska, and was attorney for Pawnee county, Neb., 1865–66. He was a member of the legislature in 1866 and the governor's private secretary, 1867–68. He founded the *Nebraska State Journal* and became its editor in 1867. He removed to Lincoln, Neb., in 1868; was state senator, 1869–70, and 1881–82; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875 and chairman of the state central committee for four terms; and president of the board of regents of the University of Nebraska, 1881–91. He was Republican delegate to the national convention in 1892; postmaster of Lincoln, 1891–95; and became president of the State Journal company in 1872. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of Nebraska in 1894.

GERHARD, William Paul, engineer, was born in Hamburg, Germany, July 30, 1854; son of Bernhard and Mathilde (Kühn) Gerhard; grandson of Wilhelm Gerhard, author and poet, of Leipzig, Germany; and a descendant by a side line, from Paul Gerhard, Protestant divine and religious poet. He lived until his twelfth year in Alexandria, Egypt. He attended the gymnasium in Kiel and was graduated from the Polytechnic school in Karlsruhe in 1875. In 1875–76 he served as volunteer in the Railroad regiment of the Imperial guards at Berlin. In September, 1877, he emigrated to the United States and settled first in St. Louis, Mo., where he was assistant engineer to Col. Henry Flad, C.E., in the department of public works, 1877–79. In 1880 he helped James B. Eads to prepare the plates of the "History of St. Louis Bridge"; in 1881 became assistant to Col. George E. Waring, Jr., sanitary engineer in Newport, R.I.,; and in 1883 removed to New York city, where he was chief engineer of the Durham house drainage company till 1885.

He then devoted himself to the practice of sanitary engineering, and also edited *Building*, 1885–86. In 1892 he became sanitary engineer on the staff of the state architect of New York; and was honorary consulting engineer of the Brooklyn health department, 1895–97. He was elected a member of several engineering and other scientific societies in Europe and the United States; a corresponding member of the American institute of architects, and an honorary corresponding member of the British fire prevention committee. He published numerous books upon sanitary subjects both in German and English, including: *House Drainage and Sanitary Plumbing* (1883); *Sanitary Questions* (1884); *Sanitary House Inspection* (1885); *The Prevention of Fires* (1886); *Domestic Sanitary Appliances* (1887); *The Disposal of Household Wastes* (1887); *Gas-Lighting* (1893); *Theatre Fires and Panics* (1895); *Sanitary Engineering* (1898); and *Sanitary Engineering of Buildings* (2 vols., 1899), besides sanitary reports in the annuals of the state boards of health of Rhode Island, Indiana, Iowa and Connecticut.

Wm Paul Gerhard

GERHARDT, Karl, sculptor, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 7, 1853; son of Paul and Josephine (Planette) Gerhardt. He attended school at Boston, and was employed as a machinist in Chicopee, Mass., and afterward as designer of machinery in Hartford, Conn. In 1880 he modelled "A Startled Bather," and a bust of his wife. The merits of these two pieces called attention to his work and he was enabled to visit Paris, where he studied under Falguière and Dubois, 1881–84. In 1882 he exhibited in the Paris salon a medallion of Mark Twain, and in 1884, "Echo" and "Eve's Lullaby." He also made a bust of General Grant (1885); and of Mr. Beecher (1886); a statue of Nathan Hale in the capitol at Hartford, Conn. (1885); one of Gen. Israel Putnam, in Brooklyn, Conn. (1887); and one of Josiah Bartlett in Amesbury, Mass.; a statue of Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, erected at Gettysburg, Pa.; a tablet to the memory of John Fitch in the state capitol at Hartford, Conn.; Hunter Group, capitol grounds, Des Moines, Iowa; Soldiers' monument, Utica, N.Y., and the Frelinghuysen and Boyden statues, Newark, N.J.

WARREN STATUE, GETTYSBURG

GERHART, Emanuel Vogel, educator, was born in Freeburg, Pa., June 13, 1817; son of the Rev Isaac and Sarah (Vogel) Gerhart; grandson of Abraham Gerhart, and a descendant of Peter Gerhart, a refugee from Alsace, about 1730. He was graduated from Marshall college in 1838 and from the Mercersburg theological seminary in 1841. He was pastor of the Reformed church in Gettysburg, Pa., 1843–49, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1849–51; president of Heidelberg college, and professor of systematic and practical theology in the Heidelberg theological seminary at Tiffin, Ohio, 1851–55; president of Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., 1855–66, and professor of mental and moral philosophy there, 1855–68. In 1868 he was elected to the chair of theology in the Theological seminary of the Reformed church, then located at Mercersburg, Pa., and in 1868 was appointed dean of the seminary. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson college in 1857 and that of LL.D. by Franklin and Marshall college in 1887. He published many sermons, also *Philosophy and Logic* (1858); a monograph on *The Reformed Church* (1863); *Child's Heidelberg Catechism* (1882); *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, in two volumes (1891); and edited the *Inner Life* by Ranch

GERMAN, Obadiah, senator, was born in Duchess county, N.Y., about 1767. In 1792 he removed to Norwich, N.Y. He was a member of the assembly in 1798, 1804–05, 1807–09, and 1819, the last year being speaker. He succeeded Samuel L. Mitchell in the U.S. senate, serving, 1809–15, and voting against the declaration of war in 1812, but afterward supporting the administration. He was first judge of Chenango county, loan commissioner, and brigadier-general of militia. He died in Norwich, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1842.

GERRY, Elbridge, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Marblehead, Mass., July 17, 1744; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Greenleaf) Gerry. His father was a native of Newton-Abbot, England, and emigrated to America in 1730, settling at Marblehead, Mass., where he became a very prosperous merchant. Elbridge graduated at Harvard in 1762, and in his master's oration in 1765 he opposed the stamp-act and other revenue measures adopted by the mother country, that had proved oppressive to the colonists. He engaged in commercial pur-

GERRY

suits, amassed a fortune, and represented Marblehead in the general court almost continuously, 1773–1814. He was appointed in 1773 with Hancock and Orne on the committee of correspondence that proved so efficacious in informing the distant colonists of governmental acts of oppression to the people. He supported Samuel Adams and was a delegate to the provincial congress that met annually at Cambridge and Watertown; and was on a committee to collect ammunition and supplies for the militia. He drew the bill adopted in 1775 which established an admiralty court for the protection of privateers and the distribution of prize money, a movement that led to the establishment of a national navy. He was a delegate to the continental congress, 1776–80, and 1783–85. He was on the committee to provide supplies for the army and on the standing committee on the treasury. He was one of the first to advocate a Declaration of Independence, seconded the motion for its adoption, and signed the document. With Morris and Jones he was sent by congress in 1778 to visit General Washington at his headquarters on the Schuylkill to determine the cause for delay in prosecuting a vigorous campaign, and their report was made a pretext for questioning the military ability of the commander-in-chief. This was no doubt encouraged by the extensively circulated "Conway cabal," and brought upon the New England delegates charges of complicity in a determined effort to supplant Washington by the promotion of General Gates. In 1779 when peace negotiations were opened, he insisted on the protection of the fishing rights of the colonies. As chairman of the treasury committee he investigated the accounts of Gen. Benedict Arnold in 1780, and thus gained the displeasure of that officer. He vacated his seat in congress in February, 1780, upon the ground that the sovereignty of Massachusetts had been violated by congress in refusing to order the ayes and nays on a question of order presented by him. In this he was sustained by the Massachusetts legislature, which formally protested against the action of congress. The general court returned him as a delegate in 1783. In the meantime he had been elected to both houses of the state legislature, but declined the senatorial honor, giving his services in the representative chamber. He was a member of the committee

to arrange a treaty of peace with Great Britain. He opposed the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati as unrepublican. In 1783 he was the chairman of two committees to examine sites for a Federal capitol. Upon the expiration of his term in congress in September, 1785, he took his seat in the popular branch of the Massachusetts legislature. He was elected a delegate to the Federal constitutional convention of 1789, held in New York, and in that body directed his influence to prevent the incorporation of any monarchical features in the instrument, and when the constitution as adopted was presented, he joined Randolph and Mason in refusing assent to the instrument, upon the ground that it gave the President too much power. Upon his return to Massachusetts, he was refused an election to the state constitutional convention, but was invited to attend its sessions for the purpose of answering questions of fact in regard to the constitution, but when reminded of the limitations of his position, he withdrew. He was elected by the Republican party a representative in the 1st and 2d U. S. congresses, serving, 1789–93. President Adams appointed him with Marshall and Pinckney envoy to France to secure indemnity for French depredations on United States commerce. The conduct of Talleyrand toward the commissioners disgusted Marshall and Pinckney and they returned home. Gerry remained, hoping to prevent a war with France, but his efforts for peace were unsuccessful and the government recalled him. The Republicans of Massachusetts nominated him for governor, but in the election he was defeated by Caleb Strong by a small majority. He was elected, however, in 1810 and again in 1811. His dismissal of all the incumbents in the civil offices and appointment of Republicans, together with the redistricting the state in the interests of his party — the origin of the word "Gerrymander," as applied to political actions — lost to him the control of the state government which with the next U.S. congress passed over to the Federalist party. In 1812 his party made him their nominee for Vice-President, and he was elected on the ticket with James Madison for President. He presided over the deliberations of the senate during the first, second and part of the third session of the 13th congress, up to the time of his death. He married Ann, daughter of Charles Thompson, clerk of the Continental congress, and she with six daughters and three sons survived him. He was a fellow of the American academy of sciences and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1810. He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 23, 1814, and was buried in the congressional burial ground where the government erected a monument to his memory.

GERRY, Elbridge Thomas, philanthropist, was born in New York city, Dec. 25, 1837; son of Thomas Russell and Hannah (Goelet) Gerry; grandson of Elbridge and Ann (Thompson) Gerry, and great-grandson of Thomas Gerry of Newton-Abbot, England, who settled in Marblehead, Mass., in 1730. His father was a lieutenant in the U.S. navy, and his mother a descendant from a celebrated Huguenot family who immigrated to the United States in 1697. Elbridge Thomas graduated at Columbia in 1857, German salutatorian, received his A.M. degree in course, and studied and practised law with success in New York city. During his practice he accumulated a law library of over 20,000 volumes, and became an authority on canon and ecclesiastical law and on wills. He was made counsel for the American society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in 1870, and of the New York society for the prevention of cruelty to children in 1875. The laws under which both of these societies were originated and conducted, as well as the laws on the subject enforced in all the states of the Union, were framed by him. He was president of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to children in 1879–1900. He was a member of the New York state constitutional convention of 1867; chairman of the New York state commission on capital punishment, 1886–87; vice-president of the American society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and of the Humane association, and was commodore of the New York yacht club, 1886–93. He was married in 1867 to Louisa M., daughter of Robert J. Livingston.

GETTY, George Washington, soldier, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Oct. 2, 1819; son of Robert (of Philadelphia, Pa.) and Margaret (Wilmot) Getty, and grandson of John Wilmot of Annapolis, Md. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1840, served as 2d lieutenant in the 4th U.S. artillery at Detroit, Mich., during the border troubles, 1840–41, and was on garrison duty at various posts, 1841–46. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1845, served in the Mexican war, and was brevetted captain for Contreras and Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847. He was also at Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and at the taking of the Mexican capital. He served in the Seminole wars of 1849–50 and 1856–57, was promoted captain, Nov. 4, 1858, and was in Kansas during the troubles incident to the organization of a state government in 1857–58. At the outbreak of the civil war he was transferred to the 5th artillery, was appointed lieutenant-colonel and acting aide-de-camp, Sept. 28, 1861, and joined the army of the Potomac. He was promoted brigadier-general, Sept. 25, 1862, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, April 19, 1863, for services while commanding batteries at the siege of Suffolk, Va.; colonel, May 5, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., where he was severely wounded; brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for services at the battle of Petersburg, Va., and major-general, March 13, 1865, for services in the field during the war. He was also brevetted major-general of volunteers, Aug. 1, 1864, for services in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va. In the regular army he was promoted major, Aug. 1, 1863; colonel of the 37th infantry, July 28, 1866; was transferred to the 3d infantry, March 15, 1869; to the 3d artillery, Jan. 1, 1871; to the 4th artillery, July 17, 1882, and retired Oct. 2, 1883. He died in Forest Glen, Md., Oct. 1, 1901.

GEYER, Henry Sheffie, senator, was born in Fredericktown, Md., Dec. 9, 1790. He was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1811 and practised in Fredericktown till May 2, 1813, when he became 1st lieutenant in the 38th regiment of infantry. From December, 1813, to June, 1815, he served as regimental paymaster. In 1815, after being mustered out of the army, he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and became a member of the territorial legislature in 1818. In 1820 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention of Missouri and was a member of the general assembly of the state, 1821–25, being speaker of that body, 1821–23. He assisted in revising the statutes of the state in 1825, and contributed to the adoption of a code. In 1850 he declined the portfolio of war offered him by President Fillmore; and he was elected to the U.S. senate, serving, 1851–57. In 1856 he was one of the counsel of the Dred Scott case. He published *Statutes of Missouri* (1817). He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 5, 1859.

GHERARDI, Bancroft, naval officer, was born in Jackson, La., Nov. 10, 1832. He was appointed midshipman from Massachusetts June 29, 1846, and after four years' service on the *Ohio* with the Pacific squadron, he served on the *Saranac* of the home squadron and at the U.S. naval academy where he was graduated June 8, 1852, passed midshipman. He cruised in the Mediterranean and was promoted master and lieutenant in 1855. He was detailed as navigating officer on board the *Niagara*, while that vessel was engaged in laying the first submarine cable in 1858. In 1861 he was attached to the Pacific squadron on the

Lancaster. He was promoted lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862, and while attached to the South Atlantic blockading squadron, saw his first battle in the assault and capture of Fort Macon, N.C., in 1862. He was transferred to the West Gulf blockading squadron and commanded the *Chocura* in 1863. In 1864 he commanded the steamer *Port Royal* in the battle of Mobile Bay, and drew the fire of the Confederate gunboats *Morgan*, *Gaines* and *Selma* from the Federal fleet by giving them chase and keeping them on the defensive until the victory was gained by Farragut. He commanded the *Pequot* of the North Atlantic squadron until the close of the war. He was made commander in July, 1866, attached to the Pacific squadron, and was afterward stationed at the Philadelphia navy yard, 1868–70. In 1874 he was made captain and returned to the Pacific squadron. He commanded the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, 1877–80; was made commodore in 1884, and was on duty on the examining board and as governor of the Naval home, 1884–86. In 1886 he was placed in command of the Brooklyn navy yard. He reached the rank of rear-admiral, Aug. 24, 1887, and in 1889 he was commander of the North Atlantic squadron, and sailed to Haiti where the presence of the American fleet, while maintaining a strict neutrality, enabled Hyppolite to establish the republic and restore peace. In 1892 Rear-Admiral Gherardi led a squadron composed of the *San Francisco*, the *Charleston*, the *Baltimore*, the *Boston*, and the *Yorktown*, then the flower of the American navy, on a cruise down the Pacific coast and up the Atlantic, visiting all the important ports, bearing an invitation from the President to the presidents of the respective Central and South American republics to take part in the Columbian international naval parade in New York harbor, April 26–27, 1893. On his arrival at Hampton Roads, Va., he united with the fleets of Rear-Admirals Walker and Benham in the grand international naval review, of which he was in chief command. In June, 1893, he was, at his own request, placed in command of the Brooklyn navy yard. He was retired from active service, Nov. 10, 1894, after reaching the age of sixty-two years. His naval service of forty-eight years included twenty-six years at sea, sixteen on shore, and six on leave. He was elected commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in 1896, at the annual meeting in Philadelphia.

Rear Adm. U.S.N.

GHOLSON, James Herbert, representative, was born in Gholsonville, Va., in 1798; son of Maj. William Gholson. He received an academic education and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823. He practised law at Percival's, Va., and represented his district in the 23d congress, 1833–35; afterward serving as a judge of the circuit court of the state for many years. He died in Brunswick county, Va., July 2, 1848.

GHOLSON, Samuel Jameson, representative, was born in Madison county, Ky., May 19, 1808. He removed to Russellville, Ala., in 1817, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. The following year he removed to Athens, Miss., and engaged in the practice of law. He was a member of the state legislature, 1833–36, and in 1837 was elected as a Democrat, a representative from Mississippi in the 24th congress, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of David Dickson. He was re-elected to the 25th congress, serving 1837–39; was U.S. judge for the district of Mississippi, 1838–61, and in the latter year resigned to enter the Confederate army. He was promoted from private to captain, and led a company at the battle of Fort Donelson where he was wounded. He was again wounded at the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and in 1863 was appointed major-general of the state troops. He was promoted brigadier-general, June 1, 1864. He was twice wounded near Jackson, Miss., and on Dec. 27, 1864, lost his right arm at Egypt, Miss. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1866 and 1878. He died at Aberdeen, Miss., Oct. 16, 1883.

GHOLSON, Thomas, representative, was born in Brunswick, Va.; son of Thomas Gholson, a planter. He was educated as a lawyer; was married to Ann, daughter of Col. W. W. and Elizabeth (Boothe) Yates, and represented his district in the 10th–14th congresses, having been elected successor to Representative John Claiborne, who died Oct. 9, 1808. He died before the completion of the 10th congress at his home in Brunswick county, Va., in 1816.

GHOLSON, Thomas Saunders, representative, was born in Gholsonville, Va., Dec. 9, 1809; son of Maj. William Gholson. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1827; was admitted to the bar; elected judge of the state circuit court in 1859, and in 1862 was elected a representative in the Confederate congress serving 1862–65. He promoted the building of new railway lines in his native state, founded and helped to support a public library in Petersburg, Va., and was prominent in the councils of Virginia. He died at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13, 1868.

GHOLSON, William Yates, jurist, was born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1807; son of Thomas and Ann (Yates) Gholson. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1825; practised law in Mississippi for several years, and was judge of the superior court, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1854–59, and of the state supreme court, 1860–65. He was married to Elvira Wright of Mississippi and their son William Yates was graduated at Harvard, 1861, entered the Federal army as captain in the 106th Ohio volunteers, September, 1862; was provost-marshal in Tennessee, in October, 1862, and assistant adjutant-general in Col. A. B. Moore's brigade of Dumont's division, when attacked at Hartsville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1862, by Morgan's cavalry, where Colonel Moore was captured and Captain Gholson killed while leading a charge. Judge Gholson is the author of: *Ohio Digest;* and of addresses on the *Payment of Bonds of the United States,* on *Reconstruction of the Southern States,* and on the *Payment of the Principal of the Public Debt.* He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1870.

GIBBES, Robert Wilson, scientist, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 8, 1809; son of William Hasell Gibbes, a prominent lawyer of Charleston. He was graduated from South Carolina college in 1827, attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and was graduated from the Medical college of South Carolina in 1830. He was assistant professor of chemistry, geology and mineralogy at South Carolina college, 1827–35; served two terms as mayor of the city of Columbia; was editor of the *Weekly Banner* and of the *Daily South Carolinian,* 1852–60; and surgeon-general of the state, 1861–65. In 1865 at the burning of Columbia, he lost a valuable collection of paintings and geological specimens. He is the author of a *Monograph on Fossil Squalidæ,* published in the *Journal* of the Philadelphia academy of sciences; and a *Memoir on Monosaures,* published in the *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge* (1849); *Typhoid Pneumonia* (1842); *Memoir of James De Veaux* (1845); *Documentary History of the American Revolution* (3 vols., 1853); and *Sketch of Charles Frazer* (1860). He died in Columbia, S.C., Oct. 15, 1866.

GIBBES, William Hasell, lawyer, was born in Charleston, S.C., March 16, 1754; son of William Gibbes, one of the secret committee of five of the council of safety in Charleston in 1775–76; and grandson of Robert Gibbes, chief justice of South Carolina in 1708. He read law with Governor John Rutledge of South Carolina and in 1774 went to London, England, and continued his study at the Inner Temple. He joined with the thirty native American residents of London, who petitioned King George against the acts of parliament oppressing the colonists, and at the opening of the Revolution escaped to Bermuda. From there he returned to Charleston, and as captain-lieutenant of the ancient battalion of artillery, engaged in the battle of Beaufort and in the siege of Savannah in 1779. About 1783 he was admitted to the practice of law and was master of chancery from his admission till he resigned in December, 1825. In 1811 he was tried for impeachment by the state senate but was acquitted. He died in Charleston, S.C., in 1831.

GIBBON, John, soldier, was born near Holmesburg, Pa., April 20, 1827. He was appointed to the U.S. military academy from North Carolina, and was graduated in 1847, joining the 4th artillery as 2d lieutenant in the army of invasion, Mexico, and was stationed in the City of Mexico after its occupation. He was then on frontier duty and in the Seminole war. He was instructor of artillery at the Military academy, 1854–57, and quartermaster, 1856–59. On Oct. 29, 1861, he was made chief of artillery in McDowell's division of the Federal army; was made brigadier-general of volunteers, May 2, 1862; major-general June 7, 1864, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He received promotions in the permanent service from brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, July 1, 1847, to the successive ranks of 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, Sept. 13, 1847; 1st lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1850; captain, Nov. 2, 1859, and colonel of the 36th infantry, July 22, 1866. He was transferred to the 7th infantry, March 15, 1869, was made brigadier-general, July 10, 1885, and was retired from active service by operation of law, April 20, 1891. His brevet commissions were as follows: major, Sept. 17, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam, Md.; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 13, 1862, for Fredericksburg, Va.; colonel, July 4, 1863, for Gettysburg, Pa.; brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for Spottsylvania, Va., and major-general March 13, 1865, for Petersburg, Va. At Fredericksburg he commanded a division and was wounded; at Gettysburg he commanded the 2d corps and was severely wounded, being disabled for four months. He commanded the 2d division, 2d corps, 1864, from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and commanded the 24th corps before Petersburg in 1865. He commanded the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull in 1876; fought Chief Joseph and the Nez Percés at Big Hole Pass in 1877,

where he was wounded; commanded the department of the Columbia, 1885, and took measures to suppress the anti-Chinese riots; and commanded the department of the Pacific with headquarters at San Francisco at the time of his retirement. He published: *The Artillerist's Manual* (1859); and *Our Indian Policy* for the *Military Service Magazine*, for which he received a prize medal. He died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1896.

GIBBONS, Abby Hopper, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, 1801; the third child of Isaac Tatem and Sarah (Tatum) Hopper; and granddaughter of Levi and Rachel (Tatem) Hopper, and of John and Sarah Tatum of Woodbury, N.J. After teaching for a time in Philadelphia she joined her father in New York city in 1830 to take charge of the Friends' school. On Feb 14, 1833, she was married to James Sloan Gibbons, a Philadelphia merchant, and two years later they took up their residence in New York city, where about 1845 she became an assistant to her father in prison association work. She was active in forming the Women's prison association and the Isaac T. Hopper home for discharged prisoners. She went to the front in 1861 with her eldest daughter and they were on duty as hospital and camp nurses when the draft riots occurred in New York city in 1863. Her house was one of the first to be sacked by the mob, it having been pointed out by a street urchin as the home of Horace Greeley. At the close of the war she resumed her prison association work. She founded and for twelve years was at the head of a German industrial school for street children; established a Labor and Aid association for the widows and orphans of soldiers; also a Protestant infant asylum in 1871 and a Diet kitchen in 1873. Through her personal efforts police matrons were introduced into the New York city stations and the Reformatory for women and girls of New York was established at Bedford in Westchester county. She died in New York city, Jan. 16, 1893.

GIBBONS, Henry, physician, was born in Wilmington, Del., Sept. 20, 1808; son of Dr. William and Rebecca (Donaldson) Gibbons; and great[3] grandson of John and Margery Gibbons, members of the Society of Friends, who emigrated from Warminster in Wiltshire, England, and settled in Penn colony in 1681. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1829 and settled to practice in his native city. In 1841 he removed to Philadelphia, where he became professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Philadelphia college of medicine. In 1850 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., and was professor of materia medica in the Medical college of the Pacific, 1861–68, and of the principles and practice of medicine in this school and in its successor, Cooper medical college, 1868–84. During his residence in Wilmington he assisted in the organization of the Delaware academy of natural science of which he was secretary and curator for a number of years. In Philadelphia he was an active member of the Philadelphia academy of natural science, was an original member of the American medical association, and one of the founders of the Female medical college of that city. In California, besides holding minor medical and educational offices, he was one of the founders of the State medical society, of which he was twice elected president, 1857 and 1871; a vice-president of the American medical association during its session in San Francisco in 1872; one of the two delegates from California to the international medical congress held in Philadelphia in 1876, also vice-president of that congress; president of the California state board of health, 1873–84; one of the founders and vice-president of the Academy of natural sciences in 1853, and for a number of years he was vice-president of the California prison commission. He was an active advocate of the temperance cause; contributed largely to the medical and temperance press; and in 1864 became editor of the *Medical Press* which he subsequently edited with the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal* and published in San Francisco for more than twenty years. In May, 1833, he was married to Martha, daughter of William Poole of Wilmington, Del., whose ancestors, John and Jane Sharpless, emigrated from England and settled in Penn colony in 1682. He died while visiting friends in Wilmington, Del., Nov. 5, 1884.

GIBBONS, Henry, physician, was born in Wilmington, Del., Sept. 24, 1840; son of Dr. Henry and Martha (Poole) Gibbons. In 1851 he removed with his parents to San Francisco, Cal., where he was graduated from the medical department of the University of the Pacific in 1863. He served as acting assistant surgeon in the Douglas hospital at Washington, D.C., 1863–65, and then returned to San Francisco to practise his profession. In 1870 he was made dean and professor of materia medica in the medical department of the University of the Pacific, and when this became the Cooper medical college he was retained as dean and professor of obstetrics.

He also served as health officer of San Francisco, 1870–73, as a member of the board of health, 1880–83, and as a member of the board of education, 1889–90. He was made a member of the various medical societies of the Pacific slope and in 1897 was elected president of the California state medical society. In 1871 he was married to Marie Conger, daughter of Samuel Augustus and Mary A. Raymond of Toledo, Ohio.

GIBBONS, James, educator, was born in Westtown, Pa., May 18, 1736; son of James and Jane (Sheward); grandson of James Gibbons; and great-grandson of John and Margery Gibbons. From his parents, who were well educated, he received his early instruction. He was an accomplished linguist and mathematician and, although not a lawyer, when disputes arose among his neighbors, they were generally referred to him for settlement. In 1773 he became treasurer of Chester county and also a member of the general assembly of Pennsylvania. Being a member of the Society of Friends and thus debarred from taking part in war, in 1776 he gave up his public office and retired to his home at Westtown, where he afterward opened a private school. Subsequently he removed his school to Philadelphia, but after a few years returned it to his ancestral home. In 1795 he sold his Westtown farm of six hundred acres, which had been in the family for three generations, to the Society of Friends, on condition that it should always be used for educational purposes, and there the Westtown boarding school was established. He was married to Eleanor Peters. He died in Birmingham, Pa., Oct. 17, 1823.

GIBBONS, James, cardinal, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 23, 1834. He was baptized in the cathedral of Baltimore and when very young

was taken by his father to Ireland to be educated. He was confirmed while in Ireland by Archbishop McHale. He returned to America in 1853 and resided in New Orleans until 1855, when he decided to devote his life to the service of the church and was matriculated at St. Charles college, near Ellicott, Md., where he was graduated with distinction in 1857. He then pursued his theological course at the Seminary of St. Sulpice and at St. Mary's university, Baltimore, Md. On June 30, 1861, he was ordained a priest in the cathedral by Archbishop Kenrick. His first mission was at St. Patrick's church, Baltimore, where he was assistant to the Rev. James Dolan.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' RESIDENCE.

He was transferred to St. Bridget's church, Canton, where he ministered to a small congregation till 1865, when Archbishop Spaulding made him chancellor of the archdiocese and his private secretary. The second plenary council at Baltimore, 1866, made him its assistant chancellor and on Aug. 16, 1868, he was consecrated titular bishop of Adramyttum *in partibus infidelium* and first vicar-apostolic of North Carolina, erected by bull of His Holiness, Pius IX., dated March 3, 1868. The ceremony was conducted at the Cathedral of Baltimore by Archbishop Spalding and he took charge of his vicariate, Nov. 1, 1868. He found three churches, two priests, and about one thousand Catholics scattered over the entire state. He opened a school which he personally conducted; built six churches; prepared and ordained a number of priests; introduced into the vicariate the Benedictine order at Belmont, Gaston county, where Mary Help abbey was later erected; established the Sisters of Mercy and built for them a school for whites and one for negroes in Wilmington. They afterward erected Sacred Heart convent at Belmont. He made the personal acquaintance of every adult Catholic in the state, and met them at their homes, travelling from the seaside to the mountains, up and down the state, that none should be neglected. After four years of unceasing labor he was translated to the see of Richmond, July 30, 1872, as successor to the Rt. Rev. John McGill, D.D., who died Jan. 14, 1872, and he was installed as bishop of Richmond by Archbishop Bayley, Oct. 20, 1872. Here he erected five churches, St. Peter's academy in charge of the Xaverian brothers, and St. Sophia's home for old people in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in Richmond, Va., and

James Card. Gibbons

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parochial schools in Petersburg and Portsmouth, Va.; and enlarged St. Joseph's female orphan asylum, Richmond, Va. In 1877 Archbishop Bayley asked to have Bishop Gibbons appointed his coadjutor. On May 20, 1877, he was nominated and on July 29, 1877, was made titular bishop of Jinopolis, with right of succession to the primatial see of Baltimore. Archbishop Bayley died, Oct. 3, 1877, and by virtue of his nomination, Bishop Gibbons became archbishop of Baltimore and at the age of forty-three he was the highest ecclesiastical dignitary of the Roman Catholic church in the United States. He headed the delegation of American prelates who visited Rome in 1883 to represent the affairs of the church in the United States at the Vatican, and to outline the work of the third plenary council, to meet in 1884. Pope Leo XIII. appointed Archbishop Gibbons to preside over the council and showed him other favors. The American college in Rome, the property of the American residents in Rome and of the Catholics in the United States who had contributed to its erection and maintenance, was confiscated by the Italian government and Archbishop Gibbons made the matter the subject of a pastoral on his return home. In directing the proceedings of the third plenary council, he co-operated in the enactment of many important new decrees, made necessary by the progress and development of Catholicism in America; and these acts and decrees were, after mature deliberation, approved by the ecclesiastical authorities. Leo XIII. expressed his approval of the action and course of Archbishop Gibbons and created him cardinal, June 7, 1886. The twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as a priest, June 30, 1886, was selected by him as the date on which he would be invested with the insignia of the rank of cardinal. The occasion was one of pomp and brilliancy, and an embassy from Leo XIII. brought the following message: "Present to Cardinal Gibbons our affectionate paternal benediction. We remember him with the most cordial esteem and believe we could not confer the hat upon a more worthy prelate." Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis represented the Pope and bestowed the insignia of his office upon the newly made cardinal. Cardinal Gibbons sailed for Europe, Jan. 29, 1887, to receive the apostolic benediction and to be admitted to membership in the college of cardinals, the twenty-fifth in succession. While in Rome he interpreted to the Pope the democratic spirit of American Catholicism in respect to the labor organizations in the United States and the exact relation existing between the employers and the employed. He was installed as pastor of his titular church, March 25, 1887, and was assigned to the church of Santa Maria in Trastevere, a church of great antiquity, on the Tiber. He reached America on his return, Nov. 10, 1887, and was received by his people with manifestations of profound respect. He laid the cornerstone of the Catholic university of America in Washington, D.C., May 24, 1888, dedicated the divinity building, Nov. 13, 1889, and was chancellor of the institution from its foundation. On November 11–12 he assembled a Catholic congress at Baltimore made up entirely of laymen, the first of its kind in the existence of the church. He published: *Faith of Our Fathers* (1876); *Our Christian Heritage* (1889); and *The Ambassador of Christ* (1896).

GIBBONS, James Sloan, philanthropist, was born in Wilmington, Del., July 1, 1810; son of Dr. William and Rebecca (Donaldson), grandson of James and Eleanor (Peters) Gibbons; and great[3] grandson of John Gibbons and Marjory his wife, eminent members of the Society of Friends, who settled near Chester, Pa., in 1681. He attended private schools in Wilmington and began business life in Philadelphia, Pa., as a merchant. In 1835 he removed to New York city where he became interested in financial subjects. He was one of the leaders in the anti-slavery agitation, was connected with his father-in-law, Isaac T. Hopper, in the publication of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and was disowned from the Society of Friends for supporting a paper "calculated to excite discord and disunity among Friends." His house was one of the first that was sacked by the mob at the time of the draft riots in New York city. He was prominent in many philanthropic movements, notably in seeing that friendless criminals had counsel, and was the originator of the movement for the preservation of the forests, which led to "Arbor Day." On Feb. 14, 1833, he was married to Abby, daughter of Isaac Tatem and Sarah (Tatum) Hopper of Philadelphia. He contributed to various literary and financial periodicals and in July, 1862, on the occasion of Lincoln's calling for 300,000 volunteers to join the army, wrote *We are Coming, Father Abraham*. He also wrote *The Banks of New York, their Dealers, the Clearing-House, and the Panic of 1857* (1858); and *The Public Debt of the United States* (1867). He died in New York city, Oct. 17, 1892.

GIBBONS, Joseph, philanthropist, was born near Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 14, 1818; a descendant of John Gibbons, an English Quaker, who settled in Pennsylvania about the time of Penn. Joseph was graduated from Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1845. He became interested in the anti-slavery movement and with his father aided over one thousand slaves to escape by means of the Underground Railroad. He also spent much time and money in advancing

the public school system and in the cause of temperance. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Pennsylvania and was the founder of the *Friends Journal*, and its editor, 1873–83. In 1845 he was married to Phebe, daughter of Thomas Earle of Philadelphia, Pa. He died in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 9, 1883.

GIBBONS, William, delegate to the Continental congress, was born in Georgia. He studied law in Charleston, S.C., under a Mr. Parsons, an Irish barrister, and practised in Savannah. His annual income from his law practice is said to have been £3,000 per annum. In 1774 he joined the Sons of Liberty and on May 11, 1775, was one of the party which broke open the magazine in Savannah and removed 600 pounds of the king's powder. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress of July, 1775, and on Dec. 11, 1775, was chosen a member of the committee of safety. He was a member of the Executive council in July, 1779, and was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1784–86. In 1786 he was made associate justice of Chatham county, in 1787 was speaker of the Georgia house of representatives, and in 1789 was president of the state constitutional convention. He died in Savannah, Ga., in 1800.

GIBBONS, William, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1781; youngest son of James and Eleanor (Peters), grandson of James and Jane (Sheward), great-grandson of James, and great[2] grandson of John and Margery Gibbons, English Quakers, who emigrated from Wiltshire, and settled in Chester county, Pa., about the year 1681. He first studied under Dr. William Darlington, a physician and botanist of Chester county, was afterward graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1805, and settled to practice in Wilmington, Del. He was interested in promoting the welfare of the African race; was one of the founders and managers of a school for colored children in Wilmington which was in successful operation for many years; and was an active member of the Society for the prevention of the kidnapping of negroes. He was a member of the society of Friends and took a leading part in the controversy that resulted in the division of that society in 1827, and in 1824–28 conducted a paper called the *Berean*, in the interests of the society. About 1821 he replied to an attack on the Friends by a Presbyterian clergyman, in a series of letters signed "Vindex," and also published a pamphlet, "Exposition of Modern Scepticism." He was a linguist and mathematician, was interested in scientific research and in the culture of ornamental plants and fine fruit trees, and was one of the first to begin silk worm culture in the United States. He was first president of the Peace society, of the Delaware temperance society, and of the Delaware academy of natural sciences. He was married to Rebecca Donaldson, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier of Scotch ancestry. Such was the respect of his fellow citizens that at the time of his last illness the main street of Wilmington upon which he resided was ordered closed to the passage of carriages, lest the noise should disturb him. He died in Wilmington, Del., July 25, 1845.

GIBBS, Alfred, soldier, was born in Astoria, N.Y., April 22, 1823; son of George and Laura (Wolcott) Gibbs. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1846, was assigned to the mounted rifles, served in the Mexican war and won two brevets: 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, where he was wounded, and captain for Garita de Belen, City of Mexico. He also fought at Vera Cruz, Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. After the war he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Persifor F. Smith, and was with that officer in Mexico, Texas and California, 1848–56. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in 1847, and 1st lieutenant, May 31, 1853, and served on the frontier till the civil war, serving in New Mexico, 1860–62. He was promoted captain, May 13, 1861, and was taken prisoner by the Confederates. He was exchanged, Aug. 27, 1862, and on Sept. 6, 1862, was commissioned colonel of the 130th N.Y. regiment of volunteers. He reorganized his regiment as the 1st New York dragoons in August, 1863. He served under Sheridan and commanded a brigade, 1864–65. For action at Trevillion Station, Va., Jan. 11, 1864, he was brevetted major, and for Winchester, Va., lieutenant-colonel, and was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, Oct. 19, 1864. He was present at the surrender of Lee, and commanded a cavalry division in the department of the Gulf in 1865–66. On March 13, 1868, he was brevetted through all the grades in the regular army to and including major-general for his services during the war. He was mustered out of the volunteer army, Feb. 1, 1866, was made major of the 7th U.S. cavalry on July 28, 1866, and died at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 26, 1868.

GIBBS, George, mineralogist, was born in Newport, R.I., Jan. 7, 1776; son of George Gibbs, a prominent merchant of Newport, and grandson of James Gibbs of Bristol, England, who came to America prior to the year 1700 and settled in Bristol, Mass., subsequently Bristol, R.I. He directed his studies to the natural sciences, especially mineralogy, and brought from a tour of Europe a collection of minerals at the time the largest in America, comprising 10,000 specimens purchased from two collections, besides many of his own collection. Among his notable visitors was Benjamin Silliman who spent weeks in examination and study. Afterward, through the

friendship thus formed with Professor Silliman, Mr. Gibbs deposited his collection at Yale college and later that institution purchased it for $20,000, which amount was procured by Professor Silliman. Mr. Gibbs continued to add to the collection and to develop new mineral localities. He offered prizes to Yale students to stimulate the study of mineralogy, especially in the direction of useful discoveries and observations. He was elected a vice-president of the New York lyceum of natural history in 1822, and contributed articles to the *American Mineralogical Journal* and to the *American Journal of Science*. He was married to Laura, daughter of Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury under Washington and John Adams. He received the degree of M.A. from Brown in 1800, and from Yale in 1808. He died at "Sunswick," Astoria, N.Y., Aug. 6, 1833.

GIBBS, George, geologist and philologist, was born in Astoria, N.Y., July 17, 1815; son of George and Laura (Wolcott) Gibbs, and grandson of George Gibbs of Newport, R.I. He was educated at Round Hill school, Northampton, Mass. his instructors being George Bancroft and Joseph G. Cogswell, and was graduated in law at Harvard in 1838. He practised his profession in New York city in the office of Prescott Hall. In 1849 he made a journey to the Pacific slope with the U.S. mounted rifles, and located at Columbia, Oregon. In 1854 he was appointed by President Fillmore collector of Astoria. While in the far west he studied Indian dialects and made researches in geology and natural history. He was a member of the Northwest boundary commission, and was geologist under Gen. Isaac I. Stevens in the survey of the North Pacific railroad. In 1857 he was appointed to the Northwest boundary survey, and at its close made an elaborate report of the geology and natural history of the country. When the civil war threatened in 1860 he returned to New York and in 1861 helped to defend the national capitol and to suppress the draft riots in New York. He was secretary of the Hudson Bay claims commission, and aided the Smithsonian institution in arranging manuscript reports on the ethnology and philology of the Indian tribes, largely made up of his own contributions to the institution. He served as secretary of the New York historical society, 1842–48. He published: *Memoirs of the Administrations of Washington and John Adams*, edited from the papers of his grandfather, Oliver Wolcott (1846); *Instructions for Research relative to the Ethnology and Philology of America* (1863); *A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Trade Language of Oregon* (1863); *Comparative Vocabularies* (1863); and *Suggestions relative to Objects of Scientific Investigation in Russian America* (1867). He died in New Haven, Conn., April 9, 1873.

GIBBS, Josiah Willard, philologist, was born at Salem, Mass., April 30, 1790; son of Henry and Mercy (Prescott) Gibbs. He was graduated at Yale in 1809; was a tutor there, 1811–15; professor of sacred literature, 1824–61, and librarian of the university, 1824–43. He was given the honorary degree of A.M. by Harvard in 1818, and that of LL.D. by the College of New Jersey in 1853. He was one of the publishing committee of the American Oriental society for several years, and contributed frequently to the *Christian Spectator*, the *Biblical Repository*, the *New Englander*, and the *American Journal of Science*. Among his publications are a translation of Storr's *Historical Sense of the New Testament* (1817); a translation of Gesenius's *Manual Hebrew Lexicon* (1824–27); an abridgment of the same (1828); *Philological Studies* (1856); *A New Latin Analyst* (1859); and *Teutonic Etymology* (1860). He died in New Haven, Conn., March 25, 1861.

GIBBS, Josiah Willard, scientist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 11, 1839; son of Prof. Josiah Willard and Mary Anna (Van Cleve) Gibbs. He was graduated from Yale in 1858, and continuing mathematical studies there took the degree of Ph.D. in 1863. He was a tutor at Yale, 1863–66, and then spent several years in European study. In 1871 he was appointed professor of mathematical physics at Yale. He was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1879, lectured at Johns Hopkins in 1880, and in 1886 was vice-president of the mathematics and astronomy section of the American association for the advancement of science. He was also elected a member of various European scientific associations and was the recipient of the Rumford medal of the American academy of arts and sciences for his researches in thermodynamics. In 1893 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Erlangen university, Bavaria, and that of LL.D. from Williams college. He published a number of papers, including *Graphical Methods in the Thermodynamics of Fluids* (1873); *A Method of Geometrical Representation of the Thermodynamic Properties of Substances by Means of Surfaces* (1873); *Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances* (1876–78); *Electro-magnetic Theory of Light* (1882–83). He died in New Haven, Conn., April 28, 1903.

GIBBS, Oliver Wolcott, chemist, was born in New York city, Feb. 21, 1822; son of George (1776–1833) and Laura (Wolcott) Gibbs. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1845. He studied chemistry at the University of Berlin in the laboratories of Rose and Rammelsberg, and subsequently spent five months with Liebig in Giessen. He afterward attended courses of lectures on physics in the College of France in Paris. He was lecturer on chemistry,

at Delaware college, Newark, Del., 1848; professor of chemistry and physics at the New York free academy (afterward the College of the city of New York) 1849–63; Rumford professor and lecturer on the application of science to the useful arts, Harvard university, 1863–87, and was made professor emeritus in 1887. He was a member of the executive committee of the U.S. sanitary commission in New York during the civil war, and a founder of the Union League club that grew out of that organization in 1863. He was a U.S. commissioner to the Vienna exposition of 1873. He was elected an honorary member of the American chemical society, of the German chemical society, of the London chemical society and of the Royal academy of sciences of Berlin. He was a charter member of the National academy of sciences, and served as its foreign secretary and vice-president, and later as its president. He was elected vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1866, and president in 1896. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1873 and from Harvard in 1888. His contributions to the *American Journal of Science*, the *American Chemical Journal* and the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* include papers on various subjects, both in chemistry and physics.

GIBBS, William Channing, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport, R.I., Feb. 10, 1789; son of George and Mary (Channing) Gibbs, and younger brother of George Gibbs, mineralogist (1776–1833). He represented Newport in the general assembly of Rhode Island, 1816–20, and was governor of the state, 1821–24. He also served in the militia of the state and rose to the rank of major-general. He was married in 1822 to Mary, daughter of Elias Kane of Albany, N.Y., and died in Newport, R.I., Feb. 21, 1871.

GIBNEY, Virgil Pendleton, surgeon, was born in Jessamine county, Ky.. Sept. 29, 1847; son of Robert A. and Amanda (Weagley) Gibney. He was graduated from Kentucky university, Lexington, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1872, and received his M.D. degree from the Bellevue Hospital medical college, New York city, in 1871. He was connected with the Hospital for ruptured and crippled, New York city, as resident junior assistant for a few months of 1871; as house surgeon, 1871–83; as assistant surgeon from January to May, 1884, and as surgeon-in-chief from 1887. He was one of the founders of the New York polyclinic in 1882 and occupied its chair of orthopedic surgery, 1882–95, resigning to accept the first chair of orthopedic surgery in the medical department of Columbia university (College of physicians and surgeons, N.Y.) He became consulting orthopedic surgeon to the Nursery and Child's hospital, New York city, in 1884; was president of the New York orthopedic society, 1885, and first president of the American orthopedic association, 1887. In 1876 he was elected a fellow of the New York academy of medicine and was chairman of the orthopedic section in 1886. He was made a member of several other medical societies, local and national. He published *The Hip and its Diseases* (1883); besides many contributions to medical periodicals.

GIBSON, Charles Bell, surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12, 1815; son of William and Sarah Charlotte (Hollingsworth) Gibson, and grandson of John Gibson of Rose Hill, Md. He was graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and spent the years 1835–37 in the hospitals in Paris, France, returning home Jan. 2, 1838, to be married to Ellen, daughter of Manuel Eyre of Philadelphia. He held the chair of surgery in the Washington medical college, Baltimore, Md., 1843–46, and a similar chair in the Medical college of Virginia, Richmond, 1846–65. At the opening of the civil war he was appointed surgeon-general of the army of Virginia, and to the close of the struggle was the chief consulting surgeon and operator in Richmond. His labor during the war was heroic and induced a weakness of the heart which forced him at times to sit before the table with an assistant on either side supporting his arms while he with his hands performed the operation. He contributed to medical periodicals and published several pamphlets which were widely circulated, notably *Statement of Facts in a Case of Dislocation of the Femur* (1855). He died in Richmond, Va., April 23, 1865.

GIBSON, Charles Dana, artist, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 14, 1867; son of Charles DeWolf and Josephine Elizabeth (Lovett) Gibson; grandson of Charles Dana and Abbey (De Wolf) Gibson, and of Charles Warley and Josephine (De Wolf) Lovett, and a lineal descendant of Isaac Gibson, who settled in Plymouth in 1630, and of Gov. William Bradford. Charles removed with his parents to Flushing, L.I., in his early youth and was educated at the Flushing high school. He studied drawing at the Art Students' league, 1884–85, and began illustrating for the periodicals in 1886, giving his attention chiefly to pen-and-ink drawings. His drawings represent the bright and beautiful side of life.

He was married in 1895 to Irene, daughter of Chiswell Dabney Langhorne of Richmond, Va., and made New York city his home. He travelled in Europe and Africa where he gathered rare material from which he illustrated life as he saw it in London and in Egypt. He confined his work chiefly to illustrating books and the pages of *Life*. His published volumes include: *Drawings* (1894); *Pictures of People* (1896); *London* (1897); *Sketches and Cartoons* (1898); *Sketches in Egypt* (1899); and *The Education of Mr. Pipp* (1899), pen and ink drawings in portfolio form with brief explanatory titles.

GIBSON, Charles Hopper, senator, was born in Queen Anne county, Md., Jan. 19, 1842; son of Woolman Jonathan and Anna Maria (Hopper) Gibson, and grandson of Charles and Louisa (Thomas) Gibson, and of Daniel C. and Maria (Thomas) Hopper. He was prepared for college at Centreville academy and at the Archer school, and was graduated from Washington college, Chestertown, Md. He was admitted to the bar in 1864 and practised at Easton, Md. He was appointed commissioner in chancery in 1869 and auditor in 1870, resigning both offices in the latter year to become state's attorney for Talbot county, which office he held until 1878. He was a Democratic representative in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–91. On Nov. 19, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Jackson, U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ephraim K. Wilson. He was elected to the position Jan. 21, 1892, and served until March 4, 1897. He was married in 1889 to Mrs. M. F. (Powell) Hollyday, sister of Mrs. John Randolph Tucker. He died in Washington, D.C., March 21, 1900.

GIBSON, George, soldier, was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1783; son of Col. George Gibson (born 1747), an officer in the American army during the Revolution, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Miami, Nov. 4, 1791, and died Dec. 14, 1791. John Gibson, 1740–1822, officer in the French and Indian war, commander of the Western military department during the latter part of the Revolutionary war, judge of the court of common pleas, major-general of Pennsylvania militia, secretary of the territory of Indiana, 1801–11, and acting governor of the state, 1811–13, was his uncle. George joined the U.S. army as captain May 3, 1808, was made major in 1811 and lieutenant-colonel of the 5th infantry in 1812, serving through the war with Great Britain, 1812–14. In 1816 he was made quartermaster-general and was with General Jackson in the Florida campaign. In 1818 he was promoted commissary-general, and in 1826 received the brevet of brigadier-general for faithful services. In the Mexican war he was conspicuous for his care of the army, and was brevetted major-general for meritorious conduct. He remained in the commissary department up to the time of his death which occurred at Washington, D.C., Sept. 29, 1861.

GIBSON, Henry Richard, representative, was born on Kent Island, Queen Anne county, Md., Dec. 24, 1837; son of Woolman and Catherine (Carter) Gibson. He was graduated from Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., in 1862. He served in the commissary department of the Federal army, 1863–65, attended the Albany, N.Y., law school, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1865. In 1866 he removed to Knoxville, Tenn., and later in the same year to Jacksboro, Tenn. He was appointed by Governor W. G. Brownlow commissioner of claims in 1868, and in 1869 was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention. He served in both branches of the state legislature as senator in 1871–72, and as a representative in 1875–76. In 1876 he returned to Knoxville, and in 1879 founded and became editor of the Knoxville *Republican*. In 1881 he investigated the "Star Route frauds" as agent of the postoffice department. In 1882 he became editor of the Knoxville *Daily Chronicle*. In 1883 he was appointed by President Arthur U.S. pension agent at Knoxville. He served as chancellor of the second chancery division of Tennessee, 1886–94. He was a Republican representative from the second district of Tennessee in the 54th–58th congresses, 1895–1905. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart in 1892. He is the author of *Suits in Chancery* (1891), a standard authority in equity practice.

GIBSON, John Bannister, jurist, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 8, 1780; son of Col. George Gibson of the American army during the Revolution. He was educated at Dickinson college in the class of 1798; was admitted to the bar in 1803; represented his district in the state legislature, 1810–11; was judge of the 11th Pennsylvania circuit, 1813–16; judge of the supreme court of the state, 1816–27, and chief justice of that court, 1827–51. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1821 and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838 and from Harvard in 1847. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1853.

GIBSON, Randall Lee, senator, was born near Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., Sept. 10, 1832; son of Tobias and ——— (Preston) Gibson, and

grandson of Randall and Harriet (McKinley) Gibson. Randall Gibson was an American soldier in the war of the Revolution, who settled after the war at Oakley, Warren county, Miss., and built the first church and founded Jefferson college, the first college in the Mississippi valley. Randall Lee was prepared for college at Lexington, Ky., and at Terre Bonne, La., where his father had a sugar plantation, and he was graduated at Yale in 1853, valedictorian of his class. He was graduated LL.B. at the University of Louisiana in 1855; travelled in Europe, and while there declined the secretaryship of the Spanish legation; and in 1860 was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Moore of Louisiana, in which state he had settled as a planter. From the governor's staff he passed to the Confederate army, serving in the army of the Tennessee under Generals Hood, S. D. Lee, Breckinridge, Johnston, Hardee and Dick Taylor, as colonel of the 13th Louisiana, brigadier-general in command of Adams's brigade, and major-general. He led his brigade in a charge at Shiloh, won promotion at Perryville, and fought gallantly at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Nashville and in defence of Spanish Fort, Mobile, Ala. At the close of the war he practised law in New Orleans, and was elected to the 45th congress, but was not allowed to take his seat. He represented the first district of Louisiana in the 44th–47th congresses, 1875–83, and was a senator in congress from Louisiana, 1883–92. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on manufactures and a member of the committees on agriculture and forestry, commerce, interstate commerce, naval affairs, fisheries, District of Columbia, transportation routes to the seaboard and the select committees to establish the University of the United States and of the Quadro-Centennial. He was elected president of the board of administration of the Tulane university of Louisiana, founded by a gift of $1,500,000 from Paul Tulane; an administrator of the Howard memorial library of New Orleans, trustee of the Peabody education fund and regent of the Smithsonian institution. He was married to Mary, daughter of R. W. Montgomery of New Orleans, La. Senator Gibson was obliged in 1892 to seek relief from continued ill health and he died at Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 15, 1892.

Randall Lee Gibson.

GIBSON, Robert Atkinson, bishop coadjutor of Virginia and 184th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Petersburg, Va., July 9, 1846; son of the Rev. Churchill J. and Lucy Fitzhugh (Atkinson) Gibson; grandson of Patrick and Elizabeth (McMurdo) Gibson, and of Robert and Mary (Mayo) Atkinson; and a descendant of Gov. Richard Bennet, who came to Virginia in 1629. He was graduated at Hampden Sidney college in 1867 and at the theological seminary, Virginia, in 1870. He was a missionary in a district of Virginia extending over five counties, 1870–72; was assistant minister at St. James's church, Richmond, Va., 1872–78, and rector of Trinity church, Parkersburg, W. Va., 1878–87, and of Christ church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1887–97. He was elected bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Virginia, June 30, 1897, to succeed assistant Bishop John Brockenborough Newton, deceased, and he was consecrated Nov. 3, 1897, in Holy Trinity church, Richmond, Va., by Bishops Whittle, Peterkin and Randolph, assisted by Bishops Penick, Thompson, and Vincent, the sermon being preached by Bishop Thompson.

GIBSON, Robert Williams, architect, was born in Aveley, Essex, England, Nov. 17, 1854; son of Samuel Lodwick and Eliza Gibson; grandson of William Gibson, and a descendant of Gibsons of Essex and Devonshire, England. He attended a private school in Gravesend and afterward completed a course at the Royal Academy of Arts in London, England, in 1879, winning the silver medal and the travelling studentship, and the art certificate of the Royal institute of British architects. In 1881 he immigrated to the United States and established himself in Albany, becoming a citizen of the United States in due time. In 1888 he removed to New York city. He was the architect of St. Paul's cathedral, Buffalo, N.Y., when rebuilt after fire; of All Saints cathedral, Albany, N.Y.; of the U.S. Trust company's building, New York city; the New York clearing house; the New York botanical museum; the New York coffee exchange, and many banks, office buildings and churches in various places. He was elected president of the Architectural league of New York; a director of the American institute of architects; a member

of the N.Y. chamber of commerce, and of the Century association and other clubs. He is the author of occasional contributions on technical subjects to different magazines and other publications.

GIBSON, William, surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 14, 1788; son of John Gibson of Rose Hill, Md. In 1809 he was graduated in medicine from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was the pupil and friend of Sir Charles Bell. After studying in London and Paris, he returned to Baltimore where he was one of the founders of the University of Maryland, holding the chair of surgery, which chair he afterward held in the University of Pennsylvania, 1819–55. While in Baltimore he gave efficient aid at the time of the riots of 1812. In 1815 he took part in the battle of Waterloo, fighting with the allied forces. He travelled extensively in Asia and Africa and made frequent visits to Europe, where he met and was friendly with Lord Byron and with the leading surgeons of the day, including Halford, Velpeau and Abernethy, and Sir Astley Cooper. He was an authority on obstetrics and was the first surgeon successfully to perform the operation of hysterotomy twice on the same patient. He was also the first surgeon in America to perform a Cæsarean section. In 1858 he retired from practice and removed to Newport, R.I. He was married to Sarah Charlotte, daughter of Col. Samuel Hollingsworth of Hagerstown, Md. He is the author of: *Principles and Practices of Surgery* (2 vols., 1824), which was used as a text-book in America and England; *Rambles in Europe* with biographical sketches of surgeons (1839); and *Lectures on Eminent Belgian Surgeons and Physicians* (1841). He died in Savannah, Ga., March 2, 1868.

GIBSON, William Hamilton, artist and author, was born in Sandy Hook, Conn., Oct. 5, 1850; son of Edmund Trobridge Hastings and Elizabeth Charlotte (Sanford) Gibson of Boston, Mass.; and great-grandson of Chief-Justice Richard H. Dana of Cambridge, Mass. He was educated at The Gunnery, Washington, Conn., and at the Polytechnic institute of Brooklyn, N.Y., and in 1870 determined to devote himself to illustrating. He was self-instructed in art, receiving his first encouragement in this direction from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, but was discouraged by Mr. Parsons, head of the art department of Harper & Brothers. He finally obtained a foothold as a specialist in botanical drawing and became connected in this capacity with the *American Agriculturist* and the *Hearth and Home*. He also illustrated botanical articles in the "American Cyclopædia." He was for a year engaged on the *Art Journal*, was one of the illustrators of "Picturesque America" and also illustrated for *Harper's Magazine*. He contributed regularly to the Water-color exhibitions after 1872. He was married in 1873 to Emma Ludlow, daughter of Charles Augustus Ludlow Blanchard of Brooklyn, N.Y. He became a member of the Water-color society in 1885, receiving the prize for his painting "Evening Red" in the exhibition of February, 1885. He was also a member of the Art union, the Salamagundi, Barnard and Authors' clubs and the Century association. His *Autumn Study* was exhibited in London in 1873. He illustrated, among other books, *The Heart of the White Mountains* (1882); *Nature's Serial Story* (1885); *Pictorial Edition of Longfellow* (1875), and *In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers*. He had a winter studio in Brooklyn, N.Y., and one in summer in Washington, Conn. He wrote and illustrated *Camp Life in the Woods* (1876); *Pastoral Days* (1881); *Highways and Byways* (1883); *Happy Hunting Grounds* (1886); *Sharp Eyes* (1890); *Strolls by Starlight and Sunlight* (1891); *My Studio Neighbors* (1896); and *Eye Spy* (1897); and an illustrated botany, left incomplete. His lectures on "The Mysteries of Flowers" were illustrated by mechanical charts invented and patented by him which exhibited the insect entering the flower to gather the honey and coming out decorated with pollen to be carried to another flower. He painted *A Brook Meadow; Washington Valley; The Edge of the Woods* and other studies from nature. He died in Washington, Conn., July 16, 1896. His biography was written by John Coleman Adams (1901)

GIDDINGS, Franklin Henry, economist and sociologist, was born at Sherman, Conn., March 23, 1855; son of the Rev. Edward Jonathan and Rebecca (Fuller) Giddings; grandson of Augustine Jonathan Giddings, and of Revilo Fuller; and a descendant from George Giddings, Ipswich, Mass., 1635, and from Edward Fuller of the *Mayflower* company. He was graduated from Union in 1877 and engaged in newspaper work, writing articles on politics and economics for the *Daily Union* and *Republican*, Springfield, Mass. In 1885 he made an investigation of productive co-operation and profit-sharing in the United States, the results of which were published in the seventeenth annual report of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor. In 1888 he accepted the position of resident lecturer on political

science at Bryn Mawr college, Pa., where he became associate in political science in 1889, associate professor in 1891, and professor in 1892. He was also lecturer on sociology in Columbia, 1892–94, and in the latter year was advanced to the full chair. He was for three years chairman of the publication committee of the American economic association and later first vice-president of the association, and was a vice-president of the American academy of political and social science from its foundation. He was the first American member of the Institut International de Sociologie (Paris). Union university conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1897, and Oberlin that of LL.D. in 1900. He is the author of: *The Modern Distribution Process* (with J. B. Clark 1888); *The Principles of Sociology* (1896, 3d ed., 1897), which was translated into several languages; *The Elements of Sociology* (1898); an introduction to Proal's *Political Crime* (1898), and *Democracy and Empire* (1900).

GIDDINGS, Joshua Reed, representative, was born at Tioga Point, Pa., Oct. 6, 1775. His ancestors were English and emigrated to America in 1650, locating in Connecticut. In 1725 his great-grandfather Giddings settled in Canandaigua, N.Y., then a wilderness, and in 1806 his father removed thence to the Connecticut western reserve, built a home in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and cleared a farm. Here Joshua was brought up and in 1812 he served in Colonel Hayes's regiment in the defence of the northern borders. He was one of a party of twenty-two soldiers attacked by the Indians, Sept. 29, 1812, north of Sandusky bay, when six of the party were killed and six wounded. He afterward caused a monument to be erected on the spot in memory of his fallen comrades. After the retreat of Proctor his regiment was sent home. He then taught school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1824, practising in Jefferson. He served as a representative in the state legislature of Ohio, 1826; was defeated as a candidate for the state senate in 1828, and in 1836 was elected as a Whig a representative in the 25th congress. He was returned to the succeeding congresses up to and including the 35th, retiring, March 3, 1859. In congress he protested against the free states, or the general government, taking any part in the return of fugitive slaves to their owners, and contended for the abolition of slavery in territory governed by the United States and for the suppression of coastwise slave trade. During a speech delivered by him in the house, Feb. 11, 1838, his progress was interrupted by the application of a rule of the house, known as the "gag-rule." This action led to a bitter controversy with the slaveholding members and on Feb. 9, 1841, in discussing the Seminole war, which he opposed, he charged the slaveholders with a design to enslave the Maroons and thus break up the asylum for fugitives, then existing in Florida. On March 21, 1842, he offered in the house resolutions declaring slavery to be an abridgment of a natural right and therefore inoperative outside the territorial jurisdiction that created it; and applied the principle to the slaves, who, while in course of transportation from Virginia to Louisiana on the *Creole*, captured the vessel and claimed the protection of the British government by putting into the harbor of Nassau, N.P., in the fall of 1841. The secretary of state, Mr. Webster, had instructed Mr. Everett, U.S. minister to London, to demand from England indemnification for the owners of the slaves. Mr. Giddings's resolutions created intense excitement and his friends advised him to withdraw them, which he did under protest. The house thereupon passed a resolution of censure by a vote of 125 to 69, and when Mr. Giddings undertook to speak in his own defence, the house refused him the privilege by carrying a motion for the previous question. He resigned his seat, went before his constituents for their approval of his course, and was re-elected by an increased majority. In 1843, when the question of the annexation of Texas was before congress, he joined John Quincy Adams and others in an address to the people, declaring the consummation of that purpose to be identical with dissolution. He favored the claim to the whole territory of Oregon, as expressed in the motto, "Fifty-four forty, or fight." When the Whig party made Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts its candidate for speaker, he refused to support him on the ground that Winthrop did not represent the party on the slavery question. He refused to support General Taylor for President in 1848 on the same ground, and gave his allegiance to Van

Buren, a representative of the principle of free-soil. In 1849 his opposition to Winthrop for speaker led to the election of the candidate of the Democratic party. He opposed the compromise measures of 1850. He was repeatedly attacked on the floor of the house, but always ably defended himself. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln consul-general for the United States in British North America, and held the office until his death. He published a series of political essays upon the slavery question under the pen name "Pacificus" (1845); *Speeches* (1853); *Exiles of Florida* (1858, new ed., 1863); and *The Rebellion: its Authors and Causes* (1864). He died in Montreal, Canada, May 27, 1864.

GIDDINGS, Rockwood, educator, was born in New Hampshire, Aug. 8, 1812. He was graduated from Waterville college, Waterville, Maine, in 1833, and then removed to Virginia, where he began the study of medicine. He settled in Warsaw, Ky., and completed his medical studies, but abandoned that profession for theology and was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1835, becoming pastor of the Baptist church in Shelbyville, Ky. He was elected president of Georgetown college, Ky., in 1838, which was at that time without a faculty or an endowment. He speedily organized the institution with a full corps of professors and gathered into it a number of students. Within eight months he raised an endowment of $30,000 in notes, and in an attempt to collect half of that sum for immediate use, he travelled long distances, preaching as he went. Under the strain his delicate constitution gave way while he was preaching and he died at Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 29, 1839.

GIFFORD, Oscar Sherman, representative, was born at Watertown, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1842; son of Ebenezer and Mary (Ressequie) Gifford; great-grandson of Joseph Gifford, who served in the Continental army; and a descendant on his mother's side from Alexander Ressequie, a French Huguenot, who settled in America about 1700. He received a common school education, attended the neighboring academy, and served as a private in the Union army, 1863–65. He was admitted to the bar in 1870; settled in practice in Canton, Dakota; became district attorney for Lincoln county, Dakota, in 1874; was mayor of Canton, 1882–83; was a member of the state constitutional convention which met at Sioux Falls, Sept. 7, 1883; and was a delegate from Dakota to the 49th and 50th congresses, 1885–89. In 1888 he was elected, as a Republican, a representative-at-large from South Dakota in the 51st congress, serving, 1889–91.

GIFFORD, Robert Swain, painter, was born on Naushon island, Dukes county, Mass., Dec. 23, 1840; son of William A. and Anna (Bassett) Gifford; grandson of William Tillinghast and Mary (Robinson) Gifford of Rhode Island, and of Stephen and Mary (Phillippe) Eldridge of Massachusetts; and a direct descendant from William Gifford, a member of the grand inquest of Plymouth, Mass., in 1650. When a boy he removed with his father to New Bedford, Mass., where he studied with Albert Van Beest, the Dutch marine painter, and assisted that artist by drawing ships for his views. Subsequently he went to New York city with Van Beest, with whom he worked till 1864, when he opened a studio in Boston, Mass. In 1866 he removed his studio to New York city, and in 1897 was appointed professor of art and director at the Cooper institute. He made a sketching tour in Oregon and California in 1869, Europe in 1870, Algiers and the Sahara desert in 1874, and Brittany and southern France in 1875. In 1882 he travelled with the artists F. D. Millet and Edwin A. Abbey through Denmark and northern Europe in the interest of Harper & Brothers for their magazine. He was elected a member of the National academy of design in 1878, of the American society of painters in water-colors in 1866, and of the Society of American artists in 1877. He was also made a member of the American water-color society; of the New York etching club; of the British society of painter etchers, and of the International art jury at the Chicago exposition, 1893. He received a medal for "The Mosque of Mohammed Ali," hung at the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, 1876; and also a third-class medal for "Near the Coast" at the Paris international exposition, 1889. On June 9, 1873, he was married to Frances Eliot of New Bedford, Mass., a painter of birds in landscape backgrounds and also an illustrator. Among his water-colors are: *Deserted Whaler* (1867); *Day on the Sea Shore* (1869); *Block House at Eastport* (1874); *Venetian Companions* (1876); and *The Oasis of Filiach, Algeria* (1877). Among his oil paintings are: *Scene at Manchester, Cape Ann* (1867); *Mount Hood* (1870); *Halting for Water* and *Passenger Boats on the Nile* (1874); *The Rossetti Garden* (1875); *The Borders of the Desert* and *New England Cedars* (1877); *Nonquitt Cliff* (1882); *New Zaandaam* (1883); *The Shores of Buzzard's Bay* (1885); *Kelp Gatherers* (1896); and *Cloud Shadows* (1898). His *Near the Coast* won a prize of $2500 from the American art association in 1885 and was afterward purchased by the Metropolitan museum of art, New York city.

GIFFORD, Sandford Robinson, painter, was born in Greenfield, N.Y., July 10, 1823. He entered Brown university in 1842, but left at the end of his sophomore year, and removed to New York city in 1845, where he studied art with John Rubens Smith and began to paint portraits.

Subsequently he turned his attention to landscape painting, and spent the years 1855–57 and 1868–69 in European study and travel. As a member of the 7th New York regiment he was twice called to do active service during the civil war and then gathered material for some of his later pictures. He was elected a member of the National academy of design, of the Century association and of the Union league club, New York city. Among his better known works are: *Ruins of the Parthenon*, hung in the Corcoran art gallery; *Baltimore in 1862* (1862); *Morning in the Adirondacks* (1867); *Mount Mansfield* (1869); *San Giorgio, Venice* (1870); *Tivoli* (1871); *Fishing-Boats* (1873); *Sunset on the Sweet Water, Wyoming* (1874); *At Beni-Hassan* and *Near Palermo* (1876); *Leander's Tower; Sunset on the Hudson* and *Fire Island Beach* (1877); and *Sunset, Bay of New York* (1878). He died in New York city, Aug. 29, 1880.

GIGER, George Musgrave, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1822. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1841, subsequently studied theology at Princeton and was ordained by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. He was connected with the College of New Jersey as tutor, 1844–46; as adjunct professor of mathematics, 1846–47, as adjunct professor of Greek, 1847–54, and as professor of Latin language and literature, 1854–65. He was also appointed secretary of the faculty in 1845 and librarian in 1850, holding both offices till his death. He was an active advocate of education for the negroes and preached regularly for many years to a colored congregation in Witherspoon church, Princeton, N.J. In his will he left his books and $30,000 to his alma mater. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11, 1865.

GIHON, Albert Leary, medical director, U.S.N., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28, 1833; son of John Hancock and Mary Jane Gihon,

and grandson of John Hanover and Ann Gihon. He was graduated from the Central high school of Philadelphia, A.B., 1850; A.M., 1855, and was graduated M.D. in 1852 from the Philadelphia college of medicine and surgery. He received also the degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1854. He was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Philadelphia college of medicine and surgery, 1853–54, and on May 1, 1855, entered the U.S. navy as assistant surgeon. He was married, April 3, 1860, to Clara Montfort, daughter of Charles H. Campfield of Savannah, Ga., and their two sons, Albert Dakin and Clarence Montfort, became well-known artists in Paris. Their married life was subsequently saddened by the death of their only daughter, Charlotte. He was promoted passed assistant surgeon, May 1, 1860; surgeon, Aug. 1, 1861, and was senior medical officer at the Portsmouth, N.H., navy yard, 1865–68. He was attached to the storeship *Idaho*, 1868–70, anchored at Nagasaki, Japan, as hospital-ship for the Asiatic station, and was on board during the memorable typhoon of Sept. 21, 1869, when the ship was wrecked by passing through the centre of the cyclone when the barometer fell to the unprecedented figure of 27.62. For services rendered on this station to the Portuguese colony at Dilly, Island of Timor, and the Portuguese men-of-war *Principe Don Carlos* and *Sā da Bandeira* he received from the King of Portugal, with the consent of congress, the decoration of Knight of the Military Order of Christ; for services to H.B.M. ships *Flint* and *Dawn*, the thanks of the British government; and for similar services to the French gunboat *Scorpion*, the thanks of the commander-in-chief of the French East India station. He returned to the United States in 1870, and was a member of the naval medical board of examiners at Philadelphia, 1870–72, and at Washington, 1872–73. He was promoted medical inspector, Nov. 7, 1872, was on board the flagship *Wabash* as surgeon-of-the-fleet on the European station in 1873, and held the same position, 1874–75, on board the flagship *Franklin*. He was head of the medical department at the U.S. naval academy, Annapolis, 1875–80. At the request of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery he designed and superintended the construction of a model of a hospital-ship for the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and at the same exhibition presented the "Ambulance cot" bearing his name, which was approved by the board of officers, July 5, 1877, and adopted for use in the navy. In 1878 he was appointed inspector of recruits and recruiting stations. He was commissioned medical director, Aug. 20, 1879, was a member of the board of inspection of the navy, 1880–83; and in charge of various naval hospitals after 1883. He became senior medical director of the navy in 1893, and on May 1, 1895, attained the rank of commodore (brigadier general) having then been forty years in the naval service, of which an aggregate of less than two years had been unemployed. He was retired from active service, Sept. 28, 1895. Up to 1875 much of this service was at sea, after which time his rank exempted him from duty afloat. After 1876 Dr. Gihon represented the medical department of the navy in the prominent medical,

sanitary and climatological associations and international medical congresses and was honored by election to the highest office. He was elected to membership in many of the principal medical, historical and scientific societies of the United States and Europe; was president of the naval medical society, of the American academy of medicine, of the American public health association, and of the Association of military surgeons of the United States, and was for six years one of the editors of the *Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences*. He published: *Practical Suggestions in Naval Hygiene* (1871); *The Need of Sanitary Reform in Ship Life* (1877); *Sanitary Commonplaces applied to the Navy* (1877); and *Prevention of Venereal Disease by Legislation* (1882); besides numerous papers, addresses, and contributions to periodicals. He died in New York, Nov. 7, 1901.

GILBERT, Abijah, senator, was born in Gilbertsville, Otsego county, N.Y., June 18, 1806; son of Joseph and grandson of Abijah Gilbert, who founded the town of Gilbertsville in 1787. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1822 and was a merchant in New York city, 1822–50. He was an anti-slavery advocate and after the civil war removed to St. Augustine, Fla., where he was elected to the U.S. senate by the Republican party in 1869. At the close of his term in 1875 he continued to reside at St. Augustine till just before his death, when he returned to Gilbertsville, N.Y., where he died Nov. 23, 1881.

GILBERT, Anne Jane Hartley (Mrs. George Henry Gilbert), actress, was born at Rochdale, Lancashire county, England, Oct. 21, 1821; daughter of Samuel and Ann Jane (Colborn) Hartley; and granddaughter of James Hartley. Her professional career dates from 1846 when she appeared on the stage as a dancer under the direction of Manager Abington in the Norwich, England, circuit. In 1847 she was married to George Henry Gilbert, the *maitre de ballet* of the company. With her husband Mrs. Gilbert appeared throughout the English provinces in ballet pantomimes, and in 1849 accompanied him to the United States. They first appeared in Chicago and for some time toured the cities of the west. In Louisville and Cincinnati Mrs. Gilbert played small speaking parts in addition to her appearance in ballet and by 1857 she began to be known as a legitimate actress in the line of eccentric old women. That year while playing at John Ellsler's theatre, Cleveland, Ohio, she gave up dancing for acting. Lady Creamly in "The Serious Family" and Mrs. Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," were among her first parts. In 1858 she played first old woman in Louis Baker's company in Louisville, Ky., and in 1861 went to George Wood's theatre at Cincinnati. Her reputation was established by her interpretation of Wichavendes in "Pocahontas," played to the Powhatan of Brougham. Her first appearance in New York city was as the Baroness in "Finesse" at the Olympic theatre, September, 1864. Her husband died in 1866 and she afterward played at the Broadway theatre till that house was destroyed in 1869. In August, 1869, she joined Augustin Daly's company, opening on the 16th of the month at the Fifth Avenue theatre as Mrs. Kinpeck in Robertson's "Play." She continued under Daly's management, excepting for a brief period, for the remainder of her professional life, playing a variety of parts, ranging from farce and pantomime to Shakespearian comedy and serious drama, but was best known as the Marquese St. Maur in "Caste"; Dame Quickly in the "Merry Wives"; Curtis in the "Taming of the Shrew"; Hester Dethridge in "Man and Wife"; Mrs. Eutycia Laburmun in the "Railroad of Love," and Mrs. Justinian Babbitt in "A Night Off." In 1899 she joined the Empire Theatre stock company, making her first appearance under Mr. Frohman's management at the Lyceum theatre, New York city, Sept. 7, 1899.

GILBERT, Cass, architect, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1859; son of Brig.-Gen. Samuel A. and Elizabeth Fulton (Wheeler) Gilbert; grandson of the Hon. Charles Champion Gilbert, first mayor of Zanesville, and of Benjamin Wheeler of Zanesville; and a descendant of Col. Samuel Gilbert of the Revolutionary army, of Jonathan Gilbert the emigrant, whose sons were among the founders of Hartford, Conn., and of Col. Henry Champion of Connecticut, a soldier in the Colonial wars and in the Revolution. Cass was educated in the public schools of Zanesville and St. Paul, Minn., and at the Massachusetts Institute of technology. He practised his profession in New York and St. Paul, Minn., and was the architect of the state capitol and other buildings in St. Paul, and also of the Agricultural building at the Trans-Mississippi exposition in Omaha, Neb., 1897. He was architect of the Brazer building in Boston, and the Broadway Chambers building in New York city. He was a member of the national jury of fine arts at the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago, in 1893, and also a member of the jury on

the selection of the design for the New York public library; and was made a member of the American jury for architecture at the Paris exposition of 1900. He was appointed architect for the new U.S. custom house at New York, Nov. 3, 1899, having been recommended for the appointment by the expert jury appointed by the secretary of the treasury to pass on the merits of the designs submitted in competition. He was married, Nov. 29, 1887, to Julia F., eldest daughter of H. M. and Emily Swift (Chapman) Finch of Milwaukee, Wis., and had four children: Emily Finch, Elizabeth Wheeler, Julia Swift and Cass, Jr.

GILBERT, Charles Champion, soldier, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, March 1, 1822; son of Charles Champion and Deborah Cass (Silliman) Gilbert; and grandson of Samuel and Deborah (Champion) Gilbert, and of Wyllys and Deborah Webster (Cass) Silliman. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1846; served in the Mexican war as brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d infantry, and as 2d lieutenant in the 1st infantry, at Vera Cruz, 1847–48, and in the occupation of the Mexican capital, 1848. He was assistant professor at the Military academy, 1850–55, and on the Texas and Indian Territory frontier, 1855–61. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 10, 1850, and captain, Dec. 8, 1855. In the civil war he was wounded at Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861; was appointed inspector-general of the department of the Cumberland, Sept. 20, 1861, and of the Army of the Ohio in the field, Aug. 25, 1862. He was brevetted major for action at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; lieutenant-colonel for the battle of Richmond, Ky., Sept. 1, 1862, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 9, 1862, for gallant conduct at Springfield, Mo., and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. He was brevetted colonel for the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, where he served as major-general in command of the third provisional corps, Army of the Ohio. He next commanded the 10th division, Army of the Ohio and on July 2, 1863, was commissioned major of the 19th infantry. From 1866 to 1869 he served on reconstruction duty in Arkansas and Florida. On Sept. 21, 1866, he was transferred to the 28th infantry, and on July 8, 1868, was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 7th infantry. In the winter of 1879–80 he was in command of the Ute expedition in the White River country, Utah, and on May 19, 1881, he was promoted colonel of the 17th infantry. He was retired, March 1, 1886, by operation of law on account of age.

Charles C. Gilbert

GILBERT, Charles Henry, educator, was born at Rockford, Ill., Dec. 5, 1859; son of Edward and Sarah (Berry) Gilbert. He was graduated from Butler college in 1879 with the degree of B.S. He was assistant in natural sciences and modern languages in Indiana university, 1880–84, from which institution he received the degree of M.S. in 1882 and Ph.D. in 1883; professor of natural history, University of Cincinnati, 1884–88; professor of zoölogy, Indiana university, 1888–91; and was elected professor of zoölogy, Leland Stanford Junior university in 1891. He was assistant on the U.S. fish commission at intervals from 1880. He is the author of numerous papers on ichthyology, and of *Synopsis of the Fishes of North America* (with Dr. D. S. Jordan, 1882).

GILBERT, George Gilmore, representative, was born in Spencer county, Ky., in 1850; son of James and Elizabeth Gilbert; grandson of John Webster Gilbert; and great-grandson of John Webster Gilbert, a captain in the Revolutionary war, who enlisted at Bedford Court-house, Nov. 23, 1779. George was graduated at Cecilian college, Ky., in 1868, finished his academic education at Lynland institute in 1870, and was graduated in law from the University of Louisville in 1873. He was attorney for Spencer county, 1876–80; a member of the state senate, 1885–89, and chairman of the judiciary committee; a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1896, and a Democratic representative from the 8th district of Kentucky in the 56th congress, 1899–1901.

GILBERT, Grove Karl, geologist, was born at Rochester, N.Y., May 6, 1843; son of Grove Sheldon and Eliza (Stanley) Gilbert; and grandson of John and Eunice (Barns) Gilbert, and of Thaddeus and Betsy (Doud) Stanley. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1862. He taught a grammar school at Jackson, Mich., 1863, and was assistant to Prof. Henry A. Ward, naturalist, at Rochester, 1864–69. He was assistant on the geological survey of Ohio, 1869–70; geologist of the Wheeler survey, 1871–74, carrying on geological exploration in Nevada, Utah, Arizona, southern California and New Mexico; and geologist of the Powell survey of the Rocky Mountain region, 1874–79, conducting geological exploration, triangulation, and an investigation of the conditions of irrigation in Utah and Arizona. He was appointed a member of the U.S. geological survey in 1879, having charge successively of the Great Basin and Appalachian

divisions, the division of geologic correlation, and the geologic branch of the survey. He was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1883; was president of the American society of naturalists, 1885 and 1886; vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1887, and president of the Philosophical society of Washington and of the Geological society of America in 1892; of the Cosmos club in 1894, and of the Geological society of Washington in 1895. He was associate editor for the revision of Johnson's Cyclopædia. He received from the University of Rochester the degrees A.M., 1865, and LL.D., 1898. His writings include several books and numerous essays relating chiefly to dynamic geology and physical geography, but treating also of other geological subjects, of the methods of scientific research and of irrigation, besides touching on climatology and astronomy (the geology of the moon).

G. K. Gilbert

GILBERT, Grove Sheldon, painter, was born in Clinton, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1805; son of John and Eunice (Barns) Gilbert. His father was a blacksmith and manufacturer of axes. He was taken by his parents to Buffalo, N.Y., in 1813 and when that village was burned by the British army the same year, the family settled in Le Roy, N.Y., where Grove was educated at Middlebury academy. He then studied medicine but when twenty years old, determining to become an artist, he studied portrait painting in Philadelphia, 1826–28. He taught school at Fort Niagara, N.Y., 1829–30, and while there painted portraits. He visited Lewiston, N.Y., Toronto and other Canadian towns, 1830–34, and then established his studio in Rochester, N.Y., where he devoted the remainder of his life to portrait painting. He was an original abolitionist in western New York when the party was so few in numbers as to require the names of all its adherents to make up a local ticket. He was married, Nov. 30, 1826, to Eliza Stanley; their son, Hiram Roy, born 1828, became secretary of the Whitney elevator company, Rochester, N.Y., and another son, Grove Karl, born 1843, geologist of the U.S. coast survey. Mr. Gilbert was made an honorary member of the National academy of design in 1848, and of the Albany academy of arts in 1849. He died in Rochester, N.Y., March 23, 1885.

GILBERT, John Gibbs, actor, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 27, 1810; son of John Neal and Elizabeth (Atkins) Gilbert; and grandson of John and Mary (Belknap) Gilbert, and of Gibbs and Hannah (Newell) Atkins. He attended the public schools of Boston and in 1824 became a clerk in the dry-goods store of his uncle, Thomas Gibbs Atkins. He made his professional début on Nov. 28, 1828, at the Tremont theatre in his native city, playing Jaffier in "Venice Preserved." He next played Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest," and Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice." In September, 1828, he secured an engagement with James H. Caldwell, manager of the Camp Street theatre, New Orleans, La., where he appeared as Sir Frederick Vernon in "Rob Roy," and failed from stage fright. Shortly afterward he acted as an old man in "The May Queen," and from that time played in the southwestern theatres till 1834. He was engaged at the Tremont theatre, Boston, 1834–39, and there first acted Old Dornton in "The Road to Ruin." At different times he was associated with J. B. Booth, Edwin Forrest, James W. Wallack and Charlotte Cushman, and for a while was also stage manager. His first appearance in New York city was on June 18, 1839, at the Bowery theatre, as Sir Edward Mortimer. He played in Boston at the Tremont theatre, 1840–43; at the National theatre, 1843–45; and was manager of the Federal Street theatre, 1845–47. He then went to London, England, and played an engagement at the Princess theatre, appearing first as Sir Robert Bramble in "The Poor Gentleman" and during the engagement supporting Charlotte Cushman and Macready. While abroad he studied comedy acting in London and Paris. In 1848 he played under the management of Thomas Hamblin at the Park theatre, New York city, and after the burning of that theatre continued with Hamblin's company at the Bowery theatre, New York city. Subsequently he was engaged at the Howard Athenæum, Boston; at the Chestnut Street theatre, Philadelphia, 1851–54; and delivered the opening address for the new Boston theatre in September, 1854, acting there till 1857, when he went to Niblo's Garden, New York city, where he played Dominie Sampson to Charlotte Cushman's Meg Merrilies. After a short engage-

John Gilbert

ment at the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, he was connected with the Wallack-Davenport company from Sept. 22, 1862, till May 5, 1888. The following autumn he acted Sir Anthony Absolute at the Fifth Avenue theatre, where he made his farewell appearance in New York city, Nov. 10, 1888. His final appearance upon the stage was in Boston. Besides those parts already mentioned some of his best characters were Dr. Sutcliffe, Lord Ogleby, Job Thornberry, Mr. Ingot, and Sir Harcourt Courtley. His widow, Sarah Hay Gilbert, daughter of Jonathan and Esther (Leonard) Davitt of Salem, died in Brookline, Mass., in April, 1898. Mr. Gilbert died in Boston, Mass., June 17, 1889.

GILBERT, John S., inventor, was born in East Haddam, Conn., in 1801. He served an apprenticeship to a ship-joiner in New York and became a successful naval architect. His work brought to his attention the obstacles to the proper docking of ships and after many experiments he invented the balance dry dock, which came into general use. He incorporated the original New York dry dock company of which he was still a director at the time of his death. About 1850 he constructed the Erie Basin dry dock, at that time the largest in the world, and also built docks for the U.S. government at Kittery, Maine, Charleston, S.C., and Mare Island, San Francisco, Cal. He was a naval constructor in Washington, D.C., for several years, and for seven years was engaged in work for the Austrian government at the port of Pola. In 1861 he declined to undertake a similar work in Russia, deeming himself too old to work. He was married to Diantha Slanson of New Canaan, Conn., and their son, Henry W. Gilbert, was at one time U.S. consul at Trieste. John S. Gilbert died at Fort Montgomery, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1891.

GILBERT, Linda, philanthropist, was born in Rochester, N.Y., May 13, 1847; daughter of Horace Gilbert. Her great[8] grandfather came to America in the *Mayflower*. At an early age she was taken by her parents to Chicago, Ill., where she was educated at St. Francis Xavier's convent and the academy of Our Lady of Mercy. In 1858 a visit to a Chicago jail aroused her sympathy with the prisoners and she received permission to take to them books and other luxuries. After reaching womanhood she devoted herself and her fortune to the work of ameliorating their condition. She established in Chicago the first county jail library, consisting of 4000 miscellaneous volumes, and later formed libraries in the county jails at St. Louis, Mo., and Sangamon, Ill., containing 2000 volumes each. Thousands of books were sent to her from all parts of the United States and she became known as the "Prisoners' Friend." Many other libraries were established and in 1876 she incorporated the Gilbert Library and Prisoners' Aid society in New York, and was elected president of its board of managers. The purpose of the organization was to improve prison discipline, to place libraries in prisons, to look after the families of the prisoners, and to help ex-convicts to obtain situations and to lead an upright life. From 1868 until her death she formed thirteen libraries, improved twelve prisons, assisted over 3000 ex-convicts, and found homes and employment for half that number. She also established *Linda Gilbert's Tax and Trade Record* and *The Old Oaken Bucket* for the purpose of raising revenue to carry on her work. She invented and had patented numerous devices including a noiseless rail for railroads and a wire clothespin. She published in 1876 an account of her work. She died in Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1895.

GILBERT, Mahlon Norris, bishop coadjutor of Minnesota and 141st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Laurens, N.Y., March 23, 1848; son of Norris and Lucy (Todd) Gilbert; grandson of Elijah and Lois (Ward) Gilbert, and of Chauncey and Hannah (Hotchkiss) Todd; and great-grandson of Ambrose Ward, a soldier in the American Revolution. The family removed from Connecticut to Western New York in 1817 and settled in Otsego county. Mahlon entered Hobart with the class of 1870, but left in his junior year by reason of ill health. He taught school in Florida, 1868–70, and in Ogden, Utah, 1870–72. He was graduated at Seabury divinity school, Faribault, Minn., in 1875; was ordained deacon by Bishop Whipple in 1875 and priest by Bishop Tuttle in October of the same year, and ministered at Deer Lodge and as rector of St. Peter's church at Helena, Mont., for six years. He declined a call to St. Mark's church, Minneapolis, and in January, 1881, accepted the rectorship of Christ church, St. Paul, Minn. In 1886 he was elected bishop coadjutor of Minnesota and was consecrated, Oct. 17, 1886, by Bishops Lee, Bedell, Whipple, Coxe, Doane, Brewer and Rulison. On account of the extent of the territory in the jurisdiction and the advanced age of Bishop Whipple, the burden of the work fell to the bishop coadjutor, and the flourishing schools and prosperous missions of the diocese attested to the efficiency of his labor. He received the honorary degrees of M.A. from Hobart college in 1880, S.T.D. from Racine, from Seabury and from Hobart in 1886, and LL.D. from Hobart in 1895. He died in St. Paul, Minn., March 2, 1900.

GILBERT, Rufus Henry, inventor, was born in Guilford, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1832. He was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, and practised in New York. He

went to the front as surgeon of the 5th New York volunteers, Duryea Zouaves, and served throughout the civil war as army surgeon, medical director and superintendent of U.S. hospitals. After the war he engaged in railroading as assistant superintendent of the New Jersey Central railroad. In 1872 he devised and obtained a charter for an elevated pneumatic railway designed for rapid transit in New York city, but to which the city refused a franchise. He had in 1867 commenced the erection of the original elevated railroad supported by posts placed at the curbs along Greenwich street and Ninth avenue, from the Battery to Thirtieth street, which, in spite of litigation and vexatious delays due to the opposition of the horse-car companies, slowly grew in public favor. The Sixth Avenue roadway which he built in 1877, resulted in the Manhattan elevated railway systems. Dr. Gilbert lost his holdings in the road through the greed of capitalists anxious to secure the control of the elevated roads to build up a monopoly of rapid transit. The expenses of litigation and disappointment and anxiety hastened his death, which occurred in New York city, July 10, 1885.

GILBERT, Samuel Augustus, soldier, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1825. He attended Ohio university at Athens and entered the service of the U.S. coast survey, being promoted assistant superintendent. In June, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 24th Ohio volunteers, and became colonel of the 44th Ohio volunteers in October of the same year. In the battle of Lewisburg, W. Va., in May, 1862, he captured a Confederate battery; was with the army under Gen. John Pope in Virginia in 1862 and in 1863 commanded a brigade in Kentucky. At the siege of Nashville in November, 1863, he was engineer on the staff of Gen. John G. Foster, commanding the department of the Ohio, and on Longstreet's retreat on the 29th he resumed the command of his brigade. On April 20, 1864, he resigned from the army. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He died in St. Paul, Minn., June 9, 1868.

GILBREATH, Sidney Gordon, educator, was born in Monroe county, Tenn., April 13, 1869; son of Francis Asbury and Elizabeth (Bruner) Gilbreath; and grandson of John and Isabella (Edington) Gilbreath. He was teacher and student in the public schools, 1886–91; was graduated at Hiwassee college, B.S., 1891, and at Hartford college, Ph.B., 1894; was county superintendent of schools, 1891–95; state superintendent of schools, 1895–97; president of the State teachers association, 1897–98; and was elected president of Hiwassee college in 1893. He was married, Feb. 9, 1893, to Norma Lavinia Henly. He published *Report of State Superintendent of Schools* (1896–97).

GILCHRIST, John James, jurist, was born in Medford, Mass., Feb. 16, 1809; son of Capt. James and Susan (Wyman) Gilchrist. He was graduated from Harvard in 1828, was subsequently admitted to the bar in Massachusetts and settled to practice in Charleston, N.H. He was a representative in the state legislature; register of probate for Sullivan county; justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, 1840–48; chief justice, 1848–55; and one of the justices of the U.S. court of claims, 1855–58. He was married to Sarah Dean, daughter of Gov. Henry Hubbard of New Hampshire. Harvard gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1856. He died in Washington, D.C., April 29, 1858.

GILCHRIST, Robert, lawyer, was born in Jersey City, N.J., Aug. 21, 1825. He was admitted to the bar in 1847 and was afterward made a counsellor of the U.S. supreme court. He was a member of the New Jersey assembly in 1859; entered the service as captain in the 2d New Jersey volunteers and served, 1861–65. In 1866 he was a Democratic candidate for representative in the 40th congress. He was appointed attorney-general of New Jersey in 1869 by Governor Randolph to fill the unexpired term of George M. Robeson, appointed to President Grant's cabinet, and was reappointed for a full term in 1873 by Governor Parker. In 1875 he was the Democratic candidate for U.S. senator. He was an authority on constitutional law and by his interpretation of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal constitution, secured the right of suffrage to the negroes of New Jersey. In 1873 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the state constitution, but resigned before the work was completed. He declined an appointment as justice of the supreme court of the state and the office of chief justice of New Jersey. He was instrumental in securing to the United States the sum of half a million dollars bequeathed by Joseph L. Lewis for partial liquidation of the national debt. He was the author of the riparian-rights act of New Jersey, from which is derived a large part of the state public school fund, and was the counsel for the state in the suit that tested the constitutionality of that act. He was married to Fredericka, daughter of Gen. Samuel R. Beardsley of Oswego, N.Y., and the author of *The True Story of Hamlet and Ophelia* (1889). He died in Jersey City, N.J., July 6, 1888.

GILCHRIST, William Wallace, musician, was born in Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 8, 1846; son of William Wallace and Redelia A. (Cox) Gilchrist. In 1853 he removed with his parents to Philadelphia, where he subsequently studied music under Prof. Hugh A. Clarke of the University of Pennsylvania. In his early work he won three prizes offered by the Mendelssohn club of New

York city for vocal compositions, and two prizes from the Abt society, Philadelphia. He was organist of the New Jerusalem church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1872–73, when he returned to Philadelphia as choir master of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal church. He was awarded a prize of $1000 by the Cincinnati May festival in 1882, for his setting of the 46th Psalm, the judges being Theodore Thomas, C. Saint-Saëns, and Carl Reinecke. The degree of Mus. Doc. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1892. Among his better known compositions are *Forty-Sixth Psalm* for solo, chorus and orchestra; *Prayer of Praise* for solo, chorus and orchestra; *Symphony in C* for orchestra; a nonet for piano, strings and wind; a quintette for piano and strings; and a trio for piano and strings, besides songs and church music.

GILDER, Jeannette Leonard, journalist, was born in Flushing, L.I., Oct. 3, 1849; daughter of the Rev. William Henry and Jane (Nutt) Gilder; and granddaughter of John and Sarah (Leonard) Gilder. Before she was nine years old she began to write and when she was little more than fourteen her first story, called "Katie's Escapade," was printed in the New York *Weekly Dispatch*. When seventeen she contributed to the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, of which her brother, Richard Watson, was editor. He then started a morning paper in Newark to which she contributed a column every day of "Breakfast-Table Talk." Shortly afterward she was advanced to the position of dramatic and musical critic, and from 1869 was regularly engaged in journalism. She became a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* and in 1875 joined the staff of the New York *Herald* as literary, musical and dramatic critic. She was also the New York correspondent of the London *Academy*. In 1881, in company with her brother, Joseph B., she established the *Critic*, in which her special department was "The Lounger." She wrote much for other papers, especially the New York *World* and the Chicago *Tribune*. She also wrote several plays, among them being "Quits" in 1876, which was successfully brought out in the Chestnut Street theatre, Philadelphia, by F. F. Mackay. She dramatized *A Wonderful Woman* for Rose Eytinge and *Sevenoaks* for John T. Raymond; and is the author of the novel *Taken by Siege* (1887). She also edited *Representative Poems by Living Poets* and *Pen Portraits of Literary Women*.

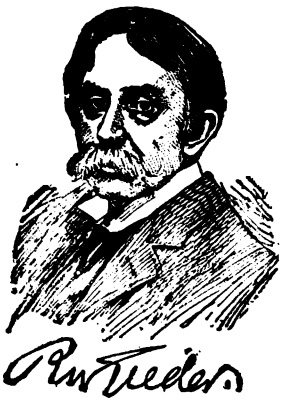
Jeannette L. Gilder

GILDER, John Francis, musician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1837; son of the Rev. William Henry and Jane (Nutt) Gilder. He attended various public and private schools and at the age of eight began to take music lessons. Subsequently he studied with Donat Saer, William Mason and Robert Goldbeck. As a concert pianist he made several tours of the principal cities of the United States and became well known through his compositions whose numerous titles include: *Tarantelle Fantastique*, *Cotton Field Dance*, *Rondo Joyeux*, *Danse Africaine* and *Amaranthus*.

GILDER, Joseph B., journalist, was born at St. Thomas Hall, Flushing, L.I., N.Y., June 29, 1858; son of the Rev. William Henry and Jane (Nutt) Gilder. He entered the U.S. naval academy in 1872 and resigned in 1874. He was a newspaper reporter in Newark, N.J., 1874–77; wrote New York letters to the Boston *Advertiser*, the Buffalo *Courier* and other journals; was a reporter and assistant city editor of the New York *Herald*, 1878–80, and with his sister, Jeannette L., established the *Critic*, of which he was an editor from January, 1881. He became president of the Critic company in January, 1893, and literary adviser to the Century company in 1895. He was treasurer of the loan exhibition at the National academy of design (December, 1883), which added $15,000 to the Statue of Liberty pedestal fund. He was treasurer of the American copyright league in 1886 and an organizer and the first secretary of the University Settlement society of New York city. He contributed prose and verse to the magazines and edited James Russell Lowell's *Impressions of Spain* (1899); *Orations and After-Dinner Speeches of Chauncey M. Depew* (1890); *Life and Later Speeches of Chauncey M. Depew* (1894); also (with Jeannette L. Gilder) *Essays from the Critic* (1882); and *Authors at Home* (1889).

GILDER, Richard Watson, editor, was born at Bordentown, N.J., Feb. 8, 1844; son of the Rev. William Henry and Jane (Nutt) Gilder. He attended his father's school, first at Bordentown, and afterward when it was removed to Flushing, L.I. At the latter place in 1856 he published the *St. Thomas Register*, a small newspaper, for which he set the type himself, and in 1860 he and two other boys, William F. and Joseph W. Allen, united in editing in Bordentown a campaign journal in support of Bell and Everett. In 1863 he enlisted in Landis's Philadelphia battery and served through the "emergency" campaign in Pennsylvania. After that he began to study law, but the death of his father in 1864 necessitat-

ing his self-support, he found employment as paymaster on the Camden & Amboy railroad. In 1865 he became a reporter on the Newark *Advertiser* in connection with which he was rapidly advanced through the grades of legislative correspondent and local editor to the position of managing editor. In 1868, in company with Newton Crane, he started the Newark *Morning Register*, and in 1869 also assumed the editorial duties of *Hours at Home*, a New York monthly, published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. When that magazine was merged into *Scribner's Monthly* in 1870, he became managing editor, under Dr. Josiah G. Holland, who was editor-in-chief. In 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* became *The Century Magazine*, and in October, upon the death of Dr. Holland, Mr. Gilder became editor-in-chief. He was one of the founders of the Society of American artists, the American copyright league, the Authors' club, and the Free art league. He was elected president of the New York kindergarten association and the Public art league of the United States, and chairman of the New York tenement house commission of 1894. On June 3, 1874, he was married to Helena, daughter of Commodore deKay and granddaughter of Joseph Rodman Drake. He received the degrees of LL.D. from Dickinson college in 1883, A.M. from Harvard in 1890, and L.H.D. from Princeton in 1896. His first book of poems, *The New Day*, was published in 1875. His other poetical works are included in the following volumes: *The Celestial Passion, Lyrics, Two Worlds, and Other Poems*, and *The Great Remembrance*. All of these appeared in 1897 in a volume entitled *Five Books of Song*. He published also a patriotic collection, *For the Country* (1897); and *In Palestine and Other Poems* (1898).



GILDER, William Henry, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1812; son of John and Sarah (Leonard) Gilder. He attended Wesleyan university which he left in 1832 during his sophomore year, and in 1833 joined, on trial, the Philadelphia conference of the M.E. church. He was stationed at Crosswicks, N.J., in 1833; Elizabeth, N.J., in 1834, and Germantown, Pa., in 1835. In 1835 he was married to Jane, daughter of Lydia Nutt of Bordentown, N.J. The following year he travelled on horseback through the south from Charleston, S.C., for his health; in 1837 was stationed at a church in Philadelphia, and in 1840 established in that city the *Pearl and Repository* which he edited till 1843. He established Bellevue female institute at Bordentown, N.J., in 1842; edited *The Literary Register* in Philadelphia in 1847–48; and in the latter year removed his school to Flushing, N.Y., where it became known as the Flushing female college. He was principal of the same till 1859, when he accepted a charge at Redding, Conn. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dickinson college in 1845. He preached at Fair Haven, Conn., in 1860 and was chaplain of the 40th New York volunteers, 1861–64. His death, which was occasioned by voluntary services in an army small-pox hospital, occurred at Brandy Station, Va., April 13, 1864.

GILDER, William Henry, explorer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 16, 1838; son of the Rev. William Henry and Jane (Nutt) Gilder. He was graduated from Middletown (Conn.) institute in 1855, enlisted in the 5th regiment, New York volunteers, in 1861, and was subsequently transferred to the 40th regiment. He was assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Thomas W. Egan, was brevetted major for gallant conduct, and mustered out of service in 1865. On June 19, 1878, he sailed for the north polar regions from New York city, as second in command of the American Franklin search expedition under Lieut. F. Schwatka, and was with the expedition during the long sledge journey which lasted from April 1, 1879, to March 4, 1880, during which time a distance of about 3250 miles was covered. Subsequently returning to New York city he again sailed for the Arctic regions on June 16, 1881, as paymaster of the *Rodgers* expedition sent out by the U.S. government under the command of Lieutenant Berry, to search for the *Jeannette*. Major Gilder was with the party that explored Wrangel Land, and when the *Rodgers* was burned in November he journeyed alone from near Bering strait through Eastern Siberia to Irkutsk, whence he telegraphed the news of the disaster to the U.S. government, after having assisted in the search for Lieutenant De Long's company in the delta of the Lena river. In the summer and autumn of 1883 he visited the scene of the French invasion in Tonquin and in 1885 the scene of the earthquakes in Spain. On all of his journeys he acted as correspondent for the New York *Herald*. He is the author of *Schwatka's Search* (1881); *Ice-Pack and Tundra* (1883), and magazine articles. He died in Morristown, N.J., Feb. 5, 1900.

GILDERSLEEVE, Basil Lanneau, scholar, was born in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 23, 1831; son of Benjamin and Emma Louisa (Lanneau) Gildersleeve. He was graduated from the College

of New Jersey in 1849 and after studying five semesters at the universities of Berlin, Göttingen and Bonn, he took the dergee of Ph.D. at Göttingen in 1853. He was professor of Greek in the University of Virginia, 1856–76, also professor of Latin there, 1861–66. His work at the university was temporarily interrupted by a severe wound received in the military service of the Confederate States. He was a member of the original faculty of Johns Hopkins university, being invited to the chair of Greek in 1876. He was elected an honorary member of the Cambridge, England, philological society, of the Philological syllogos of Constantinople, and of the Archæological society of Athens. In 1880 he established under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins university and thereafter edited the *American Journal of Philology*. He received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary college in 1869 and from Harvard in 1886; that of D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1884, and that of L.H.D. from Princeton in 1899. He published a *Latin Grammar* (third revised and enlarged edition in conjunction with Gonzalez Lodge, 1894); and other Latin school books, and edited *Persius* (1875); *Justin Martyr* (1877); and *Olympian and Pythian Odes of Pindar* (1885); and is the author of *Essays and Studies* (1890), a selection from his many contributions to periodical literature.

B. L. Gildersleeve.

GILE, George Washington, soldier, was born in Bethlehem, N.H., Jan. 25, 1830. On April 23, 1861, he enlisted in the volunteer army for three months and was promoted 1st lieutenant of the 22d Pennsylvania infantry and served till Aug. 7, 1861. He re-entered, Sept. 16, 1861, and was made major of the 88th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 1, 1862, and colonel, Jan. 24, 1863. He served in the defence of Washington, and in the army in Virginia and from Oct. 1, 1861, to Sept. 17, 1862, in the Army of the Potomac. He was in command of his regiment from Bull Run, Aug. 27, 1862, to Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, when he was wounded. He was honorably discharged on account of disability, March 2, 1863. He was commissioned major in the veteran reserve corps, May 22, 1863; was promoted colonel, Sept. 29, 1863; commanded a brigade in the defence of Washington, D.C., July 10–13, 1864, and for his service in assisting to repel the attack of Gen. Jubal A. Early on Fort Slocum, he was brevetted brigadier-general. He commanded the garrison of Washington, 1864–65; commanded the inaugural escort to President Lincoln, March 4, 1865; his funeral escort, April 17, 1865; and was general officer of the day when Sherman's army was reviewed, May 24, 1865. He was on duty in the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands in South Carolina, 1865–67, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 24, 1867. He was appointed 1st lieutenant in the 45th U.S. infantry to date from July 28, 1866, and promoted captain, Feb. 4, 1868. He received the brevet of captain in the regular army, March 2, 1867, for the second battle of Bull Run; that of major on the same date for the battle of South Mountain, and that of lieutenant-colonel for the battle of Antietam. He was again on duty in the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands in South Carolina from Jan. 5, 1867, to Oct. 10, 1868; in Florida to July 5, 1870, and in Washington, D.C., until retired, with the full rank of colonel, Dec. 15, 1870. He was reduced through consolidation of the army to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 3, 1875. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1896.

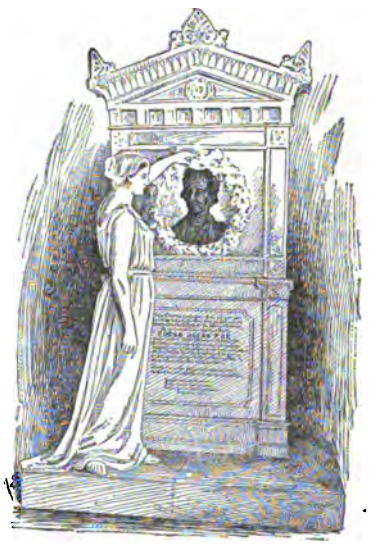
GILES, Chauncey, clergyman, was born in Charlemont, Mass., May 11, 1813. He was graduated from Williams college in 1836 and conducted various private schools in Ohio, 1836–52. In 1853 he was ordained a clergyman of the Church of the New Jerusalem and was pastor of a church in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1853–63. He was president of Urbana university, 1858–63; was consecrated ordaining minister in Philadelphia in 1863; pastor of the New Jerusalem church, New York city, 1864–78; and pastor of the First church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1878–93. He was elected president of the general convention of his church in 1875, the highest office in the gift of the church, and was re-elected annually till his death. He received the degree of A.M. from Urbana in 1864 and from Williams in 1876. He edited the *Children's New Church Magazine*, N.Y., 1868–72, and the *New Church Messenger*, N.Y., 1872–78. He published numerous sermons in tract or book form, several of which were translated into foreign languages; also *Stories for Children* (1868–70); *The Incarnation* (1870); *Heavenly Blessedness* (1872); *The Second Coming of the Lord* (1879); *Perfect Prayer* (1880); *Valley of Diamonds* (1881). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1893.

GILES, William Branch, senator, was born in Amelia county, Va., Aug. 12, 1762. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1781, A.M., 1784; practised law in Petersburg, Va., 1784–89; represented his district in the 1st–5th congresses, 1789–99, and in the 7th congress, 1801–03; and was a U.S. senator, 1804–15, having

been appointed by Governor Page to succeed Abraham B. Venable, resigned, at the same time Andrew Moore was appointed to succeed William Cary Nichols, resigned, and at the next election by the legislature Giles was elected to Senator Moore's seat, while Moore was elected to the one held by Giles. Mr. Giles was re-elected in 1811 and resigned, March 3, 1815. In 1798 he served as a member of the state legislature and was a presidential elector in 1801 and 1805. In 1825 he was defeated in the contest for U.S. senator by John Randolph, and in 1826 he was again a member of the state legislature. He was governor of Virginia, 1826–29, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1829–30, taking a prominent part in its deliberations notwithstanding his opposition to any revision, as manifested in his action in the state legislature, 1826. He entered political life as a Federalist, but was opposed to the creation of the Bank of the United States, and on that issue joined the Democratic party. He charged Alexander Hamilton with corruption and peculation, and proposed in the house resolutions censuring the secretary for assuming extraordinary powers and for want of respect to the house. He opposed the Jay treaty in 1796, and the proposed war with France in 1798. He was the Democratic leader of the senate, 1804–11, when he lost the leadership by opposing the policy of President Madison. He was an able parliamentarian and debater and published a number of effective letters and papers: against a plan of general education, the policy of Henry Clay, and that of President Monroe and in explanation of expressions used by him in debate in regard to President Washington. He died in Albemarle county, Va., Dec. 4, 1830.

GILL, Theodore Nicholas, naturalist, was born in New York city, March 21, 1837; son of James Darrell and Elizabeth (Vosburgh) Gill; grandson of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Burton) Gill, and a descendant on his paternal grandfather's side of Nicholas Gill, admiralty judge of Newfoundland, 1722, previously of Devon, England, and on his paternal grandmother's side of Capt. Michael Gill (no relation of Nicholas), who settled in Newfoundland in 1709. He attended private schools and received instruction from special tutors. In 1860 he removed to Washington, D.C., where in 1863 he was assistant and librarian in the Smithsonian institution and later senior assistant librarian of congress for several years, resigning in 1875. He was connected with the Columbian university as adjunct professor of physics and natural history, 1860–61; as lecturer on natural history, 1864–66 and again, 1873–84, and became professor of zoölogy in 1884. In 1873 he was elected a member of the National academy of sciences, and also became a member of over fifty other American and foreign scientific associations. He was elected president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1897. He received from Columbian university (D.C.) the honorary degree of A.M. in 1865, that of M.D. in 1866, that of Ph.D. in 1870, and that of LL.D. in 1895. He prepared the reports on zoölogy for the Smithsonian institution, 1879–86, and is the author of arrangements of the *Families of Mollusks* (1871), *Families of Mammals* (1872), and *Families of Fishes* (1872); *Catalogue of the Fishes of the East Coast of North America* (1861 and 1875); *Bibliography of the Fishes of the Pacific of the United States to the end of 1879* (1882); and most of the Ichthyology of the *Standard Natural History* (1885), besides several hundred articles on natural history for cyclopedias.

GILL, William Fearing, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 7, 1844; son of Thomas and Catherine (LeBeau) Gill, and a grandson of Thomas and Mary (Wymond) Gill of Devonshire, England. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and by private tutors, and was trained by his father, a prominent journalist and lawyer, for a literary career, and in 1862 held an important position upon the staff of his father's newspaper, *The Boston Courier*. He went to New York in 1880 and joined the staff of the New York *Herald*, and in 1884 organized a successful movement to break the "hackmen's ring" in New York city, and introduced a cab system (including hansoms) after the London and Paris systems. About this time, he also brought forward the idea of an American Parthenon, or national gallery of sculpture to be placed in Central Park, New York, and it was announced that the "Poe Memorial" to the poet, Edgar A. Poe, temporarily placed in the Metropolitan museum of art, New York, would inaugurate the American "Poets' Corner." He became associated editorially with the *New York Graphic* in 1889 and the *Mail and Express* in 1894. He purchased the Poe cottage at Fordham, N.Y., in 1889 with the idea of preserving it as a memo-



rial to the poet. In 1898 he brought about two important conferences of the leading European "Peace societies" in Paris; and formally founded in Paris "The LaFayette Society of France and the United States" to aid in perpetuating the friendly relations between the two countries, with the Marquis de Rochambeau as honorary president and William de Hetburne Washington and Frederic Coudert as vice-presidents. He was elected a member of the Astronomical society of Paris in 1898. He projected for the centenary of Poe's birth (1909) a memorial temple to the poet, to be placed in "Poe Park," Fordham, N.Y., near the original Poe cottage. He was married, Nov. 12, 1888, to Edith Gwynne, the author of "Sweet-Scented Grass," a novel (1897). He engaged in editing books, 1864–80, and in playwriting, 1880–89, and also lectured throughout the country. He is the author of *Home Recreations* (1865); *The Martyred Church* (1872); *Seeds of Liberty*, a poem written for the national centennial celebration of the Boston Tea Party (1873); *The Life of Edgar Allan Poe*, refuting the statements of Rufus W. Griswold, Poe's original biographer (1876); and editor of *Lotus Leaves* (1874); *Laurel Leaves* (1875); *The Horn of Plenty* (1875); and *Papyrus Leaves* (1880).

GILLAM, Bernhard, cartoonist, was born in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, Oct. 28, 1856. In 1866 he emigrated to the United States with his parents and settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he attended school. He was afterward clerk in a lawyer's office and about 1876 began to contribute drawings to illustrated periodicals. Meeting with several discouraging refusals of his work he resolved to give up sketching and took up wood engraving for a time. Then he became a designer of show cards. In 1879 a place on *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* was offered to him. Soon after he made this connection Mr. Leslie died, the policy of the paper was changed and Mr. Gillam went to the *Graphic*. During the Garfield-Hancock campaign in 1880 he made cartoons for *Harper's Weekly*, working with Thomas Nast. His work with the Harpers attracted attention, and in 1881 he was engaged as a cartoonist for *Puck* and afterward for *Judge*. In 1886, in company with W. J. Arkell he purchased *Judge*, and for the remainder of his life directed the art work of that journal, applying himself chiefly to political cartoons. In 1889 he was married to Bertelle, youngest daughter of the Hon. James Arkell of Canajoharie, N.Y. He died in Canajoharie, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1896.

GILLEM, Alvan Cullem, soldier, was born in Jackson county, Tenn., July 29, 1830. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1851, and saw active service as brevet 2d lieutenant and 2d lieutenant of artillery in the Seminole war, 1851–52. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1855; captain in 1861; was assistant quartermaster at Fort Taylor, Fla., 1861, and brigade and chief quartermaster in the army of the Tennessee, 1861–62, being engaged at Shiloh and Corinth. He was made colonel of the 10th Tennessee volunteers in May, 1862, and served as provost-marshal of Nashville, Tenn. He was promoted brigadier-general in August, 1863, and with his brigade prosecuted a series of expeditions against General Bragg, which lasted till the end of the year For bravery on the field of battle he received brevets including that of major-general in the regular army. When the state government of Tennessee was reorganized in 1865 he was vice-president of the convention and was elected a member of the first legislature convened under the new constitution. He commanded the Tennessee cavalry in an expedition into North Carolina in 1865 and aided in the capture of Salisbury, which action gave him his highest brevet. He was promoted colonel in the regular army July 28, 1866, was mustered out of the volunteer service in September. 1866, commanded the district of Mississippi, 1867–68, served on the Texas frontier with the 11th infantry, and in California in 1870–72 with the 1st cavalry. In 1873 he engaged in the campaign against the Modoc Indians and led at the attack at the Lava Beds, April 15, 1873. He died near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1875.

GILLESPIE, Eliza Maria, educator, was born near West Brownville, Pa., Feb. 21, 1824. She removed with her parents to Lancaster, Ohio, while quite young, and was educated by the Sisters of St. Dominic at Somerset, Perry county, and at the Convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D.C. Thomas Ewing, secretary of the treasury under Harrison, was her god-father, and James Gillespie Blaine, secretary of state under Garfield, was her cousin. While in Washington she was a leader of society, and with Ellen Ewing, afterward wife of Gen. W. T. Sherman, collected large sums of money for the aid of the sufferers from the famine in Ireland, adding to the fund by their tapestry handiwork and a magazine story which they wrote in collaboration. She was received into the congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross in 1853, under the religious name of Mother Mary of St. Angela, and made her novitiate in France, taking her religious vows from Father Moreau, founder of the order of the Holy Cross. She returned to America in 1855 and was made superior of the academy of St. Mary's, Bertrand, Mich., which in 1856 she removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where it was known as St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, and became the mother house of the sisters of the Holy Cross. She obtained for the institution a charter from the legislature and

added to the ordinary curriculum of the academy the foundation for a prosperous conservatory of music. She multiplied academies of the order to the number of thirty and upwards in different parts of the United States including Utah and Texas. When the civil war called for nurses in the army, she left her home, organized at Cairo, Ill., a headquarters, enlisted a corps of sisters, established temporary and permanent hospitals, and used her influence at Washington to further the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, for whom, with the help of her corps, she cooked gruel and often fed the moving army as well as those detained in hospital. Her labors broke down her health and at the close of the war she was an invalid. The order in the United States was separated from the European order in 1870, and she was made mother superior, filling the office two terms, when she retired to become mistress of novices. She contributed to the Catholic periodicals, notably war sketches for the *Ave Maria*. She died at the Convent of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame, Ind., March 4, 1887.

GILLESPIE, Eugene Pierce, representative, was born at Greenville, Pa., Sept. 24, 1852; son of Alexander Dumars and Nancy R. (Linn) Gillespie; grandson of David Gillespie, and great-grandson of Thomas Gillespie, who emigrated from county Tyrone, Ireland, settled near Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., in 1818, and married Hannah, daughter of Alexander Duncan, who had emigrated from county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1800. He attended the common schools, Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., 1868–70, and St. Michael's college, Toronto, Canada, 1870–72, graduating in 1872. He read law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1874 and practised in his native town. He was married, Nov. 25, 1880, to Ella Davidson of Sharon, Pa. He was chairman of Democratic county and state conventions and was a representative from Pennsylvania in the 52d congress, 1891–93. He was struck by a train at a crossing at Greenville, Pa., and died from the injuries received, Dec. 16, 1899.

GILLESPIE, George de Normandie, first bishop of Western Michigan and 112th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Goshen, N.Y., June 14, 1819. He was graduated at the General theological seminary in 1840, and was ordained deacon, June 28, 1840, in St. Peter's church, New York city, and priest in St. Mark's church, Le Roy, N.Y., June 30, 1843, where he was rector, 1840–45. He was rector of St. Paul's church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1845–51, of Zion church, Palmyra, N.Y., 1851–61, and of St. Andrew's church, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1861–75. He was elected bishop of the newly erected diocese of Western Michigan in 1874, and was consecrated at St. Mark's, Grand Rapids, Feb. 24, 1875, by

Bishops McCoskry, Talbot, Bissell, Robertson, Paddock and Wells. The diocese, extending from Lake Michigan and the Straits of Mackinac on the north to the state of Indiana on the south and including the western half of the state embraced an area of 18,449 square miles and in 1900 had a population of 794,969. He made Grand Rapids the see city and organized the Association of the diocese of Western Michigan to hold the funds and property of the diocese in trust. He served on the state board of correction and charities, from 1876. He received the degree M.A. in 1850, and that of S.T.D. in 1875, from Hobart college. He published *Manual and Annals of the Diocese of Michigan* (1868), and other pamphlets.

Geo D Gillespie

GILLESPIE, Neal Henry, educator, was born in Brownsville, Pa., in 1832. He was a student in the first class graduated at the University of Notre Dame and the first to receive the A.B. and A.M. degrees from that institution. He entered the novitiate of the congregation of the Holy Cross in 1851; taught mathematics in the university, and in 1854 went to Rome where he completed his theological studies and was ordained a priest June 24, 1856. He was vice-president and director of studies at Notre Dame, 1856–59; president of the College of St. Mary of the Lake, Chicago, Ill., 1859–63; in Paris by direction of the order, 1863–66, and was spiritual director of several religious and literary societies connected with the University of Notre Dame and editor of the *Ave Maria*, 1866–74. He was a brother of Eliza Maria Gillespie (Mother Mary of St. Angela). He died at St. Mary of the Woods near Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 12, 1874.

GILLESPIE, William Mitchell, author, was born in New York city, in 1816. He was graduated from Columbia in 1834; studied in Europe, 1835–45 and was professor of civil engineering and mathematics at Union college, 1845–68. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Nashville in 1857, and by Columbia in 1859. Among his publications are: *Rome, as seen by a New Yorker, 1843–44* (1845); *Roads and Railroads* (1845); *Philosophy of Mathematics* (1851); *The Principles and Practice of Land-Surveying* (1855); and *Treatise on Levelling, Topography and Higher Surveying.* He died in New York city, Jan. 1, 1868.

GILLET, Charles William, representative, was born at Addison, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1840; son of Joel D. and Lucy (Patten) Gillet, and grandson of Solomon Gillet of Colchester, Conn. He was graduated from Union in 1861, and enlisted in the 86th N.Y. volunteers in August, 1861. He was made adjutant in November, 1861, and served as such until discharged for disability in 1863. Returning to his native place he engaged in the lumber business. He was a Republican representative from New York in the 53d–58th congresses, 1893–1905, serving in the 56th congress as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the department of agriculture.

GILLET, Ransom H., representative, was born in New Lebanon, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1800. He removed with his parents to Saratoga county, and in 1819 to St. Lawrence county, where he was admitted to the bar and settled to practice at Ogdensburg. He was a member of the Democratic national convention, 1832; a representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37; Indian commissioner, 1837–39; register of the U.S. treasury, 1845–47; solicitor of the treasury, 1847–49; assistant U.S. attorney-general, 1855–58; and solicitor of the court of claims, 1858–61. He published *Life of Silas Wright* (1847); a *History of the Democratic Party* (1868); *The Federal Government* (1871). He died at Ogdensburg, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1876.

GILLETT, Charles Ripley, clergyman, was born in New York city, Nov. 29, 1855; son of Prof. Ezra Hall and Mary (Kendall) Gillett; grandson of Ely Hall and Mary (Williams) Gillett, and a descendant of Jonathan Gillett, a Huguenot, who arrived in Dorchester, Mass., May 30, 1630, in the *Mary and John*, and removed to Windsor, Conn., with the Rev. John Warham in 1636. Charles was graduated from the University of the city of New York in arts in 1874, and in science and engineering in 1876, and from the Union theological seminary in 1880, receiving from the latter "prize fellowship" honors. He studied in the philosophical faculty of the University of Berlin, 1881–83, making a specialty of Egyptology, and on his return became librarian of the Union theological seminary. He was ordained by the presbytery of New York, May 10, 1886. He was married, April 26, 1881, to Kate, daughter of William Van Kirk. He became literary editor of the *Magazine of Christian Literature*, in 1889, and instructor in propædeutics at Union theological seminary in 1893. In 1898 he was elected secretary of the New York state branch of the Egypt exploration fund. He received the degree of D.D. from his *alma mater* in 1898 and that of L.H.D. from Beloit college in 1899. His published works include a *Translation of Harnack's History of Monasticism* (1895); *Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City* (1896, 2d ed., 1898); translation of Kruger's *History of Early Christian Literature* (1897); and *General Catalogue of Union Theological Seminary* (1886 and 1898).

GILLETT, Ezra Hall, author, was born in Colchester, Conn., July 15, 1823; son of Ely Hall and Mary (Williams) Gillett. He was graduated from Yale in 1841, and from the Union theological seminary in 1844. After a post-graduate course at the latter institution he was licensed by the 4th Presbytery of New York, April 11, 1844, and on April 16, 1845, was ordained pastor of the Harlem (N.Y. city) Presbyterian church, where he remained until April 4, 1870. He was professor of political science in the University of the city of New York, 1870–75. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hamilton in 1864. Besides numerous contributions to periodicals and other minor works, he published *The Life and Times of John Huss* (2 vols., 1863–64–67); *History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States* (2 vols., 1864–67; rev. ed., 1875); *Life Lessons in the School of Christian Duty* (1864); *England Two Hundred Years Ago* (1866); *Ancient Cities and Empires* (1867); *God in Human Thought* (2 vols., 1874); and *The Moral System* (1874). He died in New York city, Sept. 2, 1875.

GILLETT, Frederick Huntington, representative, was born in Westfield, Mass., Oct. 16, 1851; son of Edward Bates and Lucy (Fowler) Gillett, and grandson of Edward Gillett and of James Fowler. His father was born Aug. 24, 1818, was graduated at Amherst, 1839; was state senator, 1852; district attorney, 1856–71; presidential elector, 1860, and died at Westfield, Mass., Feb. 3, 1899. Frederick H. was graduated at Amherst in 1874 and from the Harvard law school in 1877, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Mass., in 1877. He was assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, 1879–82; a representative in the state legislature, 1890–91, and a Republican representative from the 2d district of Massachusetts in the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1893–1905, serving in the 56th–58th congresses as chairman of the committee on civil service.

GILLETT, William Kendall, educator, was born in New York city, May 16, 1860; son of Ezra Hall and Mary Jane (Kendall) Gillett, and brother of Charles Ripley Gillett. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York, A.B., 1880; A.M., 1883; and was a student in the Columbia college law school, 1880–81; at the University of Berlin, 1881–83, and at the University of Paris, and in Florence, Italy, 1883–85. Returning to the United States he was instructor in the French and German languages in Lehigh university, 1885–88. He then studied at the University of Paris, and at Madrid and other places in Spain, 1888–90, and was elected professor of

romance languages in the University of the city of New York in 1890. He was elected a member of the American society of church history, was class historian at the university, and vice-president of the Philomathean.

GILLETTE, Edward Hooker, representative, was born in Bloomfield, Conn., Oct. 1, 1840; son of the Hon. Francis and Elisabeth Daggett (Hooker) Gillette. He attended the public schools of Hartford, Conn., and the State agricultural college at Ovid, N.Y. In 1863 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he edited the *Iowa Tribune*, and also engaged in farming and manufacturing. For a number of years he was chairman of the national committee of the National Greenback party and was a delegate to the national conventions that nominated Peter Cooper, James B. Weaver, Benjamin F. Butler, A. J. Streeter and James B. Weaver a second time, for the Presidency. In 1878 he was elected a representative in the 46th congress from the capital district of Iowa, running upon the greenback or U.S. vs. Bank money issue. Mr. Gillette became well known as an advocate of financial and land reforms and the initiative and referendum; was an active supporter on the rostrum of William J. Bryan for President in 1896, and was candidate of the three silver parties in Iowa for auditor of state in 1898.

GILLETTE, Francis, senator, was born in Bloomfield (then a part of Windsor), Hartford county, Conn., Dec. 14, 1807; son of Elder Ashbel and Acsah (Francis) Gillette, and a descendant of the two brothers, Nathan and Jonathan Gillette, who came from France to New England in 1630, and settled first in Dorchester, Mass., then removed to Windsor, Conn., when that place was settled in 1635, and became proprietors there. Francis was graduated at Yale in 1829 valedictorian of his class. He studied law with Gen. W. W. Ellsworth, but on account of ill health decided to become a farmer. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1832 and 1836; and the unsuccessful candidate of the Liberal party for governor of Connecticut in 1841, and of the Liberal and Free-Soil parties for several gubernatorial elections. In 1854 he was elected by a coalition of the Whigs, Temperance men and Free-soilers to fill the vacancy in the U.S. senate caused by the resignation of Truman Smith, and he served from May 25, 1854, to March 4, 1855. He was an active anti-slavery advocate, and introduced into the state legislature a proposition to strike the word "white" from the state constitution. He was an early member of the Republican party, and a silent partner in the *Evening Press* of Hartford, the first paper in the state to support the new party. He was a prominent promoter of the cause of education, and a trustee and for many years president of the state normal school. He married in 1834, Elisabeth Daggett, daughter of Edward and Elisabeth (Daggett) Hooker, and a descendant of Thomas Hooker. He died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 30, 1879.

GILLETTE, William, actor-playwright, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 24, 1854; son of the Hon. Francis and Elisabeth Daggett (Hooker) Gillette. He was graduated from the Hartford high school in 1873, and afterward studied at the University of the city of New York, at Boston university, and at the Monroe college of oratory, Boston. During his college days he often acted small parts at the local theatres, and in 1876 made his professional début as District Attorney in "The Gilded Age" at the St. Charles theatre, New Orleans, La. He soon returned north and secured an engagement with John T. Raymond's company, playing in "The Gilded Age" at the Union Square theatre, New York, and the Globe theatre, Boston. The seasons of 1876, 1877 and 1878, he was a member of Ben McCauley's stock company in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., and subsequently spent a season with a travelling company. He devoted his leisure to writing "The Professor," and secured its presentation at the Madison Square theatre, New York city, June 1, 1881, with himself in the title role. Then, in collaboration with Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, he dramatized "Esmeralda," which was brought out at the same theatre in the following season. After acting for the season of 1883–84, as Buxton Scott in "Young Mrs. Winthrop," he produced, Sept. 29, 1884, at the Comedy theatre, New York city, "Digby's Secretary" his adaptation of Van Moser's "Der Bibliothekar." A rival version called "The Private Secretary" was produced at the same time by A. M. Palmer's company at the Madison Square theatre, and subsequently the two plays were united under the latter name, in the title role of which Mr. Gillette appeared over one thousand times. The next work, "Held by the Enemy," had its original production at the Criterion theatre, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1886, and its first New York production on August 18 of the same year, at the Madison Square theatre, with Mr. Gillette as Thomas Henry Bean. Then followed an adaptation of "She," brought out at Niblo's Garden, New York city, 1887; "'A Legal

William Gillette.

Wreck," Madison Square theatre, 1888; two adaptations from the German: "All the Comforts of Home," Boston Museum, 1890, and "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows." Proctor's theatre, New York city, 1891; a spectacular production, "Ninety Days," at the Broadway theatre, New York, 1893; an adaptation from the French, "Too Much Johnson," Standard theatre, New York, 1894, with Mr. Gillette in the part of Augustus Billings, and "The Secret Service," Broad Street theatre, Philadelphia, May 13, 1895, with Maurice Barrymore in the role of Captain Thorne. This last play was revised by Mr. Gillette, and under the title "Secret Service," with himself as Captain Thorne, it was produced at the Garrick theatre, N.Y. city, Oct. 5, 1896. After remarkable runs in New York city and Boston, he took the piece to London, where he opened at the Adelphi theatre, May 15, 1897, and made a hit such as had never before been made by a play of American motive from American hands. His remaining engagements for 1897 were at the Empire theatre, New York city, in September, and at the Renaissance theatre, Paris, in October. His adaptation from the French entitled "Because She Loved Him So" was first performed at the Boston museum, Nov. 22, 1898. In 1899–1900 his dramatization of Dr. Conan Doyle's detective stories was performed at the Garrick theatre, New York, with himself in the part of Sherlock Holmes.

GILLIS, James Henry Lawrence, naval officer, was born at Ridgeway, Pa., May 14, 1831; son of James Lyle and Cecelia Ann (Berray) Gillis; grandson of Robert Gillis, and a descendant of the MacPhersons of the clan MacPherson of Scotland. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman in 1848, was graduated from the U.S. naval academy in 1854; promoted past-midshipman, June 15, 1854; master, Sept. 16, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 17, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commander, July 25, 1866; captain, Sept. 30, 1876; commodore, Jan. 29, 1887, and was appointed acting rear-admiral in 1888. In 1859 while a lieutenant on the U.S. steamer *Supply*, stationed at Montevideo, he saved the lives of three men from a ship-wrecked Argentine schooner, and for the act was publicly crowned with laurels and thanked by the government of the country and thirty years afterward the officers of the Argentine navy presented him with a

medal of steel and gold mounted in diamonds. He took part in the first naval battle of the civil war between the U.S. frigate *St. Lawrence* and the Confederate privateer *Petrel*; was engaged in numerous skirmishes in the waters of Virginia and South Carolina, participated in the battle of James Island, S.C. and was sent to the relief of Admiral Porter at the time of the Red River expedition. He was in command of the monitor *Milwaukee* when that vessel was blown up by torpedoes, while engaged with Spanish Fort, at the mouth of Blakely river, opposite Mobile, after which he volunteered for and was given command of a naval battery on shore. It is said that during the entire war he lost neither man nor officer from any of his commands. At the time of the tidal wave of 1868 he commanded the steamer *Wateree*, and this was the only vessel in the harbor of Arica that escaped destruction or loss of life, being carried half a mile inland and left by the receding waters lodged between the hillocks. In 1881 while commanding the steamer *Lackawanna* he arbitrated a treaty of peace between Malietoa and Tamasese, the rival kings of Samoa. In 1888 he was acting rear-admiral of the South Atlantic squadron and in 1892 was placed on the lighthouse board where he remained till his retirement, May 14, 1893.

GILLIS, John Pritchet, naval officer, was born in Wilmington, Del., Sept. 6, 1803; son of James and Elizabeth (Starr) Gillis, and grandson of James Gillis, from Dublin, Ireland, who emigrated to America before the Revolution, and Margaret Johnson, his wife; and of Isaac and Rachel (Prichitt) Starr. His early youth was spent in Illinois to which state his mother removed after the death of his father. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Dec. 12, 1825, and was advanced to the rank of lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1837. His service in the Mexican war included the command of the boats of the *Decatur* in the capture of Tuxpan; the flotilla on the Alvarado river, and the governorship and collectorship of Alvarado and Tlacotalpan. He was made 1st lieutenant in 1851 and served on the *Plymouth* in China waters, where he conferred with the viceroy in behalf of American missionaries. He was with the Perry expedition, 1853–54, was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and was in command of the *Pocahontas* when ordered to Charleston harbor in 1861, to the support of Major Anderson, and he brought the garrison to New York upon the surrender of the fort, having arrived in the harbor one hour before the flag was lowered. He commanded the *Monticello* in the Burnside expedition; the *Seminole* at Shipping Point on the Potomac, and in the Du Pont expedition to Port Royal, S.C., and with his ship

drove out the garrison from Fort Walker; and was on blockade duty in May, 1862, in the attack on Sewell's Point, Va. He was commissioned captain, July 16, 1862, and assigned to the Ossipee, and commanded the division of the western gulf squadron off Mobile and subsequently of the division off Texas. He was obliged to retire from active service in 1864, and returned north to recuperate his health. On Sept. 28, 1866, he was promoted commodore and placed on the retired list. He died in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 25, 1873.

GILLISS, James Melville, astronomer, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Sept. 6, 1811. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1827, making his first cruises on the *Delaware*, the *Concord* and the *Java*. He was made passed midshipman in 1831, and gave one year to the study of the sciences at the University of Virginia and subsequently studied in Paris. He was made assistant in the bureau of charts and instruments, navy department, Washington, D.C., in 1836 and had charge of the small building that served as the first observatory in Washington. His active astronomical work began when Secretary J. K. Paulding instructed him, in 1838, to determine, in conjunction with the scientists accompanying the Wilkes expedition to the Southern Seas, the differences of longitude by means of moon-calculations, occultations and eclipses, with magnetic and meteorological observations, and he was the pioneer American astronomer to conduct a working observatory, to publish a volume of observations, to catalogue the stars and to direct the science to practical use outside the field of instruction. He was promoted lieutenant in 1838, and in 1842 he prepared the plans for the astronomical observatory established by congress. Before completing the building and selecting the instruments, he visited Europe to obtain the best information as to apparatus and on his return he completed and equipped the observatory in the short time of eighteen months. The establishment was passed to the superintendence of Lieut M. F. Maury, and Gillis was assigned to the coast survey, where he reduced for the use of the department the entire record of observations made by him and embraced in fifteen manuscript folio volumes. He was employed in observations to determine the solar parallax, 1848–52, making a station at Santa Lucia, Chili, South America, where he gained observations of value in 1849–50. He also studied the phenomena of earthquakes and while in Chili laid the foundation for a national observatory there. In 1858 he visited Peru, to observe the total eclipse of the sun, and in 1860 he observed a total eclipse from a point in Washington Territory. In 1861 he was assigned to the charge of the Washington observatory, and in 1862 was advanced to the rank of captain. He was a charter member of the National academy of sciences, and published: *Astronomical Observations made at the Naval Observatory* (1846); *The United States Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere in 1849–52* (1855, et seq.); *An Account of the Total Eclipse of the Sun on September 7, 1858* (1859), and other scientific papers. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1865.

GILLMAN, Henry, scientist and author, was born in Kinsale, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1833; eldest son of Edward and Eleanor Mandeville (Hackett) Gillman; grandson of Henry Gillman of Belrose and Rock House, and of Capt. John Hackett of H.B.M. 8th Hussar regiment; and descended from an old British family. He also descended from John Winthrop, lord of the manor of Groton in Suffolk, uncle of John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts, 1630. He studied under private tutors, and subsequently at Hamilton academy, Bandon. With his parents he removed to the United States in 1850 and settled in Detroit, Mich.

Henry Gillman

He was at first assistant on the government geodetic survey of the great lakes, and then in charge of a topographical and hydrographical party of the survey, 1851–69; assistant superintendent of construction in the 10th and 11th lighthouse districts on the northern lakes, 1870–76, and superintendent and librarian of the public library, Detroit, Mich., 1880–85. In 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland U.S. consul at Jerusalem. While there he made such a decided stand against the expulsion of the Jews, by the Turks, from Palestine, that his position was finally upheld by several of the European powers, and the Turkish government was obliged to modify the laws relating to the Jews. He devoted his leisure time to the study of the antiquities of Jerusalem, and through his efforts Johns Hopkins university procured and published in 1887 a facsimile of the original long-lost manuscript of the "Didache," the famous "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," thus for the first time given in this form to the Christian world. He also made a facsimile copy of the ancient Greek manuscripts of the "Epistles of St. Clement," which was embodied in the posthumous edition of Bishop Lightfoot's celebrated work "The Apostolic Fathers" in 1890. In May, 1891, he left Jerusalem, and after an extended tour of Asia

Minor and Europe, having previously twice visited Europe and Egypt, he returned to Detroit late in 1891. A recognized authority on archæology, anthropology and botany, his opinions were quoted by the most eminent scientists. In 1874 he assisted in founding the Detroit scientific association, in which he held several offices; was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science in 1875; and was made a member of the British association, of the American oriental society, and of many other scientific and learned organizations. He was elected in 1876 member at large for America to the Congress of Americanists held in Luxembourg, contributing a paper entitled "The Osteological Remains of the Mound Builders," which was published in the *Compte Rendu* of the congress. He was married in 1858 to Mary Julia, daughter of Hiram Reeve and Mary Juniper (Lyons) Johnson of Detroit, Mich., two sons and two daughters being born of the marriage. He contributed largely both prose and poetry to the leading periodicals. Many of his scientific articles were translated into foreign languages, and his most important anthropological papers were published in the reports of the Smithsonian institution, and Peabody museum, and in the *Proceedings* of the American association for the advancement of science. He is the author of: *Marked for Life*, poems (1863); *The Wild Flowers and Gardens of Jerusalem and Palestine* (1893-94); *Hassan, a Fellah, a Romance of Palestine* (1898), and contributions to periodical literature.

GILLMAN, Robert Winthrop, physician, was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 2, 1865; son of Henry and Mary Julia (Johnson) Gillman. The former was U.S. consul at Jerusalem for Palestine, 1886–91; and the latter's grandmother was Mary Reeve, wife of Elisha Johnson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Reeve of Brookhaven, L.I., N.Y., who died aged 104 years, having preached his last sermon when 102 years old; and sister of Chief-Justice Reeve of Connecticut, who married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Aaron Burr, president of the College of New Jersey in 1748, and only sister of Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States. Dr. Gillman also descended from Jonathan Edwards. He was educated in the Detroit public schools and high school, and was graduated with the degree of M.D. from the Detroit college of medicine in 1887, and appointed assistant surgeon to the British ophthalmic hospital, Jerusalem, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales. He travelled in Europe, Asia Minor and Africa in 1888, and studied medicine in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London from 1888 to 1890, when he returned to Detroit and became clinical professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Detroit college of medicine. He was also appointed ophthalmic surgeon to St. Mary's hospital, and ophthalmologist to the Woman's hospital and Foundling's home. In recognition of his valuable services in the British ophthalmic hospital, he was elected a member of the distinguished order of St. John of Jerusalem (English Langue). He was elected a member of the American medical association and of the Michigan state medical society, and is the author of numerous contributions to medical periodicals. In 1896 he made a second visit to Europe, in the further prosecution of surgical studies.

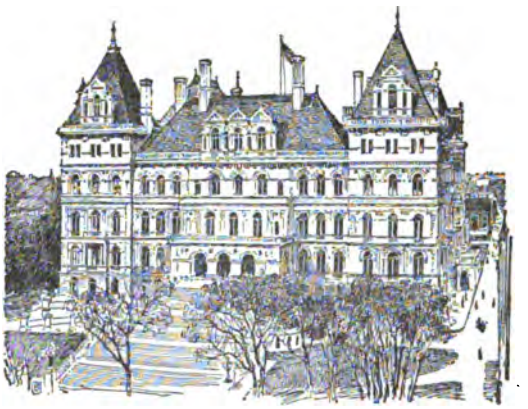
GILLMORE, Quincy Adams, soldier, was born in Black River, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1825. His father was a farmer, who emigrated to the western reserve from Connecticut, and Quincy Adams was brought up on a farm, attended the winter school and Norwalk academy, taught school, and was appointed in 1845 a cadet to the U.S. military academy. He was graduated at the head of the class of 1849. He was instructor of military engineering in the academy, 1852–56; was promoted 1st lieutenant, July, 1856, and was treasurer and quartermaster at West Point, and in charge of the fortifications in New York harbor, 1856–61. He was promoted captain in August, 1861, was chief of engineers of the Port Royal expedition of 1861, and after the capture of Hilton Head, S.C., he rebuilt the forts and otherwise strengthened their position. He directed the engineering operations in the expedition sent in 1862 to Fort Pulaski at the mouth of the Savannah river, and commanded the troops in their capture of the fort, April, 1862. For this action he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. His health breaking, he was relieved from duty in the south and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He assisted in organizing and forwarding to the front sixty regiments of volunteers from New York. In August, 1862, he reported for active duty, and commanded a division in the operations in Kentucky in September, and in West Virginia in October. On Oct. 14, 1862, he was placed in command of the 1st division of the Army of Kentucky, and he afterward commanded the division of Central Kentucky. He was brevetted colonel for his action in defeating the division under General Pegram at Somerset, Ky., 1863. His next command was the Department of the South, June, 1863, and in July, 1863,

he was assigned to the command of the 10th army corps, which he directed in the operations against Charleston, S.C. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army for the capture of Morris island, July 10, 1863, for his part in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, capture of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, and for the operations against Charleston, at long range from the battery known as the "Swamp Angel." He was also promoted major-general of volunteers and received the commendation of the general-in-chief, who said, "He has overcome difficulties almost unknown in modern sieges. Indeed his operations on Morris island constitute a new era in the science of engineering and gunnery." He was ordered with the 10th corps to Virginia in 1864, captured the line in front of Drewry's Bluff, and enabled General Butler to withdraw his army to Bermuda Hundred. With two divisions of the 19th corps he was in charge of the defences of Washington early in 1865, and pursued Early after his final raid, and in doing so was severely hurt from a fall of his horse. He commanded the department of the South from Feb. 9 to Nov. 17, 1865, and resigned from the volunteer army in December, 1865, and was made engineer-in-chief of fortifications on the Atlantic coast, south of New York. His promotions in the regular army were: major, June, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, 1874, and colonel, Feb. 20, 1874. He was president of the Mississippi river commission created by congress in 1879, and of those in charge of the Cape Fear river, N.C., and Potomac river, Va., improvements. Rutgers college conferred on him the honorary degree of Ph.D., and Oberlin college that of A.M. in 1856. He wrote: *The Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski* (1862); *Limes, Hydraulic Cements and Mortars* (1863); *Engineering and Artillery Operations against Charleston, S.C., in 1863* (1865); *Beton, Coignet and other Artificial Stones* (1871); *Strength of the Building Stones of the United States* (1874); *Roads, Streets and Pavements* (1876). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 7, 1888.

THE "SWAMP ANGEL".

GILLON, Alexander, representative, was born in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1741, and early engaged in commerce, residing for a time in London, England. He emigrated to America in 1766, and engaged in business in Charleston, S.C. He espoused the cause of the colonists and in 1777 fitted out an armed vessel with which he captured three armed British cruisers sailing in company, boarding one after the other and carrying them as prizes into Charleston. He was made commodore of the South Carolina navy in 1778, and was sent to France to procure vessels for the navy. He hired a frigate, rechristened it *South Carolina* and with it captured valuable prizes. He organized a large fleet made up of American and Spanish vessels, and with it captured the Bahama islands in May, 1782. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature for a number of terms, was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1788; founder and first president of the Charleston chamber of commerce, and represented the state of South Carolina in the 3d U.S. congress, 1793–94. He died at Gillon's Retreat, S.C., Oct. 6, 1794.

GILMAN, Arthur, architect, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 5, 1821; son of Arthur and S. A. (Marquand) Otis Gilman, and grandson of Samuel and Lydia (Robinson) Giddings Gilman. He attended Trinity college but was not graduated. The attention of the public was first attracted towards him in 1844, when he published an article in the *North American Review* on "American Architecture." This was translated into a number of foreign languages and he was then invited to deliver a course of lectures before the Lowell institute, Boston, Mass. Subsequently he went to Europe to study the architecture of the old world, and upon his return to Boston he urged upon the city government plans for filling in and building up the "Back Bay" district, which was at that time hardly more than swamp land. His plans were subsequently carried out by the state. During his residence in Boston he designed and erected the City Hall, the Eastern railway station, and the Arlington Street church. In 1865 he removed to New York city where he was the architect of the Equitable Assurance Society building. He also designed St.



STATE CAPITOL, ALBANY, N.Y.

John's church and parsonage, Clifton, Staten Island, N.Y., and the greater part of the capitol at Albany. He was a member of the American institute of architects and contributed to architectural periodicals. He died in Syracuse, N.Y., July 11, 1882.

GILMAN, Arthur, educator, was born in Alton, Ill., June 22, 1837; son of Winthrop Sargent and Abia Swift (Lippincott), grandson of Benjamin Ives and Hannah (Robbins), great-grandson of Joseph and Rebecca (Ives), great[2] grandson of Nicholas and Mary (Thing), great[3] grandson of royal councillor Nicholas and Sarah (Clark), great[4] grandson of John and Elizabeth (Treworgie), and great[5] grandson of Edward and Mary (Clark) Gilman, of an ancient Welsh family, who emigrated from Norfolk, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts colony, in 1638. He was educated in the schools of St. Louis, Mo., 1843–49, and in New York city, 1849–53. He established the banking house of Halsted & Gilman in 1857. Subsequently the firm name was changed to Gilman, Son & Co. In 1862 he was obliged to seek respite from business cares in consequence of ill health and he removed to Lee, Mass., where he purchased an estate near Lenox, named it "Glynllyn" and engaged in literary studies, occupying part of his time with agriculture and work for the cause of education in Berkshire county. In 1865 he visited England and made a study of the genealogy of the Gilman family. He also visited Paris and Rome. In 1870 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he was connected with the Riverside press for some years, and in 1871 he became treasurer of and editor for the American tract society in Boston. In 1876, with his wife, he formulated a plan by which the courses of study at Harvard college should be systematically repeated to young women. This led to the incorporation of the society for the collegiate instruction of women, familiarly called the "Harvard annex." He was the executive officer of the annex from the beginning, and when it became Radcliffe college in 1894 he was made its regent and retained that office till 1896. In 1886 he founded and became director of the Cambridge school for girls. When he resigned his position as regent of Radcliffe college, the students and other friends united in

founding the "Arthur Gilman book fund of the Radcliffe college library," the income of which was to purchase books on history and literature, those being the subjects in which he was especially interested. On April 12, 1860, he was married to Amy Cooke, daughter of Samuel Ball, of Lee, Mass., by whom he had four children, and on July 11, 1876, to Stella, daughter of David Scott of Tuscaloosa, Ala., by whom he had three children. Mrs. Gilman is the author of "Mothers in Council" (1884) and "The Mother's Record" (1883). Mr. Gilman was elected to membership in a number of historical and literary societies. He was made a life member of the American historical association. He was for years secretary of the Humane society of Cambridge. Upon the death of the poet Longfellow, he was one of those who formed the Longfellow memorial association, of which he was secretary from the beginning. He was one of the original members of the St. Botolph club of Boston; was elected corresponding member of the New York biographical and genealogical society, and of the Wisconsin historical society, and was a member of the Lowell memorial society. He received the degree of M.A. from Williams college in 1867. He wrote much for periodicals; edited and contributed to *Boston, Past and Present* (1873), *Library of Religious Poetry* (1880), *The Kingdom of Home* (1881), and *Magna Charta Stories* (1882); also edited the *Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer* (3 vols., 1879); compiled an *Index to the Complete Edition of the Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge* (1884); and is the author of *The Gilman Family, Traced in the Line of the Hon. John Gilman of Exeter, N.H.* (1869); *First Steps in English Literature* (1870); *Kings, Queens and Barbarians* (1870); *First Steps in General History* (1874); *The Cambridge of 1776* (1876); *Shakespeare's Morals* (1879); *History of the American People* (1883); *Tales of the Pathfinders* (1884); *The Story of Rome* (1885); *Short Stories from the Dictionary* (1886); *Story of the Saracens* (1886); *The Story of Boston* (1889, new ed., 1895); *The Cambridge of 1896* (1896); *Palemon and Arcite* for the Riverside literature series (1898). He was also associated with Baring-Gould, Church, Stanley, Lane-Poole, Mahaffy and Rawlinson in preparing for the *Story of the Nation* series the volumes on Germany, Carthage, the Moors in Spain, the Turks, the empire of Alexander, and Egypt.

GILMAN, Benjamin Ives, psychologist, was born in New York city, Feb. 19, 1852; son of Winthrop Sargent and Abia Swift (Lippincott), grandson of Benjamin Ives and Hannah (Robbins), great-grandson of Judge Joseph and Rebecca (Ives), great[2] grandson of the Rev. Nicholas and Mary (Thing), great[3] grandson of Judge Nicholas and Sarah (Clark), and great[4]

grandson of Councillor John Gilman, born Jan. 10, 1624, who with his parents Edward and Mary Gilman, left Gravesend, England, in the ship *Diligent* of Ipswich, arrived in Boston, Mass., Aug. 10, 1638, and was married June 20, 1657, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Catherine (Shapleigh) Treworgye. Benjamin Ives was prepared for college in his native city and entered Williams with the class of 1872, but left before graduating, on account of illness, and spent two years in travel abroad and in Florida. He engaged in the banking business with his father and brothers, 1873–79, and in the latter year resumed his work as a student. He received his B.A. degree from Williams in 1880, and became a fellow of Johns Hopkins university in 1881. He also studied at Harvard, at the University of Berlin, in Paris and in Italy. In 1890–91, he lectured on the psychology of the art of music at Colorado, Princeton, Cornell, Harvard and Columbia universities. In 1892 he was appointed instructor in psychology at Clark university, Worcester, Mass., and in 1893 became curator of the Museum of fine arts, Boston, Mass. He was married Sept. 14, 1892, to Cornelia Moore, daughter of James M. Dunbar, of New York city. He is the author of numerous valuable contributions to scientific periodicals.

GILMAN, Caroline (Howard), author, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1794; daughter of Samuel and Anne (Lillie) Howard; granddaughter of Ebenezer and Martha (Goffe) Howard, and a descendant of Edward and Mary (Clark) Gilman. When sixteen years old her poem "Jephtha's Rash Vow" was published in the *North American Review*, and this was soon followed by "Jairus' Daughter." In 1819 she was married to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Gilman and accompanied him to Charleston, S.C., residing in that city till 1870, when she removed to Cambridge, Mass. In 1830 she established *The Rose Bud*, subsequently called *The Southern Rose*, a magazine for children. This was discontinued in 1839 because of the ill health of Mrs. Gilman. Her contributions to this periodical were collected in several volumes among which are: *Recollections of a New England Housekeeper* (1833); *Recollections of a Southern Matron* (1836); *Poetry of Travelling in the United States* (1838); *Ladies' Annual Register* (1838–39); *Ruth Raymond* (1840); *Oracles from the Poets* (1845); *Sibyl, or New Oracles from the Poets* (1849); *Verses of a Life-time* (1849); *Oracles for Youth* (1852); *Mrs. Gilman's Gift-Book* (1859); *Poems and Stories of a Mother and Daughter*, in collaboration with her daughter, Mrs. Caroline Howard (Gilman) Jervey (1872); and *Letters of Eliza Wilkinson during the invasion of Charleston*. She died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 15, 1888.

GILMAN, Caroline Howard, See Jervey, Caroline Howard Gilman.

GILMAN, Chandler Robbins, physician, was born in Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1802; son of Benjamin Ives and Hannah (Robbins) Gilman. He attended Phillips Andover academy and Harvard college, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1824, and subsequently practised in New York city, where he was married to Serena, daughter of Martin Hoffman, Sr., who with two children died in 1842. In 1840 he was appointed professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the College of physicians and surgeons. In 1844 he was married to Hannah Hawkhurst, daughter of Capt. David Marshall of New York. In 1851 he assumed the chair of medical jurisprudence, left vacant by the death of Prof. John B. Beck. In 1860, when that college became the medical department of Columbia college, he retained his professorship until May, 1864, when he gave up his professional duties and settled in Middletown, Conn. He contributed numerous articles to medical journals, edited *Beck's Medical Jurisprudence* (1860), and is the author of *Legends of a Log-Cabin*, and *Life on the Lakes* (1835); *Sketch of the Life and Character of Dr. J. B. Beck* (1851); *The Relations of the Medical to the Legal Profession* (1856); *Tracts on Generation;* and *The Case of Charles B. Huntington*. He died in Middletown, Conn., Sept. 26, 1865.

GILMAN, Daniel Coit, educator, was born in Norwich, Conn., July 6, 1831; son of William Charles and Eliza (Coit) Gilman; grandson of Benjamin Clark and Mary (Thing) Gilman; great-grandson of Maj. John Gilman; great^2 grandson of Col. John Gilman; and great^3 grandson of Councillor John Gilman, one of the original settlers of Exeter, N.H., who emigrated to America from Norfolk, England, in 1638. Through his mother he descended from the Coits, Bills, Huntingtons, Lathrops and other Connecticut families. He was fitted for college in the city of New York, was graduated at Yale in 1852, continued his studies as a resident graduate in New Haven and Cambridge, spent two years in Europe, and after a brief service as an attaché to the American legation in St Petersburg, followed the lectures of Trendelenburg and Carl Ritter in the University of Berlin, and subsequently acted

as one of the commissioners to the Exposition Universelle of 1855 in Paris. After his return he became librarian of Yale and subsequently a professor of physical and political geography in the Sheffield scientific school. During his residence in New Haven he was a trustee of the Winchester astronomical observatory and a visitor of the Yale school of the fine arts. For a short time he was city superintendent of schools and afterward secretary of the state board of education. He was married in 1861 to Mary, daughter of T. Ketcham of New York city, who died in 1869, and he was again married in 1877 to Elizabeth Dwight, daughter of John M. Woolsey of Cleveland and New Haven. In 1872 he was president of the University of California and then became the first president of the Johns Hopkins university. He resigned this office in 1900, and in 1902 was made president of the institution founded by Andrew Carnegie. He was director of the Johns Hopkins hospital and a trustee in the Peabody institute, the Pratt library, and the Mercantile library of Baltimore. He was made trustee of the Peabody fund for the promotion of education in the south, president of the Slater trustees for the education of the freedmen, president of the American Oriental society, and vice-president of the Archæological institute of America. He was also made an officer of public instruction in France. He was a member of the Venezuelan commission appointed by President Cleveland, and a member of the commission appointed to draft a new charter for Baltimore. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard, 1876, Columbia, 1887, St. John's (Md.), 1887, Yale, 1889, the University of North Carolina, 1889, and Princeton, 1896. He is the author of numerous addresses and essays on historical subjects and on education, some of which are collected in a volume, *University Problems in the United States* (1898); *Life of James Monroe* (American Statesmen Series, 2d ed., 1898); and an Introduction to de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* (1898); and he edited the miscellaneous writings of his friends, Dr. Francis Lieber and Dr. Joseph P. Thompson.

Daniel C. Gilman

GILMAN, Edward Whiting, clergyman, was born in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 11, 1823; son of William Charles and Eliza (Coit) Gilman. He was graduated from Yale in 1843, taught in Professor Kinsley's school for boys, West Point, N.Y., and in the grammar school of the University of the city of New York, and attended Union theological seminary, 1845–47, and Yale theological seminary, 1847–49, at the same time serving as tutor at Yale. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Dec. 4, 1849, and was pastor at Lockport, N.Y., 1849–56; at Cambridge, Mass., 1856–58; at Bangor, Maine, 1859–63, and at Stonington, Conn., 1864–71. In 1871 he became secretary of the American Bible society in New York city, editing the *Bible Society Record*, and contributing frequently to newspapers and periodicals. Yale conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1874. He was married June 5, 1850, to Julia, daughter of Prof. Benjamin Silliman. He died in Flushing, L.I., Dec. 4, 1900.

GILMAN, John Taylor, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Exeter, N.H., Dec. 19, 1753; son of Nicholas and Ann (Taylor) Gilman; and fourth in descent from the Hon. John Gilman (1624–1708), royal councillor of New Hampshire, 1680–83. He served in the provincial army in 1775, marching with one hundred men to Cambridge, Mass., when the news of the fight at Concord and Lexington reached Exeter. He was assistant receiver-general of the state under his father; representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1779–80; a member of the committee of safety; a delegate to the defence convention at Hartford in 1780; delegate to the continental congress, 1782–83; treasurer of the state, 1783–94; one of the three commissioners to settle the war claims of the states; and governor of New Hampshire, 1794–1805, and again 1813–15, in the meantime serving as a representative in the state legislature, 1810–11. He was a trustee of Dartmouth, 1807–19, and received the honorary degrees of A.M. and LL.D. from that institution in 1799. He died in Exeter, N.H., Aug. 31, 1828.

GILMAN, Nicholas, senator, was born in Exeter, N.H., Aug. 3, 1755; son of Nicholas and Ann (Taylor) Gilman. His father was receiver-general of the colony and state treasurer, 1775–1820. Being a leading politician he did much to shape the policy of New Hampshire in relation to the impending disruption with the mother country. He imbued his sons, to whose early education he gave his personal supervision, with the spirit of patriotism that soon showed itself in personal sacrifice in the war for American independence and even attracted the notice and secured the friendship of the commander-in-chief of the American army and of Gen. Benedict Arnold. Nicholas, Jr., joined the patriot army at the first intelligence that came from Boston of the clash of arms at Concord and Lexington and he did effective service as an officer in the American

army during the greater period of the Revolution, being in the service six years and three months. He was at one time on the staff of Washington and as deputy adjutant-general received from Cornwallis the roll of 7050 British prisoners surrendered at Yorktown.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, New York.

He declined a position on the staff of General Arnold and after the war was a delegate to the continental congress, 1786–88, a member of the Federal constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787; a representative in the 1st–4th congresses, 1789–97; a presidential elector in 1793 and 1797; and U.S. senator, 1805–14, having been elected as successor to Senator Simeon Olcott in 1805 and re-elected in 1811. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1814.

GILMAN, Nicholas Paine, author and educator, was born at Quincy, Ill., Dec. 21, 1849; son of Charles and Annette Maria (Dearborn) Gilman; grandson of Allen Gilman and of Wear Dearborn; and great-grandson of John Ward Gilman. He attended academies at Parsonsfield, Maine, and Effingham, N.H., and was graduated from the Harvard divinity school in 1871. He was pastor at Scituate, Mass., 1872–84, and at Bolton, Mass., 1875–78, and then served as college preacher and professor of ethics and English literature in Antioch college, Ohio, 1878–81. Returning to New England, he was pastor at Wayland, Mass., 1882–84, removing to West Newton in the latter year and devoting his time chiefly to editorial work. After a number of years of service on the staff of the *Literary World*, of Boston, he was its editor, 1888–95. He was for several years assistant editor of the *Unitarian Review*, and edited *The New World*, quarterly, Boston, from its beginning in 1892. In 1895 he removed to Meadville, Pa., where he accepted the Hackley professorship of sociology and ethics in the Theological seminary, still retaining the editorship of *The New World*. He is the author of: *Profit-Sharing Between Employer and Employee; a Study in the Evolution of the Wages System* (1889); *The Laws of Daily Conduct* (1891); *Socialism and the American Spirit* (1893); *A Dividend to Labor* (1899); and many contributions to periodicals.

N. P. Gilman

GILMAN, Samuel, author, was born in Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 16, 1791; son of Frederick and Abigail Hillier (Somes) Gilman; and grandson of Samuel and Lydia (Robinson) Giddings Gilman. He was graduated from Harvard in 1811, was a tutor in mathematics there, 1817–19, and was then ordained pastor of the Unitarian church, Archdale street, Charleston, S.C., where he remained till the close of his life. He was married, Oct. 14, 1819, to Caroline, daughter of Samuel Howard of Boston, Mass. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1837. He contributed both prose and poetry to various periodicals; translated some of the satires of Boileau, and is the author of: *Memoirs of a New England Village Choir* (1829); *Pleasures and Pains of a Student's Life* (1852); and *Contributions to American Literature* (1856). He also wrote *Fair Harvard* for the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the college, 1636–1836. At the time of the nullification excitement in South Carolina he wrote *Hail our Country's Natal Morn!* a Union ode which was sung at a Union meeting in Charleston, and during the civil war was republished in the New York *Tribune* and became popular. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. Charles J. Bowen, at Kingston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1858.

GILMER, George Rockingham, governor of Georgia, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., April 11, 1790; son of Thomas Meriwether and Elizabeth (Lewis), grandson of Peachy Ridgway and Mary (Meriwether), and great-grandson of Dr. George and Mary Peachy (Walker) Gilmer. At the age of twelve he was sent to a classical school at Abbeville Court House, S.C. From there he went to Dr. Waddel's academy near by, where he remained several years, finally becoming assistant in the academy. In 1808 he returned to his home and taught a small private school. Subsequently he studied law and then on account of ill health was inactive for several years. In October, 1813, he was made 1st lieutenant in the 43d U.S. infantry; served against the Creek Indians; and was honorably discharged from service in 1815. In 1818 he resumed his law study in Lexington, Ga., was admitted to the bar and served in the state legislature, 1818–20, and again in 1824–26. He was a representative in the 17th congress, 1821–23; in 1826 was elected to fill an unexpired term in the 19th congress, and was again elected to the 20th and 23d congresses. He was governor of Georgia, 1829–31, and 1837–39; and during his second term succeeded in removing the Cherokee and Creek Indians from Georgia to the Indian territory, a

measure which he had advocated during his first administration. He was a presidential elector in 1836 and in 1840 was president of the electoral college. He then retired to private life upon his farm in Lexington, became interested in geology and gathered a valuable collection of the minerals of Georgia. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia from 1826 to 1857 and at his death bequeathed to that institution $15,000 for the purpose of improving the "schoolmasters of Georgia," the interest of which was appropriated by the trustees in 1884 to the support of the state normal school. In 1822 he was married to Eliza Frances, daughter of Maj. Robert and Elizabeth (Thornton) Grattan, and a descendant of Henry Grattan, the Irish orator. He published *Georgians*, an historical work (1855). He died in Lexington, Ga., Nov. 15, 1859.

GILMER, Jeremy Forbis, soldier, was born in Guilford county, N.C., Feb. 23, 1818; son of Capt. Robert Shaw and Anna (Forbis) Gilmer; and brother of John Adams Gilmer. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1839, high in his class. He was assigned to the engineer corps, was promoted 1st lieutenant and captain and was on duty at the engineers' bureau, Washington, D.C., under General Totten at the outbreak of the Mexican war. He was attached to the expedition under Col. A. W. Doniphan which marched from Santa Fé by way of Chihuahua to Saltillo, Mexico, reaching that place May 21, 1847, after the capitulation of the city of Mexico. He was then employed in charge of works on the coast of Georgia, 1847–57, and at San Francisco harbor, Cal., 1857–61. He resigned from the army on the secession of his state and being detained while awaiting the arrival of his successor, he did not reach the Confederate capital till September, 1861, when he was commissioned major of engineers and made chief engineer on the staff of Gen. A. S. Johnston in Kentucky. He was present at the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh while in charge of the engineer corps and on his recovery was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and made chief engineer of the Confederate States army with headquarters at Richmond. He strengthened the fortifications at Charleston, S.C., 1863–64, and made them practically invulnerable against the combined naval force of the United States. He was promoted to the rank of major-general, but declined to supersede Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in command of the Confederate army in Georgia in June, 1864, and returned to Richmond, resuming charge of the engineering bureau. After the surrender he engaged in commercial enterprises in Savannah, Ga., and was a director and for a time acting president of the Central Railroad and Banking company of Georgia. He was married to Louisa, daughter of Gen. E. P. Alexander of Washington, Ga. He died at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 1, 1883.

GILMER, John Adams, representative, was born in Guilford county, N.C., Nov. 4, 1805; son of Capt. Robert Shaw and Anna (Forbis) Gilmer. He received a good education, taught school, studied law and in 1833 was admitted to the bar and practised in Greensboro, N.C. He was a state senator, 1847–56, when he resigned to accept the Whig nomination for governor of North Carolina, but was defeated by Thomas Bragg, then serving as governor, by 12,628 votes. He was a Whig representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61, serving in the 36th congress as chairman of the committee on elections. He was prominently named as a suitable southern representative for a seat in the cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, but when North Carolina withdrew from the Union, May 20, 1861, Mr. Gilmer cast his fortunes with his state and was a representative in the 1st and 2d Confederate States congresses, 1862–65. When the Confederate congress adjourned, March 16, 1865, Mr. Gilmer returned to North Carolina and with Mr. Graham favored an interview between Governor Vance and General Sherman, looking to an arrangement for peace. The question of the right of the state to act was in consideration when Sherman received the surrender of Johnston's army near Durham Station, and closed the incident. Mr. Gilmer died in Greensboro, N.C., May 14, 1868.

GILMER, Thomas Walker, governor of Virginia, was born in Gilmerton, Albemarle county, Va., April 6, 1802; son of George and Eliza (Hudson), and grandson of Dr. George and Lucy (Walker) Gilmer of "Mount Air," Albemarle county, Va. He was instructed by private teachers, studied law under his uncle, Pendy R. Gilmer of Liberty, Va., and by correspondence with another uncle, Francis W. Gilmer; was admitted to the bar and settled to practice in Charlottesville, Va. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention at Staunton, 1825, and was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia, 1829, 1830, 1832, 1833, 1835, 1838 and 1839, being speaker of the house through the last two sessions. He was governor of Virginia, 1840–41. He resigned, March 1, 1841, and took his seat as a representative in the 27th congress, May 31, 1841. He was re-elected to the 28th congress and resigned, Feb. 18, 1844, to accept an appointment as secretary of the navy, made by President Tyler, Feb. 15, 1844. He was killed by the bursting of a gun on the U.S. steam frigate *Princeton*, while on an excursion with the President and other members of the cabinet down the Potomac river, when opposite Mt. Vernon, Feb. 28, 1844.

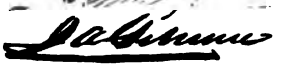
GILMOR, Harry, soldier, was born at "Glen Ellen," Baltimore county, Md., Jan. 17, 1837; son of Robert and Ellen Maria (Ward) Gilmor; and grandson of William and Marian (Smith) Gilmor. His first ancestor in America, Robert Gilmor, came to Maryland from Scotland in 1766 and in 1792 founded the commercial house of Robert Gilmor & Sons, Baltimore. He was educated at a private school in Baltimore and engaged in farming on his father's estate, "Glen Ellen," Md. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service under General Ashby. In 1862 he received permission from the Confederate authorities to organize a cavalry regiment to be composed of Maryland men, and he was elected colonel of the regiment. He was a daring cavalry skirmisher and a valued scout. He was shot four times and taken prisoner twice. He was exchanged once and spent the closing months of the civil war a prisoner in Fort Warren, Boston harbor. His regiment made a raid into Maryland in 1864 and reached Havre de Grace at the mouth of the Susquehanna river. During this raid he burned the railroad bridge over Gunpowder river and captured a Federal troop-train on which was General Franklin. At the close of the war he resumed farming in Baltimore county and also engaged in raising cotton in Mississippi. He was married on Nov. 15, 1866, to Mentoria, daughter of Col. Jasper and Eliza (Nickson) Strong, and their son, Harry Gilmor, became a civil engineer in Baltimore. Colonel Gilmor wrote an account of his war experiences under the title *Four Years in the Saddle* (New York, 1865; London, 1866). He died in Baltimore, Md., March 4, 1883.

GILMORE, George William, educator, was born in London, England, May 12, 1857; son of George William and Mary (Mansfield) Gilmore; and grandson of George William and Alice (De Vere) Gilmore and of David and Bertha (Quincy) Mansfield. He prepared for college at the Freehold (N.J.) institute, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1883, receiving his A.M. degree in 1889. He was a student at Union theological seminary, New York, 1883–86, and was ordained by the presbytery of Brooklyn, N.Y., April 28, 1886. In 1886 he was appointed by the American board of commissioners of education to carry out the request of the King of Korea for the appointment of learned professors and teachers to found the Royal college at Seoul, Korea, and served there, 1886–88. He travelled in Japan, 1888–89, and returned to the United States in 1889, where he engaged in literary work in New York city, 1889–93; was instructor in the English Bible in Bangor theological seminary, 1893–95, and professor of Biblical history and lecturer on comparative religion from 1895. He was elected a member of the Society of Biblical literature and exegesis in 1890. He published: *Korea from its Capital* (1892); *The Johannean Problem* (1895); and compiled and edited with Bishop Hurst *Literature of Theology* (1896).

GILMORE, James Roberts, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1822; son of Turner Fales and Mary A. (Roberts) Gilmore; grandson of William Gilmore; and a descendant of John Brown, the Christian Carrier, who was murdered by Claverhouse, as is related by Sir Walter Scott. He was prepared for college, but decided to engage in commercial pursuits from which he retired with a competence in 1857 and devoted himself to literature, writing under the pen name of "Edmund Kirke." He helped to found the *Continental Monthly* in 1862, which was short-lived. In July, 1864, he visited the President of the Confederate States at Richmond, Va., having been given a pass by President Lincoln to go beyond the Federal lines. The visit was unofficial and failed of a peaceful solution of the differences between the two sections. After peace was restored he again entered into business, retiring in 1883 to devote himself to biographical and other writing. He delivered a course of lectures on "The Early Southwest," before the Lowell institute, Boston, Mass., in 1889, and before the Peabody institute, Baltimore, Md., in 1890. He is the author of *Among the Pines* (New York, 1862); *My Southern Friends* (1862); *Down in Tennessee* (1863); *Adrift in Dixie* (1863); *Among the Guerrillas* (1863); *On the Border* (1864); *Patriot Boys* (1864); *Gospel History* (with Dr. Lyman Abbott, 1880); *Life of Garfield* (1880); *The Rear Guard of the Revolution* (1886); *John Sevier as a Commonwealth Builder* (1888); *Advance Guard of Western Civilization* (1889); *The Last of the Thorndikes* (1890); *Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln* (1899), and many contributions to periodicals.

GILMORE, Joseph Albree, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Weston, Vt., June 10, 1811; son of Asa and Lucy (Dodge) Gilmore; grandson of Joseph Gilmore who fought at Bunker Hill and Bennington; and a descendant of Robert Gilmore of Londonderry, N.H. His educational advantages were limited and while yet a mere boy he earned the money that enabled him to make the journey to Boston where he obtained work in a store. On reaching his majority he was in business for himself and was married to Ann, daughter of Samuel Whipple of Dunbarton, N.H. In 1842 he removed to Concord, N.H., where he established a wholesale grocery business. In 1848 he engaged in the railroad business as construction agent of the Concord & Claremont railroad, and was subsequently superintendent of that line, the Manchester & Lawrence, the Contoocook valley, the

Concord and the Concord & Portsmouth railroads. In 1858 he was elected by the Republicans a state senator from the 4th district. He was re-elected in 1859 and was president of the senate. In 1863 he was one of three candidates for governor of New Hampshire, and as there was no choice by the people, the state legislature in June, 1863, gave him the chair. In 1864 he was elected by the people by over 5000 majority. He added to the volunteer army of 15,500 men sent into the field by Governors Goodwin and Berry, 17,708 men, 1814 in excess of the quota demanded. He retired from office in 1865 and died at Concord, N.H., April 17, 1867.



GILMORE, Joseph Henry, educator, was born at Boston, Mass., April 29, 1834; son of Joseph Albree and Ann (Whipple) Gilmore; grandson of Asa and Lucy (Dodge) Gilmore of Weston, Vt., and of Samuel Whipple of Dunbarton, N.H.; and a descendant of Robert Gilmore of Londonderry, N.H. He was graduated at Phillips Andover academy in 1852; at Brown university in 1858; and at Newton theological institution in 1861. He was instructor in Hebrew at the Newton seminary, 1861–62; was pastor of the Baptist church at Fisherville (Penacook), N.H., 1862–64; private secretary to his father, Governor Gilmore, and editor of the *Concord Daily Monitor*, 1864–65. He was pastor of the Second Baptist church in Rochester, N.Y., 1865–66; acting professor of Hebrew, Rochester theological seminary, 1867–68, and professor of logic, rhetoric and English in the University of Rochester from 1868. The *Popular Science Monthly* gives him the credit of having been the first professor to give a daily course of lectures on anthropology in an American college. Brown university conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1892 He is the author of several favorably received text-books on subjects connected with his department, including *Art of Expression* (1875); *Outlines of Logic* (1879); *English Language and its Literature* (1880); *Chautauquan Text-book of English Literature* (1880); *A Series of Speakers* (1881–83); *Outlines of Rhetoric* (1891); and *Outline Studies in English and American Literature* (1891). He is also the author of the hymn beginning: *He Leadeth me! O, blessed thought*, which has found its way into almost all hymnals, and has been translated into many languages.

GILMORE, Patrick Sarsfield, bandmaster, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1829. At an early age he was apprenticed to a merchant in Athlone and there became a member of the brass band. About 1848 he accompanied a military band to Canada and subsequently found employment in Boston, Mass., as manager of the band instrument department of a music firm. While connected with this house he organized a minstrel company for the purpose of advertising their publications. He afterward became the leader of the Suffolk, of the Boston brigade, and of the Salem bands. During his four years' connection with the last named he gave a series of concerts in Boston music hall, as a result of which the military band became a recognized factor of indoor concerts. In 1858 he organized in Boston, Mass., "Gilmore's Band," which he conducted for the remainder of his life, and with which he gave thousands of concerts. In 1861 he accompanied the 24th Massachusetts volunteers to the front and was with General Burnside's command in the Carolinas till the war department saw fit to economize by dispensing with the regimental bands. He then returned to Boston, Mass.; but when this economical policy was found to be a mistake, he was commissioned by Governor Andrew of Massachusetts to reorganize the state military bands and again accompanied his band to the front. Upon his arrival in New Orleans, La., in 1863, General Banks appointed him bandmaster-general of the regimental bands in the department of Louisiana. After the war he returned to Boston, Mass., and spent two years preparing for the Peace Jubilee Festival held in that city in 1869. The idea was original with Mr. Gilmore and proved so successful that after the signing of the treaty of Washington he began planning for a World's Peace Jubilee, which was held in Boston in 1872. At the close of the latter festival the citizens presented him with two gold medals and the sum of $50,000. in appreciation of his work. In 1873 he accepted the position of bandmaster to the 22d regiment of the national guard of New York and removed to that city where he reorganized his band, making it "Gilmore's one hundred," converted Madison square garden into "Gilmore's garden," and there gave 600 concerts. In 1876

he gave sixty concerts in Philadelphia at the Centennial exposition, then made a tour of the United States. In 1878 he visited Europe with his band, played at the Paris exposition of that year and made a tour of the capitals of the continent. Returning to New York the same year he continued his concert tours in the United States and Canada, and played fourteen seasons at Manhattan beach, New York city. On Dec. 31, 1891, he inaugurated a grand Columbian tour by a midnight concert near New York city hall, and shortly afterward opened the first engagement of this tour at the St. Louis, Mo., exposition where he died of heart failure. He wrote the words and music of popular songs, including *Good News from Home* and *When Johnnie Comes Marching Home*. He died in St. Louis, Sept. 24, 1892.

GILMOUR, Richard, R.C. bishop, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1824; son of John and Mary (Callender) Gilmour. He was brought by his parents to Canada in 1828 and to Pennsylvania about 1835. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith and in 1842 became a convert to Catholicism and determined to enter the priesthood. He was baptized by the Rev. Patrick Rafferty in Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1842; was educated at Mount St. Mary's seminary, Emmittsburg, Md., and was ordained priest, Aug. 30, 1852, by Archbishop Purcell in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was given missionary duties in Ohio and built churches and schools at Portsmouth, Ironton and Gallipolis, 1852–57. He was placed in charge of St. Patrick's church, Cincinnati, in 1857, where he erected a parochial school building in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. He then served as professor in the Seminary of Mt. St. Mary's of the West, and afterward as pastor of St. Joseph's church, Dayton, where he erected a parochial school building and placed it under charge of the Sisters of Charity. On Feb. 15, 1872, he was nominated as bishop of Cleveland to succeed Louis Amadeus Rappe, resigned, and was consecrated by Archbishop Purcell in the cathedral of Cincinnati, April 14, 1872. He encouraged the building of handsome churches and convenient parochial school buildings, successfully combated the proposed tax on church property in the courts of the state, founded and maintained the *Catholic Universe*, compiled "The Catholic National Readers," and published a Bible history and a collection of hymns. He was a speaker on the occasion of the meeting to express sympathy with President Garfield when wounded by the assassin (1881), and addressed the congress of churches, a non-Catholic organization, on the necessity of religious education. After his death the people of Cleveland, irrespective of creed, met to the number of 5000 in Music hall, where they were addressed by representatives of the Protestant churches, both lay and clerical, on the loss sustained by the community. He died in St. Augustine, Fla., April 13, 1891.

GILPIN, Henry Dilworth, statesman, was born in Lancaster, England, April 14, 1801; son of Joshua and Mary (Dilworth) Gilpin. He came to America with his parents in 1802. His mother was a native of Lancaster, and his father, an author and poet, was the son of Thomas Gilpin, manufacturer, and projector of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. Henry was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, valedictorian, in 1819, and practised law in Philadelphia, 1822–60. He was government director of the U.S. bank, 1833–35; U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, 1832–35; solicitor of the U.S. treasury, 1837, and attorney-general in President Van Buren's cabinet, 1840–41. He was president of the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts; vice-president of the Pennsylvania historical society, and a trustee, 1853–58; member of the American philosophical society, 1832; a director of Girard college, 1856–58; an associate member of the Massachusetts historical society, and secretary and director of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. He was married to Mrs. Eliza Johnston of New Orleans, La. He edited *Atlantic Souvenirs* (7 vols., 1826–32), and *The Papers of James Madison* (3 vols., 1840); and published *Gilpin's Reports* (1837), and *Opinions of Attorneys-General of the United States* (1841). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 29, 1860.

GILPIN, William, governor of Colorado, was born in Newcastle county, Del., Oct. 4, 1814; son of Joshua and Mary (Dilworth) Gilpin; and grandson of Thomas Gilpin, manufacturer, 1728–78. His great² grandfather, Joseph, emigrated from England in 1696. He entered the junior class of the University of Pennsylvania in 1831, graduating in 1833. He then studied law with his brother, Henry Dilworth Gilpin, in Philadelphia. He was cadet at the U.S. military academy, 1835–36; 1st and 2d lieutenant, 2d dragoons, U.S.A., 1836; served in the Seminole war, and then resigned his commission in the army to engage in the practice of law in Independence, Mo. He was secretary of the house of assembly, 1841–43, crossed the plains with a party of 125 pioneers in 1844, and founded the

city of Portland, Ore., drawing up articles of agreement for a territorial government. The event of the war with Mexico recalled him to Missouri where he recruited and was major of the 1st Missouri cavalry, 1846, and lieutenant-colonel, 1847–48. He returned from Mexico in 1848 and proceeded against the hostile Indians of Colorado and on this expedition became acquainted with the vast resources of that territory. He returned to Independence in 1851 and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln governor of the territory of Colorado, serving 1861–62. He then engaged in developing the resources of the territory. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., to Julia, widow of Col. John Dickinson, U.S.A., and daughter of Gen. Bernard Pratt of St. Louis, Mo. He published *The Central Gold Region* (1859); *The Mission of the North American People* (1873); and *The Cosmopolitan Railway* (1890). He died in Denver, Col., Jan. 20, 1894.

GIRARD, Charles, naturalist, was born in Mülhausen, Alsace, March 9, 1822. He attended the university at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, where he studied under Professor Agassiz, whom he also assisted. In 1847 he followed Agassiz to the United States and assisted him till 1850. He then removed to Washington, D.C., became connected with the Smithsonian institution, and in 1854 was naturalized. He was graduated from the medical department of Georgetown university in 1856, retained his connection with the Smithsonian institution till 1860, and was associated with Professor Baird in the investigation of reptiles, and in collaboration with him published a number of scientific papers. In 1861 he was awarded the Cuvier prize by the Institute of France. In 1863 he made a tour of the southern states and in 1865 returned to Paris, entering upon the practice of medicine. His special studies were the herpetology and ichthyology of North America, and in the domain of ichthyology he was particularly well-known for his work on the cyprinidæ of North America and the fauna of the Pacific coast. His monograph of the cottolds is the most elaborate of his scientific writings, although his ichthyology of the Pacific coast, and of the Mexican boundary and his herpetology of the United States exploring expedition are much more extensive. Several papers upon helminthology, the practice of medicine, the theory of life, the bibliography of science, and kindred subjects, were published by him. Besides contributions to scientific journals and government reports, he is the author of *Monograph on a new Genus of American Cottoids* (1851); *Bibliographia Americana Historico-naturalis* (1852); *Researches upon Nemerteans and Planarians: I., Embryonic Development of Planocera Elliptica* (1854); *Life in its Physical Aspects* (1855); and *Herpetology of the United States Exploring Expedition under the Command of Captain Wilkes* (1858). He died in Paris, France, Jan. 29, 1895.

GIRARD, Stephen, philanthropist, was born in France, near Bordeaux, May 20, 1750; eldest son of Pierre and Anne Marie (Lafargue) Girard. His father was an officer in the navy of France and in 1744 was knighted by Louis XIV. for bravery at Brest, when France and England were at war. When about fourteen Stephen rebelled at the authority of a step-mother and with 16,000 livres in his pocket was placed as cabin-boy on a merchant ship making voyages to the West Indies. He was promoted lieutenant and finally master of a small vessel trading with New Orleans, of which he soon became part owner. He made his residence in Philadelphia in 1776, when the war with Great Britain put a stop to his business and he opened a grocery store and liquor business, his customers being largely continental soldiers. He became a citizen of the republic, taking the oath of allegiance, Oct. 27, 1778. In 1780 he resumed trade with the West Indies. He obtained $50,000 deposited on his ships by Haytian planters for safe keeping during the insurrection on the island, the owners and their families being victims to the wholesale massacre. He invested in real estate leases, in the stock of the Bank of the United States in the bank building and in the banking business as successor to the government. He advanced large sums to the government for the purpose of carrying on the war of 1812, and to pay interest on the war debt amounting to $5,000,000. When the new bank of the United States was established in 1816 he became a director and its practical manager. At the time of his death his property was estimated at $9,000,000, which entire sum was left to public benefactions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. He gave to the city of Philadelphia thousands of dollars for public improvements, and supported charities and Christian churches, notwithstanding his avowed atheism. In the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 he was untiring in his personal care of the sufferers, and after helping to organize the Bush Hill hospital, he was its acting superintendent for sixty days until a suitable manager could be obtained; and he liberally helped to support the families of the

fever victims. His will is a most business-like document and contains the minutest directions for the disposal of his vast estate. His provision for expending $2,000,000 for the erection of a college building for white male orphans, in which no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister of any sect whatever is to be employed or even admitted to the premises as a visitor, was explained by the benefactor as limitations "to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantages from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrine and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce," awaiting the period of active life to determine "such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer." He was married in St. Paul's (Episcopal) church, June 6, 1777, to Mary Lumm, daughter of a ship-builder of Philadelphia. His wife showed signs of mental derangement in 1785 and was placed in Pennsylvania hospital while Mr. Girard went to the Mediterranean. She again entered the hospital in 1790 and while there in 1791 their only child was born and soon after died. She died in 1815 and Mr. Girard never remarried. He was baptized and confirmed a Roman Catholic and was buried in the graveyard of Holy Trinity (Roman Catholic) church, Philadelphia, by simple Quaker rites. The Girard estate, as left in trust to the city of Philadelphia, was placed under the management of the board of directors of city trusts of the city of Philadelphia, and the estate continued to produce, under this management, a net annual income (in 1896 of $1,069,326), which supported the college and various hospitals and other institutions provided for in the will. See *Annual Reports of the board of Directors, &c.*, *Life of Stephen Girard*, by Stephen Simpson (1832), and *Girard College and Its Founder*, by Henry W. Avery (1860). On May 20, 1897, the board of directors of City Trusts of Philadelphia unveiled on the west plaza of the city hall a statue of the illustrious benefactor, Stephen Girard, of heroic size, and on Jan. 3, 1898, the semi-centennial of the college was celebrated, the exercises including an oration by Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the U.S. house of representatives. Stephen Girard died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1831.

GIRARD COLLEGE

GIST, Mordecai, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1743. His ancestors were among the early English settlers of Maryland and when the Revolutionary war became assured he was elected captain of the "Baltimore independent company," raised for the defence of the rights of the colonies. In 1776 he was made major of Maryland regulars and in 1779 he was commissioned brigadier-general in the Continental army by congress, commanding the 2d Maryland brigade. He was conspicuous for bravery at Camden, S.C., in 1780 and was present at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered in 1781. He was with Green in the south in 1781–82, and commanded the light corps, gaining a signal victory over the enemy at Combahee, S.C., Aug. 26, 1782. He died at his plantation near Charleston, S.C., in 1792.

GLADDEN, Washington, preacher and writer, was born at Pottsgrove, Pa., Feb. 11, 1836; son of Solomon and Amanda (Daniels) Gladden. His father was a native of Massachusetts and was teaching school in Pennsylvania at the time of his son's birth. The first ancestor in America came from England to Plymouth, Mass., in 1640. Washington Gladden began his life on a farm near Owego, N.Y., and received his education in a country district school. He learned the printer's trade in 1859 and was graduated at Williams college. His theological studies were cut short by necessity; but he was licensed to preach in 1860 and was ordained pastor of the State Street Congregational church, Brooklyn, N.Y., in the same year. He was pastor of a church at Morrisania, N.Y., from 1861 to 1866, and at North Adams, Mass., from 1866 to 1871, when he removed to New York city and was connected with the editorial staff of the *Independent*, 1871–75. He was pastor of the North Congregational church in Springfield, Mass., 1875–82, meanwhile editing, for a time, the *Sunday Afternoon*. He became pastor of the First Congregational church in Columbus, Ohio, in 1882. He acquired a wide reputation as an editor and contributor to periodicals, as a public lecturer and reformer, and as an author. He was elected a trustee of Williams college in 1887 and of Marietta college in 1883. He was elected a member of the American social science association; of the American economical association, and of the Ohio archæological and historical society. He received the degree of D.D. from Roanoke college in 1884 and that of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1881, and from Notre Dame university, Ind., in 1895. His published writings include: *Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living* (1868); *From the Hub to the Hudson* (1869); *Workingmen and Their Employers* (1876); *Being a Christian* (1876); *The Christian Way* (1877); *The Lord's Prayer* (1880); *The Christian League of Connecticut* (1883); *Things New and Old* (1884); *The Young Men and the Churches* (1885); *Applied Christianity* (1887); *Parish Problems* (1888); *Burning Questions of the Life that Now is and that which is to Come* (1889); *Tools and the Man: Property and Industry Under the Christian*

Law (1893); *The Cosmopolis City Club* (1893); *Who Wrote the Bible* (1894); *Ruling Ideas of the Present Age* (1895); *Seven Puzzling Bible Books* (1897); *Social Facts and Forces* (1898); *The Christian Pastor and the Working Church* (1898); *Art and Morality* (1898); *How Much is Left of the Old Doctrines?* (1899).

GLASS, Henry, naval officer, was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 7, 1844; son of Henry and Martha Katharine (Burnet) Glass; grandson of David and Rebecca (Frazier) Glass, and a descendant of the Glass family who settled in Norfolk, Va., about 1765. He was appointed to the U.S. naval academy from Illinois, Sept. 24, 1860, was graduated May 28, 1863, was promoted ensign the same day, and was attached to the steam sloop *Canandaigua* in the South Atlantic blockading squadron from July 3, 1863, to May, 1865, serving on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the squadron and on the *Pawnee*. He saw active service in all the general engagements with the forts and batteries in Charleston harbor from July 8 to Sept. 28, 1863, and on Stono river, S.C., Dec. 25, 1863, and July 3–11, 1864; with the batteries on the North Edisto river, Feb. 9, 1865, and at the capture of Georgetown, S.C., Feb. 5, 1865. He served on the South Pacific station, 1865–69, being attached to the *Powhatan*, *Dakotah* and *Tuscarora*. He was promoted master, Nov. 10, 1865; lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1866, and lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868. He was stationed at the Philadelphia navy yard, 1869–70; on the Pacific station, 1870–72; attached to the *Mohican*, 1870; and commanded the *Nyack* for six months in 1870; served on the staff of the commander-in-chief, 1871–72; was attached to the *Iroquois* and flag-ship *Hartford*, Asiatic station, from March, 1873, to June, 1874; was on special duty at the Mare Island navy yard and on the U.S.S. *Independence* from October, 1874, to September, 1875; commanded the nautical S.S. *Jamestown* from March, 1876, to March, 1879; and commanded the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, Cal., in 1879. He was promoted commander, Oct. 27, 1879; commanded the *Jamestown* and *Wachusett* from September, 1880, to March, 1882; was senior officer in Alaska and in charge of the territory; was stationed at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as equipment officer from October, 1883, to March, 1886; commanded the *Monocacy*, Asiatic station, from April, 1886, to September, 1888; was on special duty in the navy department, 1889; was commandant of cadets at the U.S. naval academy from September, 1889, to March, 1891; served on the examining and retiring boards of the navy department from April, 1891, to March, 1892, was again at the Mare Island navy yard as equipment officer and captain of the yard, from March, 1892, to June, 1894; was promoted captain, Jan. 24, 1894, and commanded the *Cincinnati* from June, 1894, to July, 1895, and the battle-ship *Texas* from August, 1895, to March, 1897. He was captain of the Mare Island navy yard from April, 1897, to May, 1898; commanded the cruiser *Charleston*, Asiatic

Henry Glass.

squadron, from May 16 to Dec. 12, 1898, and convoyed the first division, 8th army corps, from San Francisco to Manila, capturing the island of Guam, Ladrones, June 21, 1898, taking part in the capture of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898, and serving as captain of the port from August 17 to October 27, 1898. He was assigned to special duty at Iloilo, Island of Panay, in November, 1898, to arrange for opening the ports in possession of the Spaniards to American commerce and was placed in command of the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., March 25, 1899.

GLAZIER, Willard, author, was born in Fowler, St. Lawrence county, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1841; son of Ward and Mehitable Glazier, grandson of Jabez Glazier; and great-grandson of Oliver Glazier, who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. He attended the district school in Fowler during the winters and in the summers worked on the farm. When fifteen years old he went into the woods as a trapper to earn money to enable him to procure a higher education. Subsequently he attended Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary two years, teaching during vacations, and the Normal college, Albany, N.Y. From the latter he enlisted in August, 1861, in the 2d New York cavalry, Army of the Potomac, with which he served till his capture by the Confederates, Oct. 19, 1863. He was confined in Libby and other southern prisons, from which he twice escaped and was recaptured, but finally made

his way to the Federal lines near Savannah, Ga., Dec. 23, 1863. He was then commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 26th New York cavalry, and served through the war, receiving the brevet rank of captain. After the war he wrote a number of volumes on military subjects, in which he depicted his own experiences. On May 9, 1876, he started from Boston, Mass., travelled on horseback across the continent to study the habits and customs of the people, and lectured in the larger cities on "Echoes from the Revolution." In Wyoming he was captured by the Indians, but escaped on one of their mustangs and reached San Francisco, Cal., December 26. In 1881, accompanied by his brother and a representative of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, he penetrated to a lake south of Lake Itasca in Minnesota, which he believed to be the true source of the Mississippi river. With his party he descended the Mississippi in canoes to the sea in one hundred and seventeen days. The lake which he discovered was named in his honor, Glazier lake, and his claim regarding the source of the Mississippi was substantiated in 1891 by a party of scientists. Among his published works are *Capture, Prison-Pen and Escape* (1865); *Three Years in the Federal Cavalry* (1871); *Battles for the Union* (1874); *Heroes of Three Wars* (1878); *Peculiarities of American Cities* (1883); *Down the Great River* (1887); *Headwaters of the Mississippi* (1892); *Ocean to Ocean on Horseback* (1894), and contributions to periodicals.

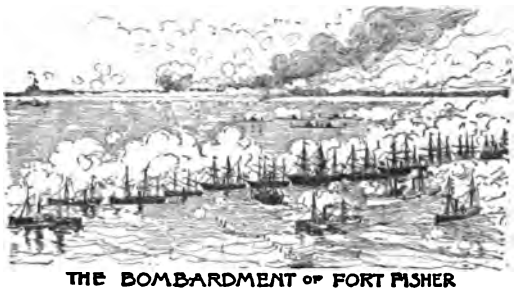
GLEASON, Frederic Grant, musician, was born at Middletown, Conn., Dec. 18, 1848; son of Frederic Lathrop and Martha (Willard) Gleason; grandson of Lathrop and Clarissa (Grant) Gleason; and a descendant of Matthew Grant, who landed in America, May 30, 1630. Both his father and mother were amateur musicians. In 1864 he began an oratorio called "The Captivity," which was cast aside, and he completed the same year a "Christmas Oratorio." Although he was not then a master of harmony, the composition exhibited marked talent, and he began study at Hartford under Dudley Buck. In 1869 he went to Europe and studied at Leipzig under Moscheles, Richyer, J. C. Lobe and Plaidy, and in Berlin under Carl Friedrich Weitzmann, August Haupt, A. Loeschhorn, Oscar Raif and other eminent teachers. While in Berlin he prepared Gleason's motette collection. Upon his return to America he accepted a position as organist in a Hartford, Conn., church, continuing his compositions. In 1877 he removed to Chicago and was for some years music editor of the *Chicago Tribune*. In 1884 he was elected a member of the board of directors and an examiner of the American college of musicians; was president of the Chicago manuscript society, 1896–98; and became president-general of the American patriotic musical league in 1897. He was awarded a gold medal of honor by the Associatione dei Benemeriti Italiano of Palermo, Sicily, "for distinguished services in the cause of art." Among his compositions are: a three act romantic opera, *Otho Visconti* (1876); an *Overture Triumphale* (1879), for the organ; two cantatas, *God, Our Deliverer* (1879), and *The Culprit Fay* (1880); another romantic opera, *Montezuma* (1884); a *Praise Song to Harmony* (1885); the *Auditorium Ode* (1889), specially composed for the dedication of the Chicago Auditorium; *Processional of the Holy Grail* (1893); *Edris*, a symphonic poem (1896); *The Song of Life*, a symphonic poem (1899); and various symphonic works, besides a number of minor pieces for the voice and piano.

GLEESON, William, R.C. domestic prelate, was born in parish of Youghal, near Nenagh, diocese of Killaloe, Tipperary, Ireland, in 1828. He was baptized by the Rev. James Ryan, afterward bishop of Killaloe, but the records of the church, Bally-William, Nenagh, were with the church destroyed by fire in October, 1828. He emigrated to America in 1850, studied for the priesthood and was ordained at Rochester, N.Y., July 16, 1854, by Bishop Timon. He was named Right Reverend Monsignor and Domestic Prelate, May 15, 1888, and invested by Bishop S. V. Ryan in the cathedral at Buffalo, N.Y. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 2, 1895.

GLENNON, John Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in the parish of Clonard, county Meath, Ireland, June 14, 1862. He was educated at St. Mary's college, Mullingar, and was graduated in theology at All Hallows college, Dublin, in 1883. He was ordained to the priesthood, Dec. 20, 1884, in the cathedral at Kansas City, Mo., by Bishop Hogan; was assistant pastor and pastor of St. Patrick's church, Kansas City, Mo., 1884–87; pastor at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception under Bishop Hogan, 1887–92; vicar-general of the diocese, 1892–94, and administrator of the diocese, 1894–95. He was appointed bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Kansas City and was consecrated bishop of Pinara with right of succession to the bishopric of Kansas City, June 29, 1896, by Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, assisted by Bishops Fink and Burke.

GLISSON, Oliver S., naval officer, was born in Ohio, Jan. 18, 1809. He was appointed from Indiana a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Nov. 1, 1826; was promoted passed midshipman, April 18, 1832; lieutenant, March 8, 1837; commander, Sept. 14, 1855; captain, July 16, 1862; commodore, July 25, 1866; and rear-admiral, June 10, 1870. During his service he made his first cruise to the West Indies, 1827–28, to the Mediterranean in 1836; commanded the *Reefer* during the Mexi-

can war, 1846–47; accompanied the Perry expedition to Japan, 1852–55; and was commandant at the Philadelphia naval asylum in 1857. In 1861 he was assigned to the command of the steamer *Mount Vernon* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron and in 1862 saved the transport *Mississippi*, with General Butler and 1500 men on board, from foundering off Hatteras. While on the blockade of Wilmington, N.C., he burned a Con-



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FISHER

federate "light-boat" so near to Fort Caswell that the sentinels could be heard giving challenges. In 1863 he commanded the *Mohican* in pursuit of the privateer *Alabama*. He participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and in January, 1865, commanding the 3d division of the fleet. After the war he commanded at the League Island naval station from 1867 to June 10, 1870, when he was appointed rear-admiral and placed in command of the European squadron. He was retired Jan. 18, 1871, and made his home in Philadelphia, Pa., where he died Nov. 20, 1890.

GLORIEUX, Alphonse Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in Dottignies, West Flanders, Belgium, Feb. 1, 1844. He was graduated in classics at the College of Courtrai in 1863, and in theology at the American college of Louvain in 1867. He was ordained a priest at Mechlin, Belgium, Aug. 17, 1867. He emigrated to the United States in December, 1867, and became missionary priest at Roseburg, Ore., from which place he established and conducted missions in thirteen stations in Douglas county. He was transferred to the church of St. John the Apostle, Oregon City, and thence to St. Paul's church, St. Paul, Marion county, the cradle of the church in the archdiocese. His duties here extended to the spiritual oversight of St. Paul's academy, conducted by the sisters of the Most Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. In 1871 he was made the first president of St. Michael's college, which he had helped to found at Portland. He attended the third plenary council at Baltimore in 1884, and on April 19, 1885, he was consecrated titular-bishop of Apollonia and vicar apostolic of Idaho by Cardinal Gibbons and was transferred to the newly created diocese of Boisé, Aug. 26, 1893. Under his vicariate the Catholic population grew from 2300 (including 800 Indians) to 9100 when the see was created, and in 1898 he had seventeen priests, thirty-three churches, fifty-five stations, nine academies and parochial schools, and a Catholic population of 10,000.

GLOSSBRENNER, John Jacob, Moravian bishop, was born in Hagerstown, Md., July 24, 1813. He was a silversmith, and in 1830 became a convert to the Moravian faith and studied for the ministry, being licensed to preach in 1833. He was missionary, circuit preacher and presiding elder, and in May, 1849, was made bishop. He was re-elected at the quadrennial conferences, and in May, 1885, was appointed bishop emeritus. He travelled extensively through the pioneer settlements on the Pacific coast, and his sermons were published in *The Telescope*, the denominational journal. Lebanon Valley college conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1884. He died in Churchville, Va., Jan. 7, 1887.

GLOVER, John, soldier, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 5, 1732. He raised a regiment of 1000 men, chiefly hardy sailors and fishermen, residents of Salem and Marblehead, and marched with them to Cambridge, where he was of great service to Washington in organizing and drilling the new army. He was given command of his recruits, organized as the 21st regiment, afterward known as the 14th, distinguished as the model regiment of the Continental army and known as the "amphibious regiment" by reason of the former calling of the men. When the army retreated from Long Island, Glover manned the boats and ferried the entire army across the river. His regiment also manned the boats when Washington crossed the Delaware river to attack the British army at Trenton, N.J. He was present at the battle of Stillwater; shared with Washington the hardships of Valley Forge; was appointed brigadier-general, Feb. 21, 1777; served under Schuyler at Saratoga, and conducted the army of Burgoyne as prisoners of war across the country to Cambridge, Mass. He was with General Greene's division in New Jersey in 1778; was in Rhode Island under Sullivan in 1779; was superintendent of drafts in Massachusetts in 1780; and a member of the André court of inquiry at Tappan, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1780. William P. Upham of Salem, Mass., prepared an interesting memoir of him, published in 1863. He died in Marblehead, Mass., Jan. 30, 1797.

GLOVER, John Montgomery, representative, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Sept. 4, 1824. He attended college but was not graduated, and had practised law for a short time when the civil war broke out. On Sept. 4, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 3d Missouri volunteer cavalry, with which command he served till 1864, when failing health compelled him to resign.

He was collector of internal revenue for the 3d district of Missouri from November, 1866, to March, 1867, and was a representative in the 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, 1872–79. He died in Newark, Mo., Nov. 12, 1891.

GLUCK, James Fraser, lawyer, was born at Niagara Falls, N.Y., March 28, 1852; son of Alva and Margaret (Fraser) Glück; and grandson of Daniel and Susan (Hochstetter) Glück, and of James and Janet (Sinclair) Fraser. He attended Upper Canada college, Toronto, and was graduated at Cornell in 1874. While in college he produced an essay entitled "The Clown in Shakespeare" for which he won the second prize in the first intercollegiate contest. He also won the Woodford gold medal for oratory. He was editor of the *Niagara Falls Register* for one year; studied law in the office of Laning & Willett, Buffalo, N.Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1876, and formed a copartnership with A. P. Laning and Daniel H. McMillan in 1877. He was a member of the board of trustees of Cornell, 1883–88, and professor of the law of corporations of the Buffalo law school. He established a system of free scholarships at Cornell whereby students of proper ability received aid from the university to the amount of $250 a year for a term of four years. He was also prominent among the founders of the school of philosophy at Cornell. He was a member of the New York state bar association, 1880–97, vice-president of the association, 1887–89; was curator of the Buffalo library for many years and gave the Glück autograph manuscript collection to that institution and was president of the Grosvenor library. He was married June 15, 1880, to Effie Dunreith, daughter of Prof. Charles M. Tyler of Cornell university. He published *Receivers of Corporations* (2d ed., 1896). He died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1897.

James Fraser Gluck

GMEINER, John, priest and author, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 5, 1847; son of Sebastian and Caroline (Fritsch) Gmeiner. He was taken by his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1849, attended the theological seminary near that city in 1859, and on June 10, 1870, was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church. He presided over various churches; and edited the *Columbia*, a Catholic weekly at Milwaukee, Wis., 1873–76. In 1883 he was called to the chair of ecclesiastical history and homiletics in the seminary of St. Francis of Sales near Milwaukee, and subsequently became pastor of St. Augustine's church, South St. Paul, Minn. He is the author of: *Die Katholische Kirche in Den Vereinigten Staaten* (1875); *Sind wir dem Weltende nahe?* (1877); *Modern Scientific Views and Christian Doctrines Compared* (1884); *The Spirits of Darkness, or Ancient and Modern Spiritualism* (1886); *The Church and the Various Nationalities of the United States* (1887); *Emmanuel, the Savior of the World* (1888); *Mediæval and Modern Cosmology* (1891); *The Church and Foreignism* (1891), and numerous contributions to Roman Catholic periodicals.

GOBBLE, Aaron Ezra, educator, was born near Millheim, Centre county, Pa., Feb. 14, 1856; son of Samuel and Sarah (Willaman) Gobble. His ancestors on both sides were German, and came to America before the war of the Revolution. The Willamans are descendants of the Huguenots, and his mother's maternal ancestry is a branch of the numerous family of Killian Mark, a Swiss emigrant. In 1871–75 he taught school in winter and attended an academy in summer. In 1879 he was graduated from Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa.; the same year he received a license to preach from the East Pennsylvania conference of the Evangelical association; was ordained deacon in 1882, and elder in 1885. He was professor of mathematics in Union seminary, New Berlin, Pa., 1879–80; principal of the same, 1880–87; and in the latter year, when Union seminary became Central Pennsylvania college, he retained the presidency. He was also treasurer of the board of trustees of that institution, and president of the board of education of the Educational aid society of Pennsylvania. On June 27, 1882, he was married to Kate, daughter of William Krauskop of Lancaster City, Pa. In 1892 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Lebanon Valley college, Pa.

GOBIN, Hillary Asbury, educator, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., March 25, 1842. He served in the Union army, 1862–65, and was graduated from Indiana Asbury university in 1870. He entered the Northwest Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1869 and preached in various places in Indiana until 1880, when he became the Robert Stockwell professor of Greek language and literature in DePauw university. He was made secretary of the faculty in 1881 and held that position until 1886, when he resigned his chair to accept the presidency of Baker university, Baldwinville, Kan. In 1890 he returned to De Pauw university as professor of theology and dean of the theological school. He was elected vice-president of the institution in 1894 and president in 1896. He was married twice: first, Nov. 8, 1871, to Florence A. Orrill, who died

Dec. 16, 1891; and secondly, July 11, 1895, to Clara L. Beals. De Pauw university conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1880.

GOBIN, John Peter Shindel, soldier, was born in Sunbury, Pa., Jan. 26, 1837; son of Samuel and Susan (Shindel) Gobin; grandson of Edward Gobin, a land surveyor in Tioga county at the time of the contest over the Connecticut title, and of the Rev. Peter Shindel, a noted Lutheran divine of Sunbury; and great-grandson of Charles Gobin, who settled in Sunbury prior to the Revolution and was a captain in the Continental army. He attended the district school, learned the trade of a printer and read law. He published a paper in Philadelphia, taught school and was admitted to the bar in 1859, practising in Sunbury. He entered the Union army as 1st lieutenant in the 11th Pennsylvania volunteers, enlisting for three months' service. His first battle was Falling Waters, Va. He re-enlisted as captain in the 47th Pennsylvania volunteers serving in the army of the Potomac, at Key West, Florida, and in operations against Savannah, Charleston, Fort Finnegan, St. John's Bluffs and Jacksonville. In Florida he served as judge-advocate-general of the department of the south. The regiment then took part in the Red River campaign, and Captain Gobin was promoted major for services at Sabin Cross-roads and Pleasant Hill, La. After July, 1864, the regiment was with Sheridan's army in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and at Washington, when the national capital was threatened by Early. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and commanded the regiment at Cedar Creek until assigned to the command of a brigade. In 1865 the regiment was assigned to Hancock's veteran corps, was on guard at Washington after President Lincoln was assassinated, took part in the grand review and then went to Savannah and Charleston. Colonel Gobin was provost judge at the latter place during the reconstruction period. He was mustered out in January, 1866; practised law at Lebanon, Pa., and declined the position of U.S. district judge for the southern district of Florida, tendered by President Grant in 1869. He was active in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1876, was department commander, 1886–87, and commander-in-chief, 1897–98. He was a trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' home, Erie, Pa.; commissioner of the Soldiers' Orphans' school, and vice-president of the board; commissioner of the Gettysburg monument association; and a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Sons of the Revolution. He was elected state senator in 1884, served four terms, and was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. In 1885 he was made brigadier-general of the 3d brigade, P.S.M., and as such aided in suppressing the labor riots after that date. In 1898 he was made a brigadier-general, U.S.V., in the war with Spain and commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, and 1st division, 2d army corps. On Nov. 8, 1898, he was elected lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania on the Republican ticket with William A. Stone for governor.

GOCKELN, Frederick William, educator, was born in Glossenader, Westphalia, Nov. 8, 1820. He emigrated to America in 1833 and after attending the public schools in New York city, engaged in business there. He decided to devote his services to the church and pursued his studies at Sulpician college, Montreal, where he met John Larkin, who became his director and friend. After five years at the college they together joined the Jesuit mission at Kentucky and after probation he was admitted to the novitiate, Feb. 16, 1841, and in May, 1842, he was sent with Father Larkin to establish Loyola college, Louisville, Ky. He removed with the mission when it was transferred to Fordham, N.Y., in 1845–46. He completed his studies in philosophy at Brugelette, Belgium, and in theology at Laval. He was ordained in 1852 and spent the year 1853 in the house of our Lady of Liesse, at Laon. He was employed at St. Mary's, Montreal; at St. John's, Fordham, N.Y., in 1854, as prefect of discipline, and in 1868 as vice-president; at St. Francis Xavier in New York city; at Woodstock, Md., 1869; at Guelph, Canada, 1870; and at St. Lawrence rectory, N.Y., as superior, 1870–74. He was elected 11th president of St. John's college, Fordham, in 1874, where he had a successful administration. He was sent to Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., in 1882, from there to Jersey City, and thence to Providence, R.I., as superior of St. Joseph's, where he died Nov. 27, 1886.

GODDARD, Calvin, representative, was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., July 17, 1768; son of Daniel Goddard; grandson of Edward Goddard; and great-grandson of William Goddard, who came to America from Norfolk, England, in 1666. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1786, was admitted to the bar in 1790, and settled in Plainfield, Conn., for the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Connecticut house of representatives, 1791–1801; speaker, 1799–1800; and a representative in the 7th and 8th U.S. con-

gresses, 1801–05. He removed to Norwich, Conn.; was a member of the governor's council, 1807–15; a presidential elector in 1812; a delegate to the Hartford convention in 1814; judge of the superior court of Connecticut, 1815–18; district attorney for the county of New London, 1818–23; and mayor of Norwich, 1823–40. He died in Norwich, Conn., May 2, 1842.

GODDARD, William Giles, educator, was born in Johnston, R.I., Jan. 2, 1794; son of William and Abigail (Angell) Goddard; and grandson of Dr. Giles Goddard of New London, Conn., and of Gen. James Angell, a descendant of one of Roger Williams's companions. William, the father, was born in New London, Conn., in 1740; removed to Providence, where in 1762 he established the first printing office in the town and edited the *Providence Gazette and Country Journal;* edited at different periods, newspapers in New York city, Philadelphia and Baltimore; was appointed by Benjamin Franklin, surveyor of post-roads and comptroller of the post-office in 1775; returned to Rhode Island in 1792 and died in Providence, Dec. 23, 1817. William Giles was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1812, A.M., 1815; was a law student in Worcester, Mass., and associate editor of the *Worcester Spy*, 1812–13; editor of the *Rhode Island American*, Providence, 1813–25; professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics at Brown university, 1825–34; and of *belles-lettres*, 1834–42; was a trustee of Brown university, 1842–43; and a fellow and secretary of the university, 1843–46. On May 22, 1821, he was married to Charlotte Rhoda, daughter of Thomas Poynton and Hope (Brown) Ives of Providence. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin college in 1843. He is the author of two volumes of political and miscellaneous writings, edited and published by his son, Francis W., in 1870. He died in Providence, R.I., Feb. 16, 1846.

William G. Goddard

GODFREY, Benjamin, philanthropist, was born at Chatham, Mass., Dec. 4, 1794. In 1803 he ran away from home, shipped before the mast on a merchant vessel and made a voyage to Ireland, where he remained till 1812. He then returned to the United States and served during a part of the war of 1812 in the U.S. navy, and lived for a time in the town of his birth, where he acquired a fair education. Afterward he became captain of a merchantman and made many foreign voyages till he was shipwrecked near Brasos, Santiago, about 1824. He then became a merchant in Matamoras, Texas, and accumulated a fortune of about $200,000, which in the form of silver he attempted to carry across the country on the backs of mules. He was robbed by guerillas and making his way to New Orleans once more started in business. In 1832 he removed to Albion, Ill., where he engaged in business, became an elder of the Presbyterian church and interested himself in education and charities. In 1838 he founded and endowed Monticello seminary "to be devoted to the moral, intellectual and domestic improvement of females," and when the institution was granted a charter he acted as a trustee till his death. He was twice married: first to Harriet Cooper of Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 27, 1817, and secondly to a Miss Petit of Hempstead, L.I., on Aug. 15, 1839. He died at Godfrey, Ill., Aug. 13, 1862.

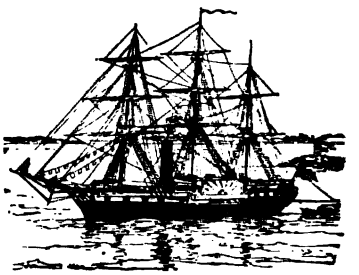
GODKIN, Edwin Lawrence, journalist, was born at Moyne, county Wicklow, Ireland, Oct. 2, 1831; son of James and Sarah Godkin. He was graduated from Queen's college, Belfast, in 1851, and while a law student in the Middle Temple, London, was sent by the *Daily News* to the Crimea as war correspondent in 1853. Leaving the east in 1856 he travelled in the United States as the representative of the same journal, was admitted to the bar in New York in 1858, and during the civil war acted as correspondent for the London *Daily News*. In 1865 he became editor of the *Nation* in New York city and in the following year its proprietor. In 1881, when the *Nation* was made the weekly edition of the New York *Evening Post*, he assumed the joint editorship of the latter with Horace White. He resigned the editorship of both the *Nation* and the *Evening Post* on account of ill health in October, 1899. He was made referee in Tilden heirs' claims Jan. 5, 1900. In 1872 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard college, and in 1897 that of D.C.L. from Oxford university, England. Among his publications are: *History of Hungary, A.D., 300–1850* (1856); *Problems of Modern Democracy* (1896); *Reflections and Comments* (1896); *Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy* (1898); and *Retrospect of Forty Years* (1899). He died in Brixham, England, May 20, 1902.

Edwin L. Godkin

GODMAN, John D., physician, was born in Annapolis, Md., Dec. 20, 1794; son of a Revolutionary soldier. In 1814 he fought as a common sailor at the bombardment of Fort McHenry In 1815 he began to study medicine and later removed to Baltimore to finish his studies at the University of Maryland. After his first course of lectures there he was appointed to take the place of the professor of anatomy, who was ill. After graduation in 1818 he practised for several years in Maryland and in Pennsylvania, and in 1821 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was professor of anatomy at the medical college of Ohio, 1821-22· practised and lectured to a private class in Philadelphia, Pa., 1822–26, and was professor of anatomy and physiology in Rutgers medical college, New Brunswick, N.J., 1826-27. He resigned the last position on account of failing health and went to the West Indies, whence he returned to settle in Germantown, Pa. He was at one time associate editor of the *Philadelphia Journal of Medical Sciences;* contributed scientific articles to the *Encyclopædia Americana*, to the *American Quarterly Review*, and to other scientific papers; translated Levasseur's *Account of Lafayette's Progress through the United States* (1824); and is the author of *American Natural History* (3 vols., 1823-33); *Rambles of a Naturalist; Account of Irregularities of Structure and Morbid Anatomy; Contributions to Physiological and Pathological Anatomy*, and other works. He died in Germantown, Pa., April 17, 1830.

GODMAN, William Davis, educator, was born in Marion, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1829; son of Gen. James H. and Anne S. (Davis) Godman, and grandson of William Godman and of Benjamin Davis. He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849; the only member of the class and the first graduate of the institution. He was tutor in the Ohio Wesleyan university, 1849-50, was principal of the Worthington female seminary, 1850-52; was admitted to the North Ohio conference; was professor of Greek language and literature in Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1855–60; professor of mathematics at Ohio Wesleyan, 1860–64; professor of theology and biblical literature there, 1864–65; president of Baldwin university, 1875–78; and in 1878 accepted the principalship of Gilbert seminary (afterward Gilbert academy and medical college) St. Mary's parish, La. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1867.

GODON, Sylvanus William, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1809. He became a midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1819; was promoted passed midshipman in 1827; lieutenant in 1836; commander in 1855; captain in 1861; commodore in 1863; and rear-admiral in 1866. He cruised in the Mediterranean with Com. Isaac Hull on the flagship *Ohio*, 1839–41; served on the *Vesuvius* during the Mexican war; commanded the *Mohican*, 1861, and participated in the attack on Port Royal by Admiral Du Pont when his sloop was third in the line of attack on Forts Walker and Beauregard, Nov. 7, 1861 the main squadron comprising seventeen vessels under Commander C. R. P. Rogers. He was commodore of the 4th division of Admiral Porter's fleet in both attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865, receiving special commendation for the management of his ship, the *Susquehanna*. He was rear-admiral of the South Atlantic squadron, 1866–67; commandant at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1868–70; and in 1871 was placed on the retired list. He died in Blois, France, May 10, 1879.



U.S.S. SUSQUEHANNA.

GODSHALL, Lincoln Derstine, chemist and metallurgist, was born in Lansdale, Pa., Nov. 26, 1865; son of Abraham and Anna (Derstine) Godshall. His first ancestor in America came from Germany with a colony of Germans brought over by William Penn and settled at Germantown, Philadelphia, where he was pastor of the Mennonite colony, the first formed. The name was originally Gottschalk. He was graduated at Lafayette college, B.S., in chemistry, in 1887, and M.S. and Ph.D. by thesis and examination in 1890. During his college days he was very prominent in amateur athletics, winning the amateur championship of the United States in 1888 in pole-vaulting, and holding the intercollegiate record for pole-vaulting, 1885–92. He was elected a member of the American institute of mining engineers and of the Colorado scientific society, and became a frequent contributor to their *Proceedings* as well as to other scientific journals. From 1889 until 1894 he was engaged as superintendent and metallurgist of various smelting enterprises in Colorado. In 1894 he became super-

L. D. Godshall.

intendent of the Puget Sound reduction company at Everett, Wash. In 1898 he was appointed regent of the University of Washington, to serve until 1904. In 1898 he received a patent for a new roasting furnace, the first and in 1900 the largest built at the works of the Tacoma smelting company at Tacoma, Wash. In 1899 he delivered a course of lectures on mining and metallurgy at the University of Washington.

GODWIN, Parke, journalist, was born in Paterson, N.J., Feb. 25, 1816; son of Abraham and Martha (Parke) Godwin, and grandson of Abraham Godwin, a soldier of the Revolution who entered the army when he was but eleven years old and served throughout the war. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1834 and was subsequently admitted to the bar in Kentucky. He was connected with the New York *Evening Post*, 1837–53, and again, 1865–81, first as sub-editor and afterward as managing editor. He also edited *The Pathfinder* for three months in 1843, contributed to the *Democratic Review* and was at one time associate editor of *Putnam's Magazine*. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk deputy collector of customs for the port of New York, and served through the administration. In 1843 he was married to Fanny, daughter of William Cullen Bryant. About 1843 he translated many of the tales of Hienrick Zschokke and a little later the autobiography of Goethe in connection with Charles A. Dana and others. He published: *Popular View of the Doctrines of Fourier* (1844); *Democracy, Pacific and Constructive* (1844); *Vala* (1851); *Handbook of Universal Biography* (1851); *Political Essays* (1856); *History of France* (vol. I., 1861); *Cyclopœdia of Biography* (1865); *Out of the Past* (1870); and *The Life and Works of William Cullen Bryant* (edited, 6 vols., 1884).

GOEBEL, Henry, electrician, was born in Springer, Hanover, Germany, April 20, 1818; son of Frederick Goebel appointed consul for the Netherlands in New York city in 1820. Henry was an optician and watchmaker and while working with Professor Mörighausen in the technical school, Hanover, the two produced an arc light worked with batteries. He removed to New York in 1848, and in 1850 substituted carbonized wood filament for wire. In 1881 he formed a company to make electric lamps but the company failed and the Edison claims to the invention were sustained by the courts. He died in poverty in New York city, Dec. 4, 1893.

GOEBEL, William, governor of Kentucky, was born in Carbondale, Pa., in 1854, son of Frederick Goebel, a native of Hanover, Germany, who removed to Covington, Ky., in 1866. He attended Gambier college and the Cincinnati law school and was the law partner of Gov. John G. Stevenson, 1875–86, and of John G. Carlisle, 1886–93. He was prominent in cases directed against corporations and was known as a friend of the people. In 1888, he was elected state senator from Kenton county and was continuously re-elected holding the office in 1900. His prominent bills enacted as laws include: making gambling a felony; empowering cities of the second class to establish and maintain free libraries, and providing for state elections a commission appointed by the legislature, which in turn appointed county boards. In 1899 he was one of the Democratic nominees for governor of Kentucky and the canvass was carried on amid intense excitement. William S. Taylor, the Republican candidate, was inaugurated governor, but Goebel contested the election before the legislature and on Jan. 30, 1900, a test vote indicated that he would be seated. He was shot the same day as he was on his way to the capitol. Governor Taylor prorogued the legislature to meet at London, Ky., but a majority of both houses declared Goebel elected governor and the chief-justice of the court of appeals administered to him the oath of office, January 31, and upon his death, Feb. 3, 1900, John Crebs Wickliffe Beckham, who had taken the oath as lieutenant-governor, was sworn in as governor.

GOESBRIAND, Louis de, R.C. bishop, was born in St. Urbain, Finistere, France, Aug. 4, 1816. He was educated for the priesthood in the seminaries of Quimper and St. Sulpice, France. He was ordained July 13, 1840, by Bishop Rosati and immigrated to the United States, where he was a missionary in the diocese of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1840–47. He was appointed by Bishop Rappe vicar-general of the diocese of Cleveland and rector of the cathedral of St. John the Evangelist, serving 1847–53. He was consecrated first bishop of the newly created diocese of Burlington (Vt.) Oct. 30, 1853, in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, by Apostolic Nuncio Cajetan Bedeni, archbishop of Thebes, assisted by Bishops Rappe and Fitzpatrick, Archbishop Hughes preaching the sermon. He was installed by Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston, Nov. 6, 1853, made Burlington the see city, erected the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, built St. Joseph's church introduced the Sisters of Char-

L. de Goesbriand

ity of Providence, built the Providence orphan asylum, and founded for the Sisters of Mercy, two academies and the cathedral school at Burlington; established a mother house and academy at Rutland for the Sisters of St. Joseph; an academy and schools for the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame at St. Albans and St. Johnsbury, and an academy and schools for the Daughters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary at Burlington, Montpelier and Swanton. He also established the Oblate Fathers of the Sacred Heart at Swanton; Brothers of the Christian schools at Burlington and Brothers of St. Gabriel at St. Johnsbury. He visited Rome in 1858 to attend the Vatican council, and again in 1893, when he also visited Palestine. During an interview with the pope he was presented with a link of the true chain of St. Peter, one of the most sacred of the possessions of the pope. On June 29, 1892, he was given an assistant in the person of the Rev. John Stephen Michaud, who was consecrated titular bishop of Modra and coadjutor-bishop of the diocese of Burlington, and on the death of Bishop de Goesbriand he succeeded to the bishopric. Bishop de Goesbriand is the author of: *The Israelite before the Ark of the Covenant and the Christian before the Altar,'or History of the Worship of God* (2 parts, 1890); *Sacerdotal Meditations* (2 vols., 1892); *Christ on the Altar; Catholic Memoirs of Vermont and New Hampshire; History of Confession; Jesus, the Good Shepherd; The Labor of the Apostles; St. Peter's Life*, and *Forty Hours Devotion*. He died at the Providence Orphan Asylum, Burlington, Vt., Nov. 3, 1899.

GOESSMANN, Charles Anthony, chemist, was born in Naumburg, Hessen, Germany, June 13, 1827. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Göttingen university in 1852 and remained there as privat-docent and assistant in the chemical laboratory till 1857, when he obtained a leave of absence from the government authorities for the purpose of studying the chemical industry of France, England and the United States. After his arrival in America he became connected with the sugar industry of the United States and Cuba. Later he took an active part in the improvements in the salt industry of New York and Michigan. In 1862–64 he occupied the position of professor of chemistry in the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y. He became professor of chemistry in the Massachusetts agricultural college, Amherst, in 1869; chemist of the Massachusetts state board of health in 1873; director of the Massachusetts state agricultural experiment station in 1882, and analyst to the state board of health in 1883. He was elected president of the American chemical society in 1886, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Amherst college in 1889. Of his many publications the more prominent are those in connection with the chemistry of sugar-producing plants, sugar-cane, sorghum, and sugar beet, and their fitness for home production; investigations in relation to the chemistry of salines of New York, Michigan, Canada and Louisiana; and the chemistry of plant food and its relations to various agricultural industries. The results of these investigations are largely contained in his official reports to respective state departments.

GOFF, Milton B., educator, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., Dec. 17, 1831. He was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., in 1855; was professor of mathematics and natural science in Madison college, Uniontown, Pa., 1855–57; principal of the North Illinois university, Henry, Ill., 1857–60; principal of the Sharpsburg, Pa., academy, 1860–63; principal of the Third ward school, Allegheny, Pa., 1863–67; professor of mathematics in the Western university of Pennsylvania, Allegheny, 1867–82; professor of mathematics and astronomy in Allegheny college, 1882–84; and chancellor of the Western university of Pennsylvania, 1884–90. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Allegheny college in 1885. He died in Allegheny City, Pa., Nov. 8, 1890.

GOFF, Nathan, cabinet officer, was born in Clarksburg, Va., Feb. 9, 1843; son of Waldo P. and Harriet L. Goff; grandson of Job Goff, and a descendant of William Goff. He attended the Northwestern Virginia academy in his native town and Georgetown college. While at the latter institution the civil war opened and he enlisted as a private in the 3d Virginia Union infantry. By 1864 he was promoted major and on January 20 of that year was captured by the Confederates and confined in Libby prison for several months. In March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general and discharged from the volunteer army, after which he was graduated from the law department of the University of the city of New York in 1867, and began practice at Clarksburg, W.Va. The same year he was elected to the state legislature and in 1868 was appointed by President Johnson U.S. district-attorney for West Virginia, to which office he was reappointed in 1872, 1876 and 1880. In January, 1881, he resigned as U.S. district attorney to accept the appointment of secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Hayes. In March, 1881, he was reappointed U.S. district attorney, resigned in

1882, and was a Republican representative in the 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, 1883–89. He was the Republican candidate for governor of West Virginia in 1876 and again in 1888 but was defeated at both elections. In 1892 he was appointed by President Harrison judge of the U.S. circuit court for the 4th circuit comprising Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

GOING, Jonathan, edûcator, was born in Reading, Vt., March 7, 1786; son of Jonathan and Sarah K. Going. He was graduated from Brown in 1809, and in May, 1811, was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Cavendish, Vt., where he remained till 1815. In December, 1815, he removed to Worcester, Mass., where he was pastor of a Baptist church till 1832, and in 1816 was principal of a Latin grammar school. He was corresponding secretary of the American Baptist home mission society, and resided at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1832–37; and was second president of Granville (Ohio) literary and theological institution, 1837–44. He was a trustee of Brown, 1825–44; one of the founders of the Newton theological institution, Newton, Mass., and a member of the Ohio Baptist education society. He received the honorary degrees A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1812, and D.D. from Waterville college in 1832. He died in Granville, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1844.

GOLD, William Jason, educator, was born in Washington, D.C., June 17, 1845; the eldest son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Kendall) Gold and grandson of Abraham and Anna (Burr) Gold, and of the Hon. Amos Kendall of Kentucky. His first ancestor in America, Maj. Nathan Gold of St. Edmundbury, England, settled in Fairfield, Conn., in 1643, was named in the charter of Charles II., and was a member of the council, 1657–94. His son, Nathan, was lieutenant-governor of Connecticut from 1708 to 1723, and chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut from 1712; Nathan 2d's grandson Col. Abraham, was killed at the battle of Ridgefield, Conn., 1777. William Jason attended the preparatory school of Columbian college, Washington, D.C., and was graduated at Harvard in 1865. He attended the General theological seminary, New York city, 1865–67; was graduated at Seabury divinity school, Faribault, Minn., in 1868, and

Wm J Gold

was ordained deacon in 1868 and priest in 1869. He was in charge of Holy Cross church, Dundas, Minn., 1868–77; professor of New Testament exegesis and liturgics at the Seabury divinity school, 1873–76, instructor in Latin and Greek, Racine college, 1877–80; professor, 1880–85; professor of exegesis and liturgics at the Western theological seminary, Chicago, 1885–98, and was appointed warden of the seminary in 1898. He was elected deputy to the Triennial general convention from the diocese of Chicago, 1886, 1889, 1892, 1895 and 1898; was a member of the joint committee on the revision of the prayer book, 1886–89, and examining chaplain to the bishop of Chicago from 1885. He was married, Oct. 7, 1868, to Kate Doran Eaton of Cambridge, Mass., who died Sept. 18, 1888, leaving three daughters, Katherine Eaton, Mary Kendall and Louise Eaton. He became a member of the editorial staff of the *Living Church*, Chicago, Ill., in 1888, and received the degree of S.T.D. from Racine college in 1885. He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11, 1903.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Charles, governor of Maryland, was born at Hunting Creek, Caroline county, Md., July 15, 1765; son of Charles and Anna Maria (Tilgham) Goldsborough. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1784, A.M., 1787; was a representative in the 9th–14th congresses, 1805–17, and governor of Maryland, 1818–19. He was married first to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Robert Goldsborough of Myrtle Grove, Md., and secondly to Sarah Yerburg, daughter of Charles Goldsborough of Horn's Point, the eldest son of Charles Goldsborough of Cambridge, Md. He died at Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, Md., Dec. 13, 1834.

GOLDSBOROUGH, John Roberts, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., July 2, 1809; son of Charles Washington and Catharine (Roberts), and grandson of John and Caroline Goldsborough. His father was clerk of the naval department at Washington, and secretary of the naval board. John Roberts entered the United States navy as midshipman in 1824, was promoted lieutenant, 1837; commander, 1855; captain, 1862, and commodore, 1867. He distinguished himself while midshipman by leaving the sloop *Warren* in a launch with nineteen men and capturing the Greek pirate schooner *Helene* of four guns, manned by fifty-eight men. He was on coast survey service, 1844–50, and was attached to the sloop *Saratoga*, 1851–54. He commanded the steamer *Union* on

U.S.S. SHENANDOAH.

blockade duty and on the Potomac river, at Charleston, S.C., Savannah, Ga., and Cape Hatteras, N C. In 1861 he captured the Confederate schooner *York* and bombarded the batteries at Mathias Point, Va. He commanded the *Florida* in the South Atlantic squadron in 1862, and the *Coloradlo* in the West Gulf squadron in 1863. After the war he was in command of the *Shenandoah* in the East India squadron, 1866–68, and was placed on the retired list in 1870. He was married to Mary Pennington of Philadelphia, Pa. He died in Washington, D.C., June 22, 1877.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Louis Malesherbes, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., Feb. 18, 1805; son of Charles Washington and Catharine (Roberts) Goldsborough. His father was the author of " U.S. Naval Chronicle " (1824). Louis

was admitted as midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1812, when seven years of age, and entered active service in 1816, serving under Bainbridge and Stewart in the Mediterranean and Pacific. He was promoted lieutenant in 1825, passed two years in study in Paris, France, and in 1827 joined the frigate *North Carolina* in the Mediterranean and was detailed with the schooner *Porpoise* to cruise in the Grecian archipelago and while commanding a night expedition with four boats and thirty-five men, rescued the English bark *Comet* which had been captured by Greek pirates. In the combat ninety of the pirates were killed. Lieutenant Goldsborough received the thanks of the English government for this exploit. He then obtained leave of absence, and was married Nov. 1, 1831, to Elizabeth G., daughter of William Wirt of Virginia, and settled in Florida where he established a colony of Germans on land belonging to his father-in-law. He took part in the Seminole war as captain of a company of Florida volunteers, and afterward as commander of an armed steamer. He was promoted commander in the U.S. navy in 1841 and served during the Mexican war as executive officer of the frigate *Ohio*. In 1849 he was senior member of the joint commission of the army and navy appointed to explore California and Oregon. He was superintendent of the U.S. naval academy, 1853–57; was commissioned captain in 1855; commanded the *Levant* in the Mediterranean and the *Congress* in the Brazil squadron, 1858–60; was made flag officer of the North Atlantic squadron and commanded the *Minnesota*, 1861; directed the naval forces in the Burnside expedition to North Carolina in 1862, and gained possession of the entire sea coast except Wilmington. For his services he received the thanks of congress and promotion to the rank of rear-admiral, July, 1862. He commanded the European squadron, 1865–67, and was retired in 1873. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, 1877.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Robert, delegate, was born at Horn's Point, Dorchester county, Md., Dec. 3, 1733; son of Charles and Elizabeth (Ennals) Goldsborough, and grandson of Robert and Elizabeth (Greenburg) Goldsborough. He was a physician by profession and was elected a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–76, but was absent at home on a sick bed when the Declaration was signed. He was a member of the council of safety and of the convention of the province of Maryland, Aug. 14, 1776, to form a constitution. He was married in England, March 27, 1755, to Sarah, daughter of Richard Yerbury of Bassing Hall Street, London, and they had eight sons and four daughters. He died at Cambridge, Md., Dec. 20, 1788.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Robert, delegate, was born in Myrtle Grove, near Easton, Md., Nov. 8, 1740; son of Robert and Sarah (Nicols) Goldsborough, and grandson of Robert and Elizabeth (Greenburg) Goldsborough. He matriculated at the College of Pennsylvania Aug. 12, 1757, and was graduated in 1760. He was an outspoken patriot and was attorney-general of Maryland, 1768, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–75. He was married Sept. 22, 1768, to Mary Emerson, daughter of Henry Trippe. He was elected in 1791 a member of the American philosophical society. He died at Myrtle Grove, near Easton, Md., Dec. 31, 1798.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Robert Henry, senator, was born at Myrtle Grove, near Easton, Md., Jan. 4, 1779; son of Robert and Mary Emerson (Trippe) Goldsborough. He was married Jan. 16, 1800, to Henrietta Maria, daughter of Col. Robert Lloyd Nicols, and of their sons Robert William (1800–1857) was a P.E. clergyman, and William (1802–1890) was a lawyer and clerk of the Bank of the United States. He was an anti-Jackson Democrat in politics and was U.S. senator, 1813–19, and again in 1835–36, as successor to Ezekiel F. Chambers, resigned, holding the seat at the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Myrtle Grove, Md., Oct. 5, 1836.

GOLDTHWAITE, George, senator, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, 1809; brother of Judge Henry Goldthwaite of the Alabama supreme court. He attended school in Boston and in 1822 entered the U.S. military academy. In 1824 he left the academy and two years later removed to

Montgomery, Ala., where he read law with his brother and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was a circuit judge, 1843–52; was a judge of the supreme court of Alabama, 1852–56; and was then appointed chief justice of the state supreme court, resigning at the end of thirteen days' service. In 1861 he was made adjutant-general of Alabama, and in 1868 was again elected a circuit judge but was disqualified for service by an act of congress. He served as a U.S. senator, 1871–77, after which he retired from public life. He died at Montgomery, Ala., March 18, 1879.

GOOCH, Daniel Wheelwright, representative, was born in Wells, Maine, Jan. 8, 1820. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1843, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began practice in Boston, Mass. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1852; member of the state constitutional convention in 1853; a representative from the seventh Massachusetts district in the 34th congress to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected to the 35–38th, and also to the 43d congresses, serving, 1856–65 and 1873–75. During the four years of the joint congressional committee on the conduct of the war, he was chairman of the house members, and personally conducted the investigation of the Fort Pillow massacre. He was naval officer at the port of Boston, Mass., in 1865, and U.S. pension agent there, 1876–86. He died in Melrose, Mass., Nov. 1, 1891.

GOOCH, Frank Austin, chemist, was born in Watertown, Mass., May 2, 1852; son of Joshua Goodale and Sarah (Coolidge) Gooch; grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Goodale) Gooch, and of Josiah and Mary (Hastings) Coolidge, and a descendant of John Gooch, Robert Goodelle, John Coolidge and Thomas Hastings, all resident in New England previous to 1640. He was graduated from Harvard in 1872, was an assistant in the chemical department there, 1873–75; studied in Europe and at Harvard, 1875–77, and received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from Harvard in 1877. After two years more of post-graduate study at Cambridge he was appointed in 1879 a special agent of the 10th census and engaged in the expert analysis of iron ores and coals. He was chief chemist of the northern transcontinental survey, 1881–84; a chemist of the U.S. geological survey in Washington, 1884–85; and the latter year was appointed to the chair of chemistry at Yale where he planned the Kent chemical laboratory. He devised various forms of chemical apparatus and contributed to the literature of chemical research. He was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1897; was a Fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and a member of other scientific societies. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1887.

GOOD, James Isaac, educator, was born at York, Pa., Dec. 31, 1850; son of William A. and Susan B. (Eckert) Good; grandson of Philip Good, and a descendant of John Jacob Good, and of Capt. Conrad Eckert of the Revolutionary army. He was taken to Reading, Pa., at an early age. He was graduated from Lafayette college in 1872 and from Union theological seminary in 1875. He was ordained a minister in the (German) Reformed church, June 16, 1875, and was pastor at York, Pa., 1875–77, and at the Heidelberg Reformed church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1877–90. In 1887 he declined the chair of dogmatics in the Theological seminary of Heidelberg college, Ohio, and in 1890 was elected professor of church history in Ursinus college, Pa., and in 1893 became professor of dogmatics in that institution. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ursinus college in 1887. His published works include: *Origin of the Reformed Church in Germany* (1887); *Rambles Around Reformed Lands* (1889); *History of the Reformed Church of Germany* (1894); *Historical Handbook of the Reformed Church* (1897); *Early Fathers of the Reformed Church* (1897).

GOODALE, Dora Read, poet, was born in Mt. Washington, Mass., Oct. 29, 1866; daughter of Henry Sterling and Dora Hill (Read) Goodale, and granddaughter of Chester and Sophia (Bushnell) Goodale, and of Thaddeus Benedict and Eleanor (Lyon) Read. She was educated principally by her mother, and at an early age began to write for a paper which her sister Elaine edited, and which was read in the evening for the amusement of the family. Subsequently she devoted some time to the study of art in Northampton, Mass. The early poems of herself and her sister Elaine were published in *Apple Blossoms* (1878), and their later poems in *In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers* (1879), and *All Round the Year* (1880). She is the author of frequent contributions, both in prose and verse, to various papers and magazines.

GOODALE, Elaine, See Eastman, Elaine Goodale.

GOODALE, George Lincoln, educator, was born in Saco, Maine, Aug. 3, 1839; son of Stephen Lincoln and Prudence Aiken (Nourse) Goodale, and grandson of Enoch and Lucy (Lincoln)

Goodale. He was graduated from Amherst in 1860 and received his medical degree from Bowdoin and Harvard in 1863. He began practice in Portland, Maine, and at the same time served as instructor in anatomy, materia medica and surgery in the Portland school for medical instruction. In 1868 he became professor of natural history in Bowdoin college and in 1872 became instructor in botany and lecturer at Harvard. In 1873 he was appointed assistant professor of vegetable physiology at Harvard, and in the same year resigned his chair at Bowdoin. He was professor of botany in Harvard, 1878–88, and in the latter year succeeded Asa Gray as Fisher professor of natural history. He was director of the botanic garden at Harvard from 1879, and a member of the faculty of the museum of comparative zoölogy at Harvard from 1881. He was associate editor of the *American Journal of Science* from 1888. He delivered several courses of lectures before the Lowell institute. Among the societies of which Dr. Goodale was elected a member are: the American society of physiologists; the American society of anatomists; the society of American naturalists, of which he was president; the New York academy of sciences; the American philosophical society, and the National academy of science. In 1872 he was made a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He joined the American association for the advancement of science in 1869, was advanced to fellow in 1875, was elected vice-president of the section on biology in 1888 and president of the association in 1890. He received the degree of A.M. from Amherst in 1866 and from Bowdoin in 1869, and that of LL.D. from Amherst in 1890, from Bowdoin in 1894, and from Princeton in 1897. His published works are devoted chiefly to physiological and economic botany.

George Lincoln Goodale

GOODALE, Stephen Lincoln, agriculturist, was born in South Berwick, Maine, Aug. 14, 1815; son of Enoch and Lucy (Lincoln) Goodale. He attended Thornton academy, Saco, Maine, 1828–31, and prepared for college but did not enter, devoting his time chiefly to the study of pharmacy and scientific agriculture. He was married Sept. 23, 1838, to Prudence Aiken Nourse, and had five children, Prof George Lincoln Goodale of Cambridge, Caroline Goodale, Benjamin N. Goodale and Dr. Walter T. Goodale of Saco, and Alfred M. Goodale of Waltham, Mass. Mr. Goodale was secretary of the state board of agriculture, 1856–73, and the author of numerous valuable treatises on scientific agriculture. He died in Saco, Maine, Nov. 5, 1897.

GOODE, Charles Thomas, soldier, was born in Thomaston, Ga., Oct. 26, 1835; son of Judge Thomas Whitfield and Amanda Virginia (Minor) Goode; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Whitfield) Goode; great-grandson of John and Frances (Hunter Goode) and grand-nephew of Governor James Whitfield of Mississippi. He was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1853, and practised law at Thomaston and Perry, Ga. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as captain in the Houston volunteers and at the close of the war was colonel of the Tenth Confederate regiment. Three horses were killed beneath him and he received a serious wound at Chickamauga. He practised law in Americus, was a presidential elector in 1869 and a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1872. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1874–75. He died in Americus, Ga., Jan. 15, 1875.

GOODE, Flavillus Sidney, lawyer, was born in Perry county, Ala., Jan. 24, 1831; son of the Hon. Sydney Moore and Louisa (Scudday) Goode; grandson of William and Sarah (James) Goode; great-grandson of Bennet and Martha (Jefferson) Goode; great^2 grandson of John Goode, and great^3 grandson of John and Anne (Bennet) Goode. He was educated at Oakland college and at the University of North Carolina; was admitted to the bar in 1852, and practised in Thibodaux, Terre Bonne parish, La., where he also carried on a sugar plantation. He was a member of the state senate, 1857–58. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army and was captain of the Grivot guards in the Peninsula campaign. He was attorney-general of Louisiana, 1862–65; served in the state senate, 1874–78, and was judge of the superior court, 1879–86. He died in Thibodaux, La. in 1886.

GOODE, George Brown, naturalist, was born in New Albany, Ind., Feb. 13, 1851; son of Francis Collier and Sarah Woodruff (Crane) Goode; grandson of Philip and Rebekah (Hayes) Goode, and of Israel Cooper Crane; great-grandson of Samuel and Mary (Collier) Goode; great^2 grandson of Samuel and——(Bunnell) Goode, and great^3 grandson of Samuel and Martha (Jones) Goode. This Samuel was born in the Island of Barbadoes in 1655, and settled with his parents in Virginia about 1734. George Brown Goode's paternal grandfather had removed with four brothers from Virginia in 1804, and settled in the new state of Ohio; and his maternal grandfather came from New Jersey about the same time and

settled in New Albany, Ind. George was graduated at Wesleyan university (Conn.) in 1870, and after a brief post-graduate course in zoölogy at Harvard under Agassiz, organized a natural history museum for Wesleyan university and was its curator, 1871–77. He visited Bermuda to make zoölogical explorations, 1872; studied in the United States national museum, 1872–73, and then became associated with Professor Baird in the work in the Smithsonian institution and as a volunteer in the U.S. fish commission on its organization, where he had charge of the division of fisheries and statistics. He was occupied in zoölogical explorations from Nova Scotia to Florida and the Bermudas; was principal curator of the national museum, 1875–80; assistant director, 1881–87, and assistant secretary of the Smithsonian institution in charge of the national museum, 1887-96. He was married, Nov. 24, 1877, to Sarah Ford, daughter of Orange Judd of New York city. Their son, Kenneth Francis was born Dec. 8, 1880. In 1887, as statistical expert for the Halifax fisheries convention, he prepared and published the first comprehensive statistics of the fisheries of the United States, and as special agent of the tenth census, he directed the fishery census of 1880, and subsequently supervised the publication the first seven volumes of "The Fishery Industries of the United States." In 1887 he was appointed United States commissioner of fish and fisheries to succeed Professor Baird and resigned the office at the end of six months in order to give his entire attention to the National museum. In 1876 he had charge of the exhibit of animal products and fisheries at the Philadelphia exposition; in 1880 he was commissioner to the International fishery exhibition at Berlin, and in 1883 U.S. commissioner in charge of the American exhibit at the International fisheries exhibition in London. He was also a member of the government boards for the New Orleans exposition in 1884 and the Ohio Valley centennial in Cincinnati in 1887; was commissioner to the Columbian historical exposition in Madrid, 1892, and in 1893 was a member of the government board for the World's Columbian exposition. In 1890 he prepared for the national commission of the Columbian exposition the plan upon which the official classification of the exhibition was subsequently based. He was one of the board of management of the American institute of civics and vice-president and registrar-general of the National society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the organization of which he took part as well as in that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose badge was designed by him. He was a member of the National academy of sciences; fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, of the American philosophical society, and of the American academy of arts and sciences; a member of the American society of naturalists, of the American, Virginia and Columbian historical societies; also corresponding member of the Zoölogical society of London, the Société Zoölogique de France, the Society of natural history and anthropology of Moscow, the Société Naturale d'Aquiculture de France, the National Fisheries societies of Germany, Great Britain and Japan; and received from the Queen Regent of Spain the decoration of Commander in the Royal Order of Ysabel la Catolica. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Indiana university and that of LL.D. from Wesleyan university. Besides many papers in the proceedings of scientific societies he published: *The Game Fishes of North America*, with colored plates by Kilbourne; *American Fishes; The Beginnings of American Science; The Origin of the Scientific and Educational Institutions of the United States; The Museums of the Future; Virginia Cousins* (a genealogical work) and, with Tarleton H. Bean, *Oceanic Ichthyology*, an illustrated treatise on the deep sea and pelagic fishes of the world. He died at Lanier Heights, near Washington, D.C., Sept. 6, 1896.

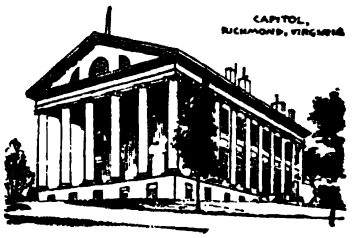
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

GOODE, John, representative, was born in Bedford county, Va., May 27, 1829; son of Lieut. John and Ann (Leftwich) Goode; grandson of Edmund and —— (Branch) Goode; great-grandson of William and Pheby (Goode) Goode, and great^2 grandson of Samuel and Martha (Jones) Goode. He was graduated at Emory and Henry college in 1848 and began to practise law at Liberty, Va., in 1851. He was elected to the Virginia house of delegates in 1851 and for several succeeding terms, and was a presidential elector in 1852 and 1856. As a member of the convention of 1861 he signed the ordinance of secession. After a short service on General Early's staff with the rank of captain, he was elected a representative in the Confederate congress, and held his seat from February, 1862, until the fall of the government. He removed to Norfolk in 1865 and resumed the practice of law, serving also in the legislature, and from 1868 to 1880 was a member of the National Democratic committee. He was a representative from Norfolk, Va., in the 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1875–81, but failed of re-election to the 47th congress because of his firm stand in favor of full payment of the state debt. He was president of the electoral college of Virginia in 1884. In 1885 he was appointed by

President Cleveland solicitor-general of the United States, and held the office for several months. He was for a time acting attorney-general but failed to receive confirmation by the senate, owing to opposition organized by his political enemy, Senator Mahone. As a representative in the 46th congress he was the author of the bill for the erection of the Yorktown monument and as president of the Yorktown centennial association he directed the celebration in 1881. While in congress he was for two sessions chairman of the committee on education and was prominent in the educational work of the state as member of the board of visitors for the University of Virginia, and of the Virginia agricultural and mechanical college. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Virginia, and was chosen one of the professors in the law department of the National university, Washington, D.C. He practised law in Washington, D.C., until 1893, when he was appointed a member of the Chilian claims commission.

GOODE, Patrick Gaines, representative, was born in Cornwall parish, Charlotte county, Va., May 10, 1798; son of Philip and Rebekah (Hayes) Goode; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Collier) Goode; great-grandson of Samuel and Mary Armistead (Burwell) Goode, and great² grandson of Samuel and Martha (Jones) Goode. He removed with his parents at an early age to Wayne township in the new state of Ohio, was educated at Xenia academy and in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1821. He practised in Madison, Ind., until 1828 and then in Shelby county, Ohio; served in the 32d and 33d general assemblies of Ohio as a representative, 1833–35; was a Whig representative in the 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1837–43, being chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims; was judge of the U.S. circuit court, 1844–51, and thereafter practised law and also preached the gospel as a member of the Central Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was early an abolitionist. He married Mary, daughter of Gen. Benjamin Whiteman, pioneer, and Maj. Benjamin Whiteman Goode, their son, was brigade quartermaster, Fifth division, Army of the Tennessee. Judge Goode died in Sidney, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1862.

GOODE, Robert, patriot, was born at "Whitby," Chesterfield county, Va., Feb. 8, 1743; son of Robert and Mary (Turpin) Goode. He was an elder brother of Samuel Goode, representative in the 6th U.S. congress, 1799–1801. He served as major and colonel in the Chesterfield militia in scouting service along the James river during the Revolutionary war and served as president of numerous courts-martial for the trial of spies and tories. He was an incorporator of "Academy of Arts and Sciences of the United States of America" projected in 1786 at Richmond, Va., under the patronage of the French academy of sciences. He was state director of public buildings and had charge of the completion of the state capitol at Richmond, Va. He was married to Sallie, daughter of Col. Richard Bland, delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–75, the "Cato of the American Revolution." Colonel Goode died at "Whitby," Va., April 2, 1809.



GOODE, Samuel, representative, was born at "Whitby," Chesterfield county, Va., March 21, 1756; son of Robert and Mary (Turpin) Goode; grandson of Robert and Elizabeth (Curd) Goode, and great-grandson of John and Anne (Bennet) Goode. He was a lieutenant in the Chesterfield troop of horse during the Revolution and afterward colonel of militia for Mecklenburg. He was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, 1779–83, and a representative in the 6th U.S. congress, 1799–1801. He was married in 1786, to Mary Armistead, daughter of Col. Lewis Burwell, and a great-granddaughter of Gov. Alexander Spotswood. He died in Mecklenburg county, Va., Nov. 14, 1822.

GOODE, Thomas, physician, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., Oct. 31, 1789; son of Col. Samuel and Mary Armistead (Burwell) Goode. He was graduated in medicine at Edinburgh about 1810, lived in Botetourt county, 1825–33, and in Bath county, 1833–58, where he purchased and developed the Hot Springs and built a sanitarium at Buffalo Springs, Va., where Goode Hall was erected as a monument to his memory. He was married to Mary Ann Knok, a descendant from Pocahontas. He published *The Invalid Guide to the Virginia Springs.* He died at Buffalo Springs, Va., April 2, 1858.

GOODE, William Henry, educator, was born near Waynesville, Ohio, June 9, 1807; son of Philip and Rebekah (Hayes) Goode, and brother of Patrick Gaines Goode. He was educated by his father and at the Xenia academy. He was principal of the Gallatin county seminary, Kentucky, 1827–36; and of the New Albany seminary, Ind., 1836–42, and was the pioneer Methodist educator of Indiana. In 1836 he entered the ministry of the M.E. church, and in 1842 was transferred to the Arkansas conference and as principal of the Fort Coffee academy, began the work of education among the Choctaws. In 1844 he formed the Indian mission conference and soon after returned to Indiana, unwilling to follow his conference

into the pro-slavery wing of his church. After twelve years in the itinerancy and a year as president of Whitewater college, he was appointed superintendent of missions in Kansas and Nebraska, and for ten years was engaged chiefly upon the frontier. His field of labor included all the region from Texas on the south and the Nebraska frontier on the north, between the state boundaries on the east and the Rocky mountains on the west. He traversed this territory from east to west twenty-seven times, visited all the frontier settlements in their infancy, and established missions among the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees and Kickapoos. His powers were virtually those of a bishop, and he placed more than one hundred ministers in permanent posts. In 1855 the Kansas and Nebraska conference was organized under his presidency in a cloth tent on the plains at Laramie. The Nebraska conference was formed by him in 1860 and the Colorado conference in 1864. The latter years of his life were passed at Richmond, Ind. He was forty years in the ministry, twenty-seven years a presiding elder, and was seven times elected to the General conference. He received the degree of D.D. from Indiana Asbury university in 1869. He published *Outposts of Zion* (1863). His son Philip Hayes Goode (1835–56) of Villiska, Iowa, served, 1861–65, in the Mississippi campaigns, was captain in the 4th Iowa battery and was wounded at Pittsburg Landing. Dr. Goode died at Richmond, Ind., Dec. 16, 1879.

GOODE, William Osborne, representative, was born at "Inglewood," Mecklenburg county, Va., Sept. 16, 1798; son of Capt. John Chesterfield and Lucy (Claiborne) Goode, and grandson of Thomas and Agnes (Osborne) Goode. His father was an officer of the war of 1812, a student at William and Mary college, a member of the Virginia house of burgesses and, like his own father, a wealthy planter. The son was graduated at William and Mary in 1819, and began law practice at Boydton in 1821. He entered the state legislature and as an advocate of gradual emancipation took part in the debates in 1832, and was a delegate to the State reform conventions. He served as a representative in the 27th congress, 1841–43, again in the 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1853–59, and was re-elected to the 36th congress but died before taking his seat. In the interim of his congressional terms he served in the state legislature and was thrice elected speaker of the house of delegates. He was a member of the state reform convention of 1850, chairman of the legislative committee, and a member of the house of delegates called to put the new constitution into operation. He was married to Sarah Maria, daughter of Thomas Massie. He died at Boydton, Va., July 3, 1859.

GOODELL, Abner Cheney, inventor, was born in North Orange, Mass., Feb. 9, 1805; son of Zina and Joanna (Cheney) Goodell; grandson of Joseph and Ann (Hopkins) Goodell, and of Ebenezer and Abigail (Thompson) Cheney; great-grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Goodell), great[2] grandson of Joseph and Mary, great[3] grandson of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Beauchamp), and great[4] grandson of Robert and Katherine (Kilnam) Goodell of Dennington, Suffolk, England, who sailed from Ipswich, England, April 30, 1634, and settled in Salem, Mass. Abner received a common school education and worked as a machinist in Boston and at Cambridgeport, where he began his inventions and perfected the art of preparing steel and copper plates for engravers. He continued this business for a while in Ipswich, Mass., and subsequently worked as a machinist in Byfield and Lowell. At Lowell he helped to construct the first locomotive used on the Boston & Lowell railroad, and to build the first turntable. Among his inventions was the first printing-press that printed on both sides of a sheet at once. This he completed under the patronage of Prof. Daniel Treadwell, Rumford professor at Harvard, 1834–45. He also perfected a lozenge-cutting machine identical in principle with the cracker machine which was copied from it and afterward came into general use. In 1837 he removed to Salem, where he helped to build the first electric locomotive engine, invented by Charles Grafton Page, which ran between the cities of Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D.C. Here also he invented machines for making kegs; for splitting and pointing shoepegs; for rolling tin tubes; for boring pump and aqueduct logs; for punching and cutting cold steel, and before 1840 he constructed and used a tricycle propelled by foot-power. He died in Salem, Mass., March 27, 1898.

GOODELL, Henry Hill, educator, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, May 20, 1839; son of the Rev. Dr. William and Abigail (Davis) Goodell. He was graduated from Amherst, A.B., 1862, A.M., 1865, and served in the volunteer army as 2d and 1st lieutenant and afterward on the staff of Colonel Bissell in the 19th army corps, 1862–63. He was professor of modern languages at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1864–67; held the same chair in the Massachusetts agricultural college, 1867–86, and was elected president of the latter institution in 1886. He is the author of: *A Biographical Record of the Class of Sixty-two* of Amherst (1873); *Compilation of Historic Fiction* (1876); and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

GOODELL, Thomas Dwight, educator, was born in Ellington, Conn., Nov. 8, 1854; son of Francis and S. Louisa (Burpee) Goodell; grand-

son of Thomas Goodell, and a descendant of Robert Goodell, who came to Salem, Mass.., in 1634. He was graduated from Yale in 1877. He was a classical teacher in the high school at Hartford, Conn., 1877–88; studied in Germany and Greece, 1886–87, and was professor in the American school of classical studies in Athens, 1894–95. He was elected professor of Greek at Yale college in 1888. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in 1884. He is the author of *The Greek in English* (1886); and *Greek Lessons* (1892); and of contributions to philogical and literary periodicals.

GOODELL, William, missionary, was born in Templeton, Mass., Feb. 14, 1792; son of William and Phebe (Newton) Goodell; grandson of Nathan and Dinah (Weeks) Goodell of Marlboro, and a descendant of John and Elizabeth (Witt) Goodell of Lynn, Mass., and of Robert and Elizabeth Goodell, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1634. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1817; A.M., 1820, and was graduated from Andover theological seminary in 1820. He was agent for the A.B.C.F.M., 1821–22; was ordained at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 12, 1822, and was missionary at the island of Malta where he studied the oriental languages, 1822–23. He was missionary at Beirut, 1823–26, and among the Armenians in Constantinople, Turkey, 1826–65. At Beirut he suffered from Arab robbers and persecutors and was obliged to leave the country when the Greeks were repulsed in March, 1826. During his entire missionary life he was obliged to change his residence to insure his personal safety, no less than thirty-three times. He translated the Scriptures from the original Greek and Hebrew into Armenio-Turkish, completing the Old Testament in 1841 and the New Testament in 1843, finishing its revision in 1863. He was married in 1822 to Abigail P., daughter of Lemuel Davis, and they had two sons born in the orient, William, a physician, and Henry Hill, educator, besides two other sons and five daughters. He returned to the United States in 1865 where he wrote for the New York *Observer* "Reminiscences of the Missionary's Early Life." He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton and from Rutgers in 1854. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18, 1867.

GOODELL, William, physician, was born on the Island of Malta, Oct. 17, 1829; son of the Rev. Dr. William and Abigail P. (Davis) Goodell, and grandson of William and Phebe (Newton) Goodell of Templeton, and of Lemuel and Eunice (Sherwin) Davis of Holden, Mass. He was fitted for college in Constantinople, Turkey, and was graduated with honors from Williams in 1851. He received his M.D. degree from Jefferson medical college in 1854 and practised in Constantinople until 1860. He was married in Smyrna, Turkey, to Caroline Darlington, daughter of Judge T. S. Bell, Sept. 4, 1857. In 1860 he engaged in the practice of medicine at Westchester, Pa., removing to Philadelphia in 1864. From 1874 to 1893 he was professor of gynecology in the University of Pennsylvania. He was a fellow of the College of physicians at Philadelphia and a member of several medical societies in the United States and Europe. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1871. His published writings include more than one hundred contributions to medical periodicals, and *Lessons in Gynecology* (1878). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 27, 1894.

GOODFELLOW, Edward, scientist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, 1828; son of James and Mary (Redman) Goodfellow. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, Greek salutatorian. He was appointed to the U.S. coast survey in August, 1848, as aid. In 1860 he was made assistant in the U.S. coast and geodetic survey, and was executive assistant, 1861–62, and again, 1875–82. He served as captain in the 45th regiment, U.S. colored troops, in 1864. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society, 1871; of the Philosophical society, Washington, D.C., and a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. In 1882 he assumed the editorship of the *Annual Reports* of the U.S. coast and geodetic survey, the appendices thereto and the bulletins of the survey. He was married in 1871 to Julia C., daughter of Thomas T. Smiley, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.

GOODFELLOW, Henry, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27, 1833; son of James and Mary (Redman) Goodfellow. He was a member of the expedition of Dr. Kane, to search for the Sir John Franklin expedition in the Arctic region, 1853–55, and received medals from the British government. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1859 and extended his practice in 1861 to the U.S. circuit court. He entered the Federal army in that year as captain of the 26th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served continuously with the Army of the Potomac, receiving in March, 1865, brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallant conduct at Gettysburg, in the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania. He was ap-

pointed major and judge-advocate of volunteers, Nov. 28, 1865, and was transferred Feb. 25, 1867, to the corps of judge-advocates, U.S.A., with the rank of major. In 1866 he was married to Eleanor, daughter of Robert Brent of Washington, D.C. He was judge-advocate of the department of the Missouri at the time of his death, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 29, 1885.

GOODHUE, Benjamin, senator, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 1, 1748. He was graduated at Harvard in 1766, and received his A.M. degree from both Yale and Harvard in 1804. He was a merchant and engaged in foreign trade. He served in the state senate, 1784–89, and represented the Salem district in the 1st, 2d and 3d Federal congresses, 1789–95. In collaboration with Representative Thomas Fitzsimmons of Philadelphia he drew up a code of revenue laws most of which became permanently incorporated in the revenue laws of the United States. He was elected U.S. senator in 1796 to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George Cabot, was re-elected in 1797 for a full senatorial term, and was chairman of the committee on commerce. He resigned his seat in the senate, Dec. 19, 1800, and was succeeded by Jonathan Mason. He died in Salem, Mass., July 28, 1814.

GOODKNIGHT, James Lincoln, clergyman and educator, was born near Mt. Aerial, Allen county, Ky., Aug. 24, 1846; son of Isaac and Lucinda (Billingsley) Goodknight, and a grandson of Jacob and Elizabeth (Condor) Goodknight, and of Capt. John and Mary (Doak) Billingsley,

and great-grandson of Michael and Mary (Landes) Goodknight. His great-grandfather, Michael, came from the lowlands of Germany to Philadelphia about 1735, and settled at Rockbridge, Va., about 1737; removing thence to Mecklenburg county, N.C., where he was a member of the Mecklenburg convention which adopted the first Declaration of Independence. He removed from North Carolina to Harlaus Station, Mercer county, Ky. His son, Isaac, is said to have been the first white male child born in Kentucky. James L. Goodknight was graduated from Cumberland university, Tenn., in 1871. He was a teacher at Little Muddy, Ky., 1871–72; was ordained a Presbyterian minister, Aug. 9, 1872; and was joint pastor at Little Muddy, Pilot Knob, and Gasper River, Ky., 1872–76. He was graduated from the Union theological seminary, New York, in 1879; was pastor at Covington, Ohio, 1879–89, and was a delegate from the Cumberland Pan-Presbyterian Denominate to the Pan-Presbyterian council at Belfast, Ireland, in 1884, when the Cumberland Presbyterians were first admitted to membership in the council. He was also a delegate to the World's Sunday-school convention in London, England, in 1889. He took a post-graduate course and first honors in philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, 1889–90; received the degree of D.D. from Waynesburg college, Pa., in 1890; took a post-graduate course in philosophy, pedagogy and biology at Jena university, Germany, 1890–91, and took six months of travel study in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece and Italy in 1891, having previously spent five months in such study in Europe. He was pastor at Waynesburg, Pa., 1891–95, and president of West Virginia university at Morgantown, W.Va., 1895–97. He is the author of numerous contributions on religious, social, political and educational questions to periodical literature.

GOODNIGHT, Isaac Herschel, representative, was born in Allen county, Ky., Jan. 31, 1849; son of Isaac and Lucinda (Billingsley) Goodknight. In 1870 he removed to Franklin, Ky. He was graduated from Cumberland university, Lebanon, Ky., in 1872; attended the law department of the same university till 1873; was admitted to the bar in 1874, and settled to practice in Franklin. He represented Simpson county in the state legislature in 1877–78, and was a Democratic representative from Kentucky in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889–95. He was elected judge of the 7th Kentucky circuit court district in 1897.

GOODNOW, Isaac Tichenor, educator, was born in Whittingham, Vt., Jan. 17, 1814; son of William and Sybil (Arms) Goodnow; and grandson of Jesse and Polly (Bond) Goodnow, and of Capt. John Arms, an early settler of Brattleboro, Vt., and one of the Green Mountain boys. His father died in 1828 and he assisted his mother in the care of the family. He was first clerk in a store four years, then attended school winters and taught summers. He was pupil and teacher in Wilbraham academy, 1834–38, and professor of natural science there, 1838–48, and at Providence seminary, R.I., 1848–55. He went to Kansas Territory in 1855 as advance agent to select a site for a Boston colony of 200 emigrants which he fixed and named Manhattan, and when the colony arrived he was made a director of the town association. In 1858 he was a founder of the Bluemont college, afterward the Kansas state agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., and president of the institution, 1861–62. He was a

member of the state legislature, 1862; state superintendent of public instruction, 1862–66; and commissioner for the Kansas state agricultural college, 1867–73, and for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway company, 1869–76. He was a charter member of the Kansas state teachers' association; a member of the State historical society, 1885–94; of the Academy of science; of the State temperance union, and of the Patrons of husbandry, and an extensive traveller in the United States and Mexico. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Wesleyan university in 1845, and that of Ph.D. from Baker university, Kansas, in 1889. He married, Aug. 28, 1838, Ellen D., daughter of Major David and Lucy (Avery) Denison of Colerain, Mass. He died at Manhattan, Kan., March 20, 1894.

GOODRICH, Alfred Bailey, clergyman, was born in Rocky Hill, Conn., March 22, 1828; son of Levi and Cynthia (Whitmore) Goodrich, and grandson of William Goodrich. He was graduated at Trinity college, A.B., 1852; A.M., 1855, and at Berkeley divinity school in 1855. He was ordained a deacon in 1853, and a priest in 1854; and was rector of St. Peter's, Plymouth, Conn., in 1854; of St. John's, Millville, Mass., 1854–59; and of Cavalry, Utica, N.Y., 1859–96. While at Millville he founded the society for the education of young men for the ministry. He was secretary of the undivided diocese of Western New York, 1866–68; of the diocese of Central New York, 1868–96; was a member of its standing committee, and represented it in the centennial convention of the Episcopal church in Philadelphia, Pa., 1883. He was a member of the general missionary council of his church and a member of the federate council of the five dioceses of New York. On Dec. 27, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth A. Meigs of Hartford, Conn., who died Nov. 26, 1897. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hamilton in 1867. Besides contributing to religious publications he published a service and tune book for Sunday schools and assisted in compiling a hymnal for choirs and congregations. He died at Trenton, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1896.

GOODRICH, Caspar Frederick, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7, 1847; son of William and Sarah Anne (Bearden) Goodrich, and grandson of James and Elizabeth (Bulkeley) Goodrich of Connecticut, and of R. B. and Amy (Cooke) Bearden of Knoxville, Tenn. His paternal ancestors begin in America with Ensign William Goodrich, and the Rev. Gershom Bulkeley of Wethersfield, Conn., 1635, and his first maternal ancestor in America was Richard Cocke of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Caspar attended Russell's school at New Haven, Conn., 1859–61, and was graduated at the U.S. naval academy, Newport, R.I., in 1864 with the highest standing in his class. He served in the civil war, 1864–65, as acting midshipman, was made ensign, Dec. 1, 1866; lieutenant, March 12, 1868; lieutenant-commander, March 26, 1869; commander, Sept. 27, 1884, and captain, Sept. 16, 1897. He served on the staff of Lord Wolseley in the Egyptian campaign, 1882; was in charge of ordnance ships at Washington, D.C., 1884; naval member of the Endicott fortification board, 1885; in charge of the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., 1886–89, and president of Naval war college, 1897–98. He commanded the U.S.S. *St. Louis* from April to August, 1898, and the *Newark* from August, 1898.

Caspar F. Goodrich.

On May 18, 1898, he was the first to engage the batteries at Santiago where he cut the telegraph cable under fire. He cut all the foreign telegraph cables to Cuba, brought Admiral Cervera north as a prisoner, seized Arroyo, Puerto Rico, and fought the battle of Manzanillo, Aug. 12, 1898, the last in the war with Spain. The place was ready to surrender to him, and the letter of surrender was signed when the news of the armistice reached him by cable. He became a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in 1898 and of the Order of Foreign Wars the same year. He joined the Army and Navy club, Washington, D.C., 1887; the Players club, New York city, 1890; the Century association, 1891; the Metropolitan club, 1893, and the New York yacht club, 1894. He was married, Sept. 4, 1873, to Eleanor Milnor. Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1888. He published *Report on Operations in Egypt in 1882*, and contributed to the *Proceedings* of the Naval institute, of which he became gold medalist.

GOODRICH, Charles Augustus, clergyman, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1790. He was graduated from Yale in 1812, and four years later was ordained a minister of the Congregational church. He held a pastorate in Worcester, Mass., 1816–20; in Berlin, Conn., 1820–48, and then took charge of a congregation in Hartford, Conn. He was at one time a member of the state senate and held other public offices. In collaboration with his brother, Samuel Griswold Goodrich, he wrote several books for the young, and is also the author of: *View of Religions* (1829); *Lives of the Signers* (1829–36); *History of the United States of*

America (1829–35 and 1867); *Family Tourist* (1848); *Family Sabbath-Day Miscellany, Geography of the Chief Places Mentioned in the Bible, Greek Grammar, Child's History of the United States,* and *Bible History of Prayer* (1855); *Great Events of American History; Outlines of Geography; Universal Traveller.* He died in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 4, 1862.

GOODRICH, Chauncey, senator, was born in Durham, Conn., Oct. 20, 1759; son of the Rev. Elizur Goodrich, educator. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1776; A.M., 1779; studied law, was tutor in Yale, 1779–81, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He attained prominence as a lawyer; represented Hartford in the state legislature, 1793; was a representative in the 4th, 5th and 6th congresses, 1795–1801; a member of Governor Trumbull's council, 1802–07; U.S. senator, 1807–13, and lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, 1813–15. He also served as mayor of Hartford, and as a delegate to the Hartford convention of 1814. He was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Oliver Wolcott, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 18, 1815.

GOODRICH, Chauncey Allen, lexicographer, was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 23, 1790; son of Elizur Goodrich, LL.D., representative in congress. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1810; A.M., 1813, and was tutor there, 1812–14. He studied theology, was ordained in 1816, and settled as pastor of the Congregational church, Middletown, Conn., 1816–17. He was professor of rhetoric and English literature in Yale college, 1817–39, declined the presidency of Williams college, to which he was elected in 1820, and was professor of the pastoral charge at Yale divinity school, 1839–60. He was a complimentary and honorary member of many learned societies, a liberal benefactor of the Yale divinity school, established the *Christian Quarterly Spectator* in 1829, and was its editor, 1829–38. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown university in 1835. He was married to a daughter of Noah Webster, the philologist, and in 1828 he commenced the abridgment of Webster's "American Dictionary" in which work he was aided by Benjamin Silliman, Denison Olmsted and others, and it was issued in 1847. He also prepared the "Universal" edition issued in 1856 and the supplement in 1859. At the time of his death he was engaged on a thorough revision of the dictionary, which was completed by Noah Porter in 1864. He was one of the "committee on versions" for the American Bible society and engaged in preparing a new edition of the Bible with English text. He published a Greek grammar (1814); *British Eloquence* (1831); *Greek and Latin Lessons* (1832); and a revised edition of his second book as *Select British Eloquence* (1852). He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 25, 1860.

GOODRICH, Elizur, educator, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 26, 1734. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1752; A.M., 1755; was tutor at Yale, 1755–56; was ordained in 1756, served as minister in the Congregational church, Durham, Conn., 1756–97, and conducted at his home a preparatory school for young men, 1766–86. He was a frequent delegate to conventions and synods in New York and Philadelphia, where he represented the general association of Connecticut. He was an astronomer and mathematician of superior ability and calculated the eclipses of each successive year during his lifetime. He was defeated as a candidate for governor of Connecticut, and in 1777 for president of Yale college by a few votes. He was a fellow of Yale, 1776–97; was a member of the prudential committee, 1778–97, and secretary of the corporation, 1777–88. He received from the College of New Jersey the honorary degree of D.D. in 1783. He published an account of the aurora borealis of 1780, and a number of sermons and addresses. He died in Norfolk, Conn., Nov. 22, 1797.

GOODRICH, Elizur, representative, was born in Durham, Conn., March 24, 1761; son of the Rev. Elizur Goodrich, fellow of Yale college. He was graduated at Yale A.B., 1779; A.M., 1782. He studied law; was a tutor in Yale, 1781–83; lawyer in New Haven, Conn., 1783–99; presidential elector in 1797, and a representative in the 6th congress, 1799–1801. He was collector of customs by appointment of President John Adams, 1801, but was removed by President Jefferson the same year and this action was the occasion for Jefferson to announce his approval of the spoils system which he denominated "removal for political opinion." He was probate judge for seventeen years, judge of the county court twelve years, professor of law in Yale college from the foundation of the chair in 1801 to 1810; mayor of New Haven, 1803–22; secretary of the corporation of Yale college, 1816–46, and received from that institution the degree of LL.D. in 1830. He died in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 1, 1849.

GOODRICH, Frank Boott, author, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 14, 1826; son of Samuel Griswold Goodrich. He was graduated from Harvard in 1845 and during a residence in Paris with his father he corresponded for the *New York Times,* under the name "Dick Tinto." These letters were afterward collected and published in "Tri-colored Sketches of Paris" (1854). On his return to New York city he became interested in dramatic matters and was associated with Dion Boucicault, William Stuart and Frank Warden in writing several plays. He is also the author of: *Court of Napoleon* (1857); *History of Maritime Adventure, Exploration and Discovery* (1858); *Women of Beauty and Heroism* (1859);

Flirtation and What Comes of It, a five-act comedy (1861); *The Tribute Book* (1865); *World Famous Women* (1870), and *Remarkable Voyages* (1873). He also translated two of Balzac's novels (1860). He died in Morristown, N.J., March 15, 1894.

GOODRICH, John Ellsworth, educator, was born in Hinsdale, Mass., Jan. 19, 1831; son of Elijah Hubbard and Mary Northrup (Washburn) Goodrich; grandson of Elijah H. and Mabel (Nicholson) Goodrich and of Capt. Abraham and Olive (Wright) Washburn; and sixth in descent from "Ensigne" William Goodrich of Suffolk county, England, who settled in Connecticut before October, 1648. His grandfather, Abraham Washburn, was a soldier in the Revolution, and his great-grandfather, Josiah Goodrich, was a lieutenant in the French war. He was graduated at the University of Vermont, A.B., 1853. He was principal of the academies at Hinsdale and Montpelier, Vt., 1853–56; was graduated at Andover theological seminary in 1860; was chaplain of the 1st Vermont cavalry, 1864–65; superintendent of city schools, Burlington, Vt., 1868–70; principal of the Meriden, N.H., academy, 1871–72; professor of rhetoric and Latin in the University of Vermont, 1872–77; of Latin and Greek, 1877–81; librarian, 1873–86, and professor of Latin from 1881. He was married, Feb. 8, 1869, to Ellen Miranda Moody of Burlington, Vt., and their son, Chauncey Marsh Goodrich, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1896 Professor Goodrich received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Vermont in 1897.

GOODRICH, Samuel Griswold, author, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., Aug. 19, 1793; brother of the Rev. Charles Augustus Goodrich. He travelled abroad in 1823–24, and returned to the United States to become a book publisher in Hartford, Conn. He began the publication of historical, geographical and other school books and became in the same department a prolific writer. In 1828 he removed to Boston, Mass., and started *The Token*, which he edited till 1842. In that magazine Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales" first appeared. Mr. Goodrich was a member of the Massachusetts senate, 1838–39, edited *Merry's Museum and Parley's Magazine*, 1841–54; and was U.S. consul in Paris during President Fillmore's administration, 1851–55. While in Paris he arranged for the translation into French of his "Peter Parley series." Upon his return to the United States he made his home in New York city. He was the recipient of the honorary degree of M.A. from Williams in 1836 and from Yale in 1843. He is the author or editor of about 170 volumes, 116 of which were written under the pen name "Peter Parley." In his "Recollections of a Lifetime" (1856) he published a list and full account of his books, together with a list of spurious works claimed to have been written by him. This list of works occupies six pages and may be summed up as follows: miscellaneous works, including 14 volumes of *The Token*, 30 volumes; school books, 27 volumes; *Peter Parley's Tales*, 36 volumes; *Parley's Historical Compends*, 36 volumes; *Parley's Miscellanies*, 70 volumes. His last publication was *Illustrated Natural History* (2 vols., 1859). He died in New York city, May 9, 1860

GOODSELL, Daniel Ayres, M.E. bishop, was born at Newburg, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1840; son of the Rev. Buel and Adaline (Ferris) Goodsell; grandson of Isaac Goodsell and of Nathan Ferris; and a descendant of Thomas Goodsell, who married Sarah Hemingway and built the first house in East Haven, Conn. His father was for fifty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. The son was prepared for college at Clinton academy, Keeseville, N.Y., and was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1859. He was married in June, 1860, to Sarah F. Lawrence of Whitestown, N.Y. He entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in the same year and was pastor until 1887, principally in Brooklyn, N.Y., and New Haven, Conn. He was a delegate to the general conferences of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888. He was literary editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, 1880–88, and from 1884 to 1888 was editorially connected with the *Methodist Review*. In January, 1887, he was elected editor of *Zion's Herald*, Boston, and while waiting to take this position was elected secretary of the board of education of the M.E. church in 1887 and in 1888 was chosen a bishop. His first Episcopal residence was at Fort Worth, Texas, whence he visited the missions in Korea, China and Japan. He was transferred to San Francisco in 1829 and to Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1896. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Wesleyan in 1881, and that of LL.D. from Dickinson in 1890.

GOODWIN, Daniel, author, was born in New York city, Nov. 26, 1832; son of John W. and Lucretia (Goodwin) Woolsey; and grandson of Dr. Daniel and Lucretia (Collins) Goodwin of Geneva, N.Y. Daniel Goodwin, the uncle and adopted father, born in Geneva, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1799, was U.S. district attorney for Michigan, 1834–41; judge of the state supreme court, 1843–46; president of the constitutional convention, 1850, and died in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 24, 1887. Daniel Goodwin, second, was graduated from Hamilton college in 1852, admitted to the bar in New York in 1854, and removed to Michigan in 1855. He was U.S. master in chancery for Michigan, 1855–56; judge-advocate of militia, 1856–61; removed to Chicago, 1858, was assistant U.S.

attorney in Chicago, Ill., 1862–64; and U.S. circuit court commissioner for Illinois, 1861–96. He was president of the board of trustees of the Illinois eye and ear infirmary at Chicago, 1871–96. He is the author of *James Pitts and his Sons in the American Revolution* (1882); *The Dearborns* (1884); *The Lord's Table* (1885); *Memorial of Edwin C. Larned* (1886); *Provincial Pictures* (1886); *Memorial of Robert C. Winthrop* (1894); *Memorial of Arthur Brooks* (1895); and *Memorial of Thomas Hughes* (1897).

GOODWIN, Daniel Raynes, educator, was born in North Berwick, Maine, April 12, 1811; son of Samuel and Anna (Gerrish) Goodwin. He was prepared for college at Berwick and Limerick academies and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1832. After teaching at Hallowell academy, 1832–33, and studying a year at Andover theological seminary, he was appointed tutor in modern languages and librarian at Bowdoin, and on being advanced to the chair of modern languages to succeed Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, he continued his studies in Europe, principally at Paris and Heidelberg. In 1835 he returned to his chair at Bowdoin and was made librarian of the college library in 1838, filling both positions until 1853. He was married, Jan. 2, 1838, to Mary Randall, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Merrick. While at Bowdoin he was ordained a deacon in the P.E. church, July 13, 1847, and a priest, Sept. 10, 1848. He was president of Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., from July 27, 1853, to June 27, 1860, and professor of ethics and metaphysics there, 1858–60; provost and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1860–68. He was connected with the P.E. divinity school in Philadelphia as professor of apologetics, 1862–65; of systematic divinity, 1865–68; as dean, 1868–84, and again as professor of systematic divinity, 1884–90. For twenty-five years he was a delegate to every general convention of his church in the United States; was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1861; and was also a member of the American academy of arts and sciences and of the American Oriental society. He received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin in 1853 and that of LL.D from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. He is the author of many pamphlets and papers upon various ethical and religious subjects and also of *Notes on the Revision of the New Testament Version* (1883); and *Christian Eschatology* (1885). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1890.

GOODWIN, Frederic Jordan, clergyman, was born in South Berwick, Maine, April 30, 1812. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1832; studied theology at Bangor, Maine, 1832-33; Andover, Mass., 1833–34; and was graduated at the General theological seminary in 1836. He was ordained deacon July 3, 1836, and priest, July 2, 1837. He was professor of languages at Bristol college, Pa., 1836–37; professor *ad interim* of Latin in the University of the city of New York, 1837; was rector of St. George's church, Flushing, N.Y., 1837–44; rector of the church of the Holy Trinity at Middletown, Conn., 1845–72; and professor of the evidences of Christianity at Berkeley divinity school, 1854–72. Trinity conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1854. He died in Middletown, Conn., Feb. 29, 1872.

GOODWIN, Ichabod, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Berwick, Maine, Oct. 10, 1796; son of Samuel and Nancy Thompson (Gerrish) Goodwin. He attended South Berwick academy and left there to enter the office of a merchant and ship-owner in Portsmouth, N.H. Subsequently he became supercargo and finally master of a ship. In 1832 he settled in Portsmouth as a merchant. He served six times in the New Hampshire legislature; was a delegate-at-large to the Whig national conventions that nominated Clay, Taylor and Scott for the presidency; was vice-president of the first two conventions; and governor of New Hampshire, 1859–61. In 1861, when President Lincoln called for troops, the legislature of New Hampshire not being in session, Governor Goodwin accepted $680,000 tendered by the city banks and raised and equipped ten regiments. He was an active member of several railroad and other corporations and interested in charitable institutions. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth college in 1857. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., July 4, 1882.

Ichabod Goodwin

GOODWIN, Maud Wilder, author, was born at Ballston Spa, N.Y., June 5, 1856; daughter of John Nickels and Delia (Farley) Wilder; granddaughter of Joseph and Mary (Nickels) Wilder and of Joseph and Elizabeth (Thomas) Farley; and seventh in descent from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. In 1879 she was married to Almon Goodwin, a lawyer in New York city. She was co-editor with Blanche Wilder Bellamy of "Open Sesame," a collection of prose and poetry for school children (3 vols., 1890–93); and wrote "Historic New York," a series of papers with Alice Carrington Royce and Ruth Putnam (1897). She is the author of *The Colonial Cava-*

lier (1894); *The Head of a Hundred* (1895); *White Aprons, a Romance of Bacon's Rebellion* (1896); *Dolly Madison* (1896); *Flint: His Faults, His Friendships, and His Fortunes* (1897); *Fort Amsterdam in the Days of the Dutch* (1897) and contributions to periodical literature.

GOODWIN, Nathaniel Carl, actor, was born in Boston, Mass., July 25, 1857; son of Nathaniel C. and Caroline R. Goodwin. He attended the public schools of Boston, also a private school at Farmington, Maine, and began his professional career by giving imitations of prominent people in drawing-rooms and at small entertainments. In this way he came to the notice of Stuart Robson, with whom he made his début on March 5, 1873, at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, Mass., in "Law in New York," having been engaged at a salary of five dollars per week to act the part of a bootblack and give imitations. His next engagement was at the Eagle theatre, New York city, at a salary of $150 per week, and the following season he returned to the Howard Athenæum at the same salary. He continued to act in various comedy parts till 1879 when he entered upon his career as a star. In 1883 he was selected to represent comedy at the first American dramatic festival held at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he appeared as Modus in "The Hunchback" and as a grave-digger in "Hamlet." In 1890 he visited London, opening as Silas Wolcott in "A Gold Mine." Later he played a cockney dialect part in "The Bookmaker," which was favorably commented upon. Among the plays in which he appeared are *Hobbies, Cruets, Confusion, The Skating Rink, The Gold Mine, Turned Up, The Nominee, A Gilded Fool, In Mizzouri, David Garrick, The Rivals, Gay Deceiver,* Bottom in *A Midsummer Night's Dream,* Marc Antony in *Julius Cæsar,* Richard in *Richard III.,* and the title role in *Nathan Hale.* He also appeared in the light operas *Pinafore* and *Patience,* and made a pronounced success as Prince Lorenzo in *The Mascot.*

GOODWIN, William Watson, philologist, was born in Concord, Mass., May 9, 1831; son of Hersey Bradford and Lucretia Ann (Watson) Goodwin; grandson of William and Lydia (Sampson) Goodwin and of Benjamin Marston and Lucretia Burr (Sturges) Watson; and a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, Myles Standish, Edward Winslow, Richard Warren and several others of the *Mayflower.* He was graduated from Harvard in 1851 and continued his studies at Bonn, Berlin and Göttingen, from which last he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1855. He was a tutor at Harvard, 1856–60, and then became Eliot professor of Greek literature. He was also the first director of the American school of classical studies at Athens, Greece, 1882–83; and president of the American philological association in 1872 and 1885. He was elected to membership in various learned societies both at home and abroad, and became a knight of the Greek order of the Saviour in 1883. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1883; from Columbia in 1887; from Edinburgh university, Scotland, in 1890; and from Harvard university in 1891; and that of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1890. He retired from his professorship at Harvard in 1901. He made numerous contributions to literary and philological periodicals. He published *Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb* (1860, 3d ed., 1890); *Elementary Greek Grammar* (1870, enlarged editions, 1879 and 1892); and a revision of the translation of Plutarch's Morals "by Several Hands" (5 vols., 1871).

GOODYEAR, Charles, inventor, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1800; son of Amasa and Cynthia (Bateman) Goodyear. His father was the inventor of the steel-pronged hay-fork, a manufacturer of pearl and metal buttons and a hardware dealer. The son was educated at the public schools of New Haven and entered the Philadelphia house of Rogers Brothers to learn the hardware business. In 1821 he became a partner with his father at Naugatuck, Conn., and removed to Philadelphia in 1826 to open a store in that city. The firm failed in 1830. In 1834 he began his experiments to harden India-rubber so as to render it available in making shoes and for other purposes. He first tried boiling the gum with magnesia in quick-lime and water and patented the process in 1835, and in 1836 discovered the nitric acid curing process, and this enabled him to induce capital to invest in the manufacture. The panic of 1837 swept away his partner's fortune and the inventor was again penniless and was repeatedly imprisoned

for debt. His constant and restless efforts to find capital gained for him ridicule and he became known as the "India-rubber maniac." Finding no encouragement in New York he removed to Roxbury, Mass., where he was furnished by E. M. Chaffee with facilities for manufacturing. His process worked satisfactorily on thin goods, but was useless where the gum was spread liberally on the cloth. This discovery brought him again into bankruptcy and his friends urged him to give up the struggle, but he would not. In 1839 he found that by using super-heated sulphur instead of nitric acid he hardened the entire substance and still preserved its pliancy. Aided by his brother-in-law, William De Forrest, after experiments that covered five years and exhausted the resources of his entire family, he patented vulcanized rubber in 1844 in America, but lost his patents for France and England. He renewed his American patents in 1858, but was refused a further extension in 1867. The great council medal of the World's Fair, London, 1851, was conferred on him, as was the grand medal of the Paris exposition, 1855, and the cross of the Legion of Honor was presented by Napoleon III. He was in debt at the time of his death. See *Trials of an Inventor* by Bradford K. Peirce (1866), and Parton's *Famous Americans of Recent Times* (1867). He died in New York city, July 1, 1860.

GORDON, Adoniram Judson, clergyman, was born in New Hampton, N.H., April 19, 1836; son of John Calvin and Sallie (Robinson) Gordon; grandson of Benoni Gordon and of Josiah Robinson; and a supposed descendant of John Robinson of Leyden. He was graduated from Brown in 1860, from the Newton theological institution in 1863, and was ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 29, 1863. He was pastor at Jamaica Plain, 1863–69, and pastor of the Clarendon Street Baptist church, Boston, Mass., 1869–95. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1874–88, and a fellow, 1888–95; trustee of the Newton theological institution; chairman of the executive commitee of the American Baptist missionary union, and the founder of the Boston missionary training school in 1889. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown in 1878. His published works include: *Grace and Glory* (1881); *The Ministry of Healing* (1882); *The Two-Fold Life* (1884); *Ecce Venit* (1890); *The Holy Spirit in Missions* (1892); *The Ministry of the Spirit* (1894); *How Christ came to Church* (1895). See a Biography, by his son E. B. Gordon (1896). He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1895.

GORDON, Armistead Churchill, lawyer, was born in Albemarle county, Va., Dec. 20, 1855; son of George Loyall and Mary Long (Daniel) Gordon; grandson of Gen. William Fitzhugh Gordon and of Judge Joseph J. Daniel of the supreme court of North Carolina; and a descendant of John Gordon of Middlesex county, Va., a Scotch-Irish emigrant to Virginia from Ulster, Ireland, about 1728; and through his mother a descendant of William Randolph of Turkey Island, Va., and of John Stith, the immigrant, who was the father of William Stith, historian, and president of William and Mary college. Armistead attended the University of Virginia, 1873–75, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He was mayor of Staunton, Va., 1884–86; commonwealth's attorney, 1890–92, and city attorney, 1894–99. He was on the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, 1894–98; became a member of the charter board of William and Mary college in 1897, and was rector of the University of Virginia, 1897–98. He is the author of *Befo' de War: Echoes in Negro Dialect* (with Thomas Nelson Page, 1888); *Congressional Currency* (1895); *For Truth and Freedom: Poems of Commemoration* (1898); *Envion, and Other Tales of Old and New Virginia* (1899) and contributions to periodicals.

GORDON, Clarence, sociologist, was born in New York city, April 28, 1835; son of George and Maria Regina (Stackhouse) Gordon; and grandson of John and Lucy (Robbins) Gordon and of Hastings and Margaret (Robins) Stackhouse. His first ancestors in America were John Robbins, who died in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1660; Robert Latimer, who immigrated about 1660; Thomas Stackhouse, who immigrated about 1685 and settled in Bucks county, Pa.; and Gov. Thomas Welles of Connecticut. Clarence attended the schools of Savannah, Ga., and the Charles F. Maurice military academy, Sing Sing, N.Y.; and was graduated from the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard, S.B., in 1855. He engaged in the cotton business in Savannah, Ga., with his father, 1855–60. He was married, May 1, 1861, to Frances Gore Fessenden of Boston, Mass. He engaged in literary pursuits, 1861–69; lived in retirement at his home, "Vine Lea," Newburgh, N.Y., 1869–80; was special agent in charge of the census investigation of the live-stock industries west of the Mississippi, 1880–84; was in the real estate business in New York city, 1884–89; and was made secretary and resident manager of the East Side House college settlement, New York city, in 1894. He is the author of *Christmas at Under-Tor* (1863); *Our Fresh and Salt Tutors* (1864); *Boarding-School Days* (1865); *Two Lives in One* (1866), and many contributions to periodicals.

GORDON, Edward Clifford, educator, was born in Richmond, Va., Sept. 1, 1842; son of John Newton and Louisiana (Coleman) Gordon; and grandson of Nathaniel Gordon. He was a

student at the University of Virginia, 1858–61, a soldier in the Confederate army, 1861–65, a student at Washington college, Va., 1867–68, and treasurer and clerk of the faculty of Washington college, 1868–69. He studied theology, 1869–72, and was ordained a Presbyterian minister in July, 1872. He was pastor at Lebanon, Va.; of the Independent Presbyterian church, Savannah, Ga.; at Salem, Va., and at Lexington, Mo., 1872–94. He was president of Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., 1894–98, and became pastor at Lexington, Mo., in 1898. He was married, Nov. 12, 1873, to Mary Frances Bell of Goshen, Va. He is the author of: *The Sunday School Teacher's Work: What it is and How to do it* (1886), and contributions to periodicals.

GORDON, George Angier, clergyman, was born in Oyne, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Jan. 2, 1853; son of George and Catherine (Hutcheon) Gordon. He was educated in the schools of Insch, Scotland, and in 1871 came to the United States and settled in Boston, Mass. He was graduated from Bangor theological seminary, Maine, in 1877, was ordained to the Congregational ministry, June 20, 1877, and was pastor at Temple, Maine, for one year. He then entered Harvard and was graduated there in 1881. He was pastor of the Second Congregational church, Greenwich, Conn., 1881–83, and in 1884 accepted a call to the Old South church, Boston, Mass. He was a University preacher at Harvard, 1886–90, and at Yale, 1888–99, and was also made an overseer at Harvard in 1897. He was married, June 3, 1890, to Susan Huntington Manning of Boston, Mass. He received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin and from Yale in 1893 and from Harvard in 1895. He is the author of: *The Witness of Immortality* (1893); *The Christ of To-day* (1895) and *Immortality and the New Theology* (1897).

THE "NEW" OLD SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

GORDON, George Henry, soldier, was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 19, 1824. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1846 and was forwarded to Mexico to join the army of occupation as brevet lieutenant in the mounted rifles. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, 1847; was wounded at Cerro Gordo and for his bravery there was brevetted 1st lieutenant; and fought at Contreras and Chapultepec, and in the assault and capture of the Mexican capital. Attacked near San Juan bridge by two guerillas, Dec. 21, 1847, he defended himself in a hand-to-hand fight and was severely wounded. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Jan. 8, 1848, and was on frontier duty in Washington Territory and on the coast survey, 1850–54, receiving promotion to the rank of 1st lieutenant, Aug. 30, 1853. He resigned his commission, Oct. 31, 1854, studied at the Harvard law school and practised law in Boston, 1857–61. He was chosen colonel of the 2d Massachusetts volunteers, May 24, 1861, was military governor of Harper's Ferry, commanded a brigade in Banks's campaign in the Shenandoah valley, and for his masterly retreat from Strasburg to Williamsport was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers. His brigade, which formed a part of Williams' division of the 12th corps, was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, August 9; Groveton, August 28–29; Antietam, Sept. 16–17, 1862; and on guard duty at Harper's Ferry. He was engaged under Gillmore in the operations against Charleston, S.C., 1863–64; in command of the Department of Florida from May to July, 1864; and on the White river, Ark., in July and at Mobile, Ala., in August, 1864. He commanded the eastern district of the Department of Virginia, 1864–65, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Aug. 9, 1865. He returned to the practice of law in Boston, Mass., at the close of the war and was collector of internal revenue for 7th Massachusetts district, 1866. He published: *The Army of Virginia from Cedar Mountain to Alexandria* (1880) *A War Diary* (1881) and *From Brook Farm to Cedar Mountain* (1883). He died at Framingham, Mass., Aug. 30, 1886.

GORDON, James Wright, governor of Michigan, was born in Plainfield, Conn., in 1809. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Michigan in 1839, taking his seat, June 7, 1840. The same year he was the regular Whig candidate for U.S. senator, but a fusion of Democrats and dissatisfied Whigs in the legislature combined against him and elected Governor William Woodbridge and on Feb. 24, 1841, on the resignation of Governor Woodbridge to take his seat in the senate, Goodwin succeeded to the governorship, serving to Jan. 3, 1842. He then retired from public life, went to South America for his health and died from the effects of a fall from a balcony at Pernambuco, S.A., in December, 1853.

GORDON, John Brown, governor of Georgia, was born in Upson county, Ga., Feb. 6, 1832; son of the Rev. Zachariah Herndon and Malinda (Cox) Gordon. His great-grandfather was one of seven Gordon brothers who emigrated from Scotland to North Carolina and Virginia and were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. He matriculated at the University of Georgia in 1851, but was not

GORDON

graduated. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Atlanta, Ga., with his brother-in-law, Logan E. Bleckley, afterward chief-justice of Georgia. He was married in 1854 to Fanny, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Anderson Haralson of La Grange, Ga. He engaged with his father in mining coal in Georgia and Tennessee, joined the Confederate army as captain of volunteers in 1861, and was promoted major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general, major-general and acting lieutenant-general, commanding a wing of Lee's army at the close of the war. At Sharpsburg in 1862 he was five times wounded, four rifle balls passing through his body. The fifth passed through his face and rendered him unconscious. He was carried from the field and was nursed back to life by his wife who accompanied the army to be near her husband during the four years of war — nursing in the hospitals of Richmond when the army was around that city. He commanded an infantry division at Gettysburg and led the attack, July 1, 1863, where in the midst of a charge he humanely succored Gen. Francis C. Barlow of New York and sent a message from the apparently dying soldier to his wife at Meade's headquarters. For Spottsylvania, where he repulsed Hancock's corps, May 12, 1864, he was promoted major-general and was commander of the 2d army corps of the Army of Northern Virginia as successor to Lieutenant-General Jackson. He held the last lines at Petersburg guarding the retreat from that city, and at Appomattox was assigned to the command of 4000 troops (half of Lee's army), with the intention of cutting his way through Grant's line. He made the last charge and was taking the Federal breastworks and capturing artillery when the movement was annulled by the surrender of his chief. After the farewell to the army of Northern Virginia had been spoken by General Lee, Gordon addressed the 2d corps and exhorted his men to "bear their trial bravely, to go home, keep the peace, obey the laws, rebuild the country and work for the weal and harmony of the republic." After this he settled in Atlanta, Ga. He was a member of the Union national convention at Philadelphia in 1866; chairman of the Georgia delegation to the Democratic national convention of 1868; was, according

to the claims of his party, elected governor of Georgia in 1867, but was counted out by reconstruction machinery; was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1872; U.S. senator, 1873–79; was re-elected in 1879, and in 1880 resigned to promote the building of the Georgia Pacific railroad. He was governor of Georgia, 1886–90; U.S. senator, 1891–97, and declined in 1897 a re-election to the senate, thereafter devoting his time to lecturing and literary work. In the U.S. senate his speeches on finance, civil service reform and in defence of the south were conservative in tone and exerted a powerful influence in allaying the strained conditions of affairs. In the Louisiana troubles of 1876 the Democrats of congress selected him to draft an address to the people of the south, in which he counselled patience, endurance and an appeal to a returning sense of justice to cure their present wrongs. In 1877 Governor Hampton empowered him to look after the interest of South Carolina and he secured the withdrawal of Federal troops from the state. In 1893 at the time of the Chicago strike, he made a speech in the U.S. senate in which he pledged the south to maintain law and order. He became well known in the lecture field and under his historic theme, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," he gave the story of the war a new color and corrected many false impressions that had served to keep at variance the people of the two sections for a whole generation.

GORDON, Joseph Claybaugh, educator, was born in Piqua, Ohio, March 9, 1842; son of the Rev. John M. and Elizabeth Ann (Fisher) Gordon; grandson of George Gordon, a soldier in the war of 1812; and a great-grandson of George Gordon, a soldier in the war of the American Revolution. He removed to Illinois in 1850 and was graduated from the Monmouth college, Ill., in 1866. He was a pioneer in America of the oral education of the deaf, and organized the oral department in the Indiana institution for the deaf in 1869. He was professor of mathematics and chemistry at Gallaudet college for the deaf in Washington, D.C., 1873–97, and was made superintendent of the Illinois institution for the education of the deaf in 1897. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Monmouth college. He was elected a member of the Philosophical and other learned societies; president of the oral section of the Association of American educators of the deaf; and first president of the XVI. section (department for the deaf) of the National educational association. He is the author of *Education of Deaf Children; Notes and Observations on the Education of the Deaf* and numerous articles in periodicals on the progress made in the education of the deaf.

GORDON, Merritt James, jurist, was born in Sherbrooke, Quebec March 17, 1857; son of Merritt and Sarah (McCarrol) Gordon. He was educated in Canada and in Clinton county, N.Y. He removed to Lanesboro, Minn., in 1874, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He took up his residence in Dakota in 1879 and became city attorney of Aberdeen, Dak., 1882–84, and district attorney of Brown county, 1884–88. He was a member of the first legislature of South Dakota and chairman of the judiciary committee. He settled in Olympia, Wash., in 1890, was associate justice of the supreme court of the state, 1896–99, and was elected chief justice in January, 1899.

GORDON, William, representative, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1763; son of Capt. William Gordon. He was graduated from Harvard in 1779 and was admitted to the bar in 1787, beginning practice in Amherst, N.H.. In 1793 he was appointed register of probate; served as state senator in 1794 and 1795, and as county solicitor, 1794–1801. He was a representative from New Hampshire in the 5th and 6th congresses, 1797–1801, but resigned his seat before the expiration of his second term. He was attorney-general, 1801–02. He was married to Frances, daughter of the Hon. Joshua Atherton of Amherst, N.H., and had one son, William, who was graduated from Hartford in 1806, was admitted to the bar in 1809, and practised in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont. Attorney-General Gordon died in Boston, Mass., May 8, 1802.

GORDON, William Fitzhugh, representative, was born in Orange county, Va., Jan. 13, 1787; son of James and Elizabeth (Gordon) Gordon; grandson of John and Lucy (Churchill) Gordon and of James and Mary (Harrison) Gordon; and great-grandson of Col. Nathaniel Harrison, the father of President William Henry Harrison. His grandfathers, John and James Gordon, came to America from Newry, county Down, Ireland, in 1738 and settled in Lancaster county, Va. William removed in early life to Albemarle county, Va., and as a representative in the general assembly of the state materially assisted Jefferson in establishing the University of Virginia. He was a representative in the 21st, 22d and 23d congresses, 1829–35, and in 1834 introduced in congress the bill for the establishment of the independent treasury or sub-treasury system of the United States, which during Van Buren's administration became a law. He was major-general of Virginia militia at the time of his death which occurred near Gordonsville, Albemarle county, Va., Aug. 28, 1858.

GORDON, William Robert, clergyman, was born in New York city, March 19, 1811; son of Robert and Elizabeth (Postley) Gordon. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1834 and from the theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1837. He was licensed to preach by the classis of New York in 1837 and was pastor at North Hempstead, L.I., 1838–43; at Flushing, L.I., 1844–49; New York city, 1850–57; and Schraalenburg, N.J., 1858–80. In 1880 he retired from his pastorate on account of throat trouble. He removed to Manhasset, L.I., where he engaged in literary work until his death. His published writings include many sermons and addresses and *A Rebuke to High Churchism* (1844); *Peter Never in Rome* (1847); *Tracts and Sermons on Various Subjects* (1848); *The Supreme Godhead of Christ* (1848, 2d ed., 1855); *Particular Providence Illustrated in the Life of Joseph* (1855, 3d ed., 1868); *A Threefold Test of Modern Spiritualism* (1856); *Christocracy, or Essays on the Coming and Kingdom of Christ* (with Dr John T. Demarest, 1867, 3d ed., 1878); *The Church of God and her Sacraments* (1875); *Life of Henry Ostrander, D.D.* (1875); and *Revealed Truth Impregnable* (1877). He died at Manhasset, L.I., N.Y., March 30, 1897.

GORDON, William Washington, soldier, was born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 14, 1834; son of William Washington and Sarah Anderson (Stites) Gordon; and grandson of Ambrose and Elizabeth (Meade) Gordon and of John Stites, an officer of the Jersey infantry, mortally wounded at the battle of Long Island. His grandfather, Ambrose Gordon, was a captain in Col. William Washington's cavalry in the Revolutionary war, and his father, William Washington Gordon, was the first Georgian to graduate from the U.S. military academy, and was the organizer and the first president of the Georgia Central railroad. William Washington Gordon, Jr., was graduated at Yale in 1854, and engaged in the cotton business in Savannah, Ga., 1856–61. He was married, Dec. 21, 1857, to Eleanor Lytle Kinzie of Chicago, Ill. He joined the Confederate army in 1861 as lieutenant in the Georgia hussars, Jeff. Davis legion, J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry; and was afterward captain and inspector of Mercer's infantry brigade and captain and adjutant-general in R. H. Anderson's brigade, Gen. Joe Wheeler's cavalry. He was especially mentioned for gallantry and meritorious conduct at Frederick City, Md., by Gen.

Wade Hampton. He was wounded at Lovejoy Station and in October, 1865, resumed business in Savannah, Ga. He was a representative in the Georgia legislature, 1884–90, and chairman of the finance committee, 1886–90. He was senior colonel in the state militia and commanded the state troops in suppressing mobs and riots four separate times. He was elected president of the Savannah cotton exchange, vice-president of the Merchants national bank and held other prominent positions in the city and state. On May 29, 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to the 2d brigade, 1st division, 4th army corps, consisting of the 2d Texas, the 2d Louisiana and the 2d Alabama regiments. He joined his brigade at Mobile, Ala. He declined promotion to the command of a brigade in a northern camp in order to see service at the front, expecting to go to Puerto Rico. The 1st Alabama was transferred to the 7th corps and he commanded his brigade while encamped at Miami and at Jacksonville, Fla. He was relieved from duty in the 7th corps, Aug. 16, 1898, and appointed with Rear-Admiral Schley and Major-General Brooke a commissioner to arrange for the evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spanish troops, and on his return in October, he was assigned to the command of the 2d brigade, 1st division, 1st army corps, with headquarters at Macon, Ga. On March 24, 1899, General Gordon, with twelve other brigadier-generals, was honorably discharged, "their services being no longer required by reason of the muster-out of volunteer regiments."

GORDY, Wilbur Fisk, educator, was born near Salisbury, Md., June 14, 1854; son of Elijah Melson and Martha (Sheppard) Gordy; and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Melson) Gordy and of Benjamin and Sarah (Lloyd) Sheppard. He attended Dickinson college, 1876–77, and then entered the sophomore class at Wesleyan university where he was graduated in 1880. He was vice-principal of the high school, Middletown, Conn., 1881; superintendent of schools, Ansonia, Conn., 1882–84; and supervising principal of the North school, Hartford, Conn , after 1884. He was elected president of the Connecticut state teachers' association in 1891, and of the Connecticut council of education in 1894. He was married, July 9, 1889, to Isabel, daughter of John and Mary (Begg) Hunter. He lectured extensively before institutes and summer schools on the teaching of American history and is the author of *A School History of the United States* (1898) and co-author of the *Pathfinder in American History* (1892). He made a thorough study of all problems affecting modern school management and wrote largely for educational journals.

GORE, Christopher, senator, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 21, 1758; son of John Gore, a loyalist. He was graduated from Harvard in 1776; was the first U.S. district attorney for Massachusetts, 1789–96; was with William Pinckney a commissioner to England to settle the claim of the United States on Great Britain for spoliations, 1796–1804; was *chargé d'affaires* at London, 1803–04; governor of Massachusetts, 1809; and served in the U.S. senate, 1813–16, as successor to James Lloyd, resigned. He resigned his seat in 1816, was succeeded by Eli P. Ashmun,

and retired to his home at Waltham, Mass., taking no further part in politics. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1809. Upon his death he left bequests to the American academy of arts and sciences and to the Massachusetts historical society, of both of which associations he was a member. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1810–15, and a fellow, 1812–20, and left to that institution $100,000, which sum was used for the erection of Gore Hall, which was used as a library building. He died in Waltham, Mass., March 1, 1827.

GORE, James Howard, educator, was born near Winchester, Va., Sept. 18, 1856; son of Mahlon and Sydney (Cather) Gore. He was graduated from Columbian university, D.C., in 1879; was tutor in mathematics there, 1878–80; adjunct professor of mathematics, 1880–82; professor of mathematics from 1882 and of the German language and literature from 1887. He was also professor of mathematics and geodesy in the Corcoran scientific school, 1884–87, and professor of geodesy from 1887. He was elected a member of the Anthropological and Philosophical societies of Washington. He was astronomer on the U.S. geological survey and acting assistant on the U.S. coast survey. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the Columbian university in 1883. His published works include: *Key to Newcomb's Algebra; Elements of Geodesy* (1884 and 1888); *Bibliography of Geodesy* (1889); *A History of Geodesy* (1891); *German Science Reader* (1891); *The Decimal System and its History.*

GORGAS, Ferdinand James Samuel, dentist, was born in Winchester, Va., July 27, 1835; son of John S. and Mary A. Gorgas. He was graduated from Dickinson in 1855, and from the Baltimore college of dental surgery in 1856. In 1860 he became professor of dental surgery and therapeutics in the latter institution and in 1868 was graduated an M.D. from the University of Maryland school of medicine. In 1866 he became editor of the *American Journal of Dental Science.* In 1883 he was made professor of dental science and oral surgery and dean of the University of Maryland, dental department. He revised Harris's *Medical and Dental Dictionary* (1864, and subsequent editions); revised eleven editions of Harris's *Principles of Dental Surgery* after the death of the author in 1860; and published *Lectures on Dental Science and Therapeutics* (1874); six editions of *Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics,* the first appearing in 1884; and *Questions and Answers* for dental students.

GORGAS, Josiah, educator, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., July 1, 1818. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1841, served in the Mexican war, was promoted 2d and 1st lieutenant in the ordnance corps, and in 1855 reached the rank of captain. In 1861 he resigned from the U.S. army and was made brigadier-general and chief of the ordnance department of the Confederate army. He engaged in business after the war and in 1872 was elected vice-chancellor of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., holding the office till 1878, when he was elected president of the University of Alabama remaining at the head of that institution two years, when he was succeeded by Burwell B. Lewis. He died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 15, 1883.

GORHAM, Benjamin, representative, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 13, 1775; son of Nathaniel Gorham, statesman. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1795, A.M., 1798, was admitted to practice as a lawyer and opened an office in Boston. He was elected a representative in the 16th congress to fill the unexpired term of Jonathan Moon, who had resigned, May 15, 1820. He was also a representative in the 17th, 20th, 21st and 23d congresses, and represented his town in the state legislature for several years. He was an uncompromising advocate of a free press and gave his legal services free to Boston newspaper publishers annoyed by libel suits. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1855.

GORHAM, John, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1783. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1801, and M.D., in 1804; studied in Edinburgh and returned to Harvard where he was adjunct professor of chemistry and materia medica, 1809–16, and Erving professor of chemistry, 1816–27. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He published among other works an *Inaugural Address;* a contribution on sugar to *Annual Philosophy* edited by Robert B. Thomas (1817) and *Elements of Chemical Science* (1829). He died in Boston, Mass., March 29, 1829.

GORHAM, Nathaniel, statesman, was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 27, 1738. He was a merchant in Charlestown; a member of the colonial legislature, 1771–75; a delegate to the provincial congress, 1774–75; a member of the board of war, 1778–81, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1779. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1782–83, 1785–87, and was president of the congress from June 6, 1786, to Feb. 2, 1787. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution and was for three months chairman of the committee of the whole, and after the convention had completed its work he used his influence to induce Massachusetts to ratify the constitution. With Oliver Phelps he purchased from the state the tract of land on the Genesee river in New York, ceded to Massachusetts, agreeing to pay $1,000,000 for the same. They surveyed part of the tract, laid out townships, and sold to settlers and speculators, and in 1790 had parted with most of their property, but not having paid Massachusetts they relinquished to that state the land remaining under the Indian title, and Mr. Phelps's son, Nathaniel, who lived on the tract, managed the estate up to the time of his death at Canandaigua, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1826. Nathaniel, Sr., died in Charlestown, Mass., June 11, 1796.

GORMAN, Arthur Pue, senator, was born in Woodstock, Howard county, Md., March 11, 1839; son of Peter and Elizabeth A. (Brown) Gorman; and grandson of John Gorman who came to Harrisburg, Pa., from Ireland in 1800, removed to Oldtown, Baltimore county, Md., and was a cattle drover. Peter Gorman removed to Laurel, Md., in 1845, was a contractor, and furnished granite for the public buildings in Washington and for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In 1860 while in Richmond, Va., collecting debts due him, he was imprisoned by Governor Letcher for speaking in opposition to secession, and his imprisonment cost him his life. His wife was the daughter of John R. Brown of a celebrated colonial family of Maryland, a friend of the Howards

and the Carrolls and prominent in the war of 1812. In 1852 Arthur was appointed a page in the house of representatives, Washington, D.C., and through the influence of Stephen A. Douglas, a friend of his father, he was transferred to the senate chamber, where he was successively page, messenger, assistant postmaster and postmaster. He was also private secretary to Senator Douglas and resided in the senator's family. When General Early made his famous raid on the national capital, young Gorman was 1st lieutenant of a company of volunteers, made up of employees of the government. In 1866 he left the employ of the senate as postmaster on account of alleged officious partisanship. He was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue for the fifth Maryland district, and was removed by President Grant. In 1869 he was elected a director of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the same year a delegate in the state legislature. In 1871 he was speaker of the house of delegates, and in 1872 was elected president of the canal company. He was state senator, 1875–81, and U.S. senator for three senatorial terms, 1881–99, failing of re-election in 1898. He was the leader of the Democratic party in the senate during his last two terms and served as chairman of the committee on printing and the select committee on library, and as a member of the committees on appropriations, commerce, interstate commerce, pensions and rules. On April 29, 1898, he resigned the chairmanship of the senate Democratic caucus, and Senator Turpie of Indiana was elected his successor.

GORMAN, James Sedgwick, representative, was born in Lyndon, Mich., Dec. 28, 1850; son of Peter and Catherine Gorman; and grandson of Edward Gorman of county Down, Ireland. He was graduated from the Union school, Chelsea, Mich., in 1874, and from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1876, practising law at Jackson, where he was for two years assistant prosecuting attorney. In 1879 he removed to Dexter, and in 1880 was elected to the Michigan house of representatives, serving 1881–82. He then removed to Chelsea and served in the state senate, 1887–89. He was a Democratic representative from Michigan in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95.

GORMAN, Willis Arnold, soldier, was born near Flemingsburg, Ky., Jan. 12, 1814. He pursued a course in law at the University of Indiana and in 1835 was admitted to the bar, practising in Bloomington, Ind. He was state senator for several terms and at the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846 entered the service as major of a regiment of Indiana volunteers. He was wounded at Buena Vista and in 1847 was promoted colonel of the 4th Indiana regiment. He was civil and military governor of Pueblo in 1848; was a Democratic representative from Indiana in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53; governor of Minnesota Territory, 1853–57; delegate to the Minnesota state constitutional convention of 1857, and a representative in the state legislature in 1858. In 1861 he entered the Federal army as colonel of the 1st Minnesota regiment, participated in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 7, 1861, and commanded a brigade at the battles of Savage's Station, July 1, 1862, South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, and Edwards's Ferry, Oct. 21, 1862. After the war he practised law in St. Paul, Minn., where he died May 20, 1876.

GORRIE, Peter Douglas, clergyman, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 21, 1818. He was taken to the United States in 1820. He preached in various churches in New York state and contributed frequently to religious periodicals. He published: *The Churches and Sects in the United States* (1850); *Episcopal Methodism as it Was and Is* (1852); *Lives of Eminent Methodist Ministers in Europe and America* (1852); and *Black River Conference Memorial* (2 vols., 1852–1881). He died in Potsdam, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1884.

GORRINGE, Henry Honeychurch, naval officer, was born in Barbadoes, W.I., Aug. 11, 1841. His father was a clergyman of the Church of England and the son at an early age joined the merchant marine service, sailing from New York. In July, 1862, he joined the U.S. navy as a sailor before the mast and was attached to the Mississippi squadron, gaining promotion rapidly. In the Red River expedition he commanded the *Cricket* as acting volunteer lieutenant under Admiral Porter. After the war he was appointed to the regular navy and in 1868 was lieutenant-commander. He commanded the *Portsmouth* in the South Atlantic squadron, 1869–71; was an officer of the hydrographic bureau, Washington, D.C., 1872–76; on special service in the Mediterranean as commander of the *Gettysburg*, 1876–78,

EGYPTIAN OBELISK, CENTRAL PARK.

and discovered and marked a coral bank northeast from Madeira; and after his return to the United States he was given leave of absence to transfer the Egyptian obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle from Alexandria to the Central Park, New York city. The ancient monolith with its pedestal had been presented to the United States by the Khedive Ismail in 1879, when the Suez canal was opened, and in the absence of a government appropriation to remove the obelisk, William K. Vanderbilt assumed the expense and employed Commander Gorringe to engineer the transportation, which he successfully accomplished, 1879–80, at a cost of $103,732. The shaft, which is 69 feet in height, was erected at Heliopolis about 1600 B.C., and removed to Alexandria in 22 B.C. On his return to active service in the navy Commander Gorringe incurred the displeasure of the officials of the department by criticising naval matters in public, and he resigned and organized the American ship building company, Philadelphia, Pa. The company failed from want of capital. He was injured by attempting to board a moving train, the accident resulting in his death. His grave at Sparkill, N.Y., in marked with a monument an exact miniature copy of the obelisk. He published *History of Egyptian Obelisks* (1885). He died in New York city, July 7, 1885.

GOSHORN, Alfred Traber, director, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1833; son of Nicholas and Lorenia (Cutter) Goshorn; and grandson of Seth Cutter, a pioneer. He was graduated from Marietta college, Ohio, in 1854, studied law in Cincinnati, 1854–57, and practised there, 1857–61. He was major of the 137th Ohio infantry throughout the civil war, 1861–65, and at the close of the war he engaged in manufacturing. He was president of the Cincinnati annual industrial exposition, 1869–72; and director-general of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, 1873–77. He was elected a trustee of Marietta college in 1871, and received the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1877. He was one of the organizers of the Cincinnati art museum in 1881, and from that time the director of the institution.

GOTTHEIL, Gustav, rabbi, was born in Pinne, Prussia, May 28, 1827; son of Bernhard and Bertha Gottheil, and grandson of Rabbi Akiba Aversbach of Frausladt. He was educated according to the rabbinical code and the Prussian system of secular and classical education and later on attended the lectures at the Berlin university and the institute for Jewish literature, where Zuny, Lebrecht, Steinschneider and others taught. He was assistant to Dr. Samuel Holdheim at the Reform Temple of Berlin till 1860, was rabbi to the congregation of British Jews at Manchester, England, 1860–73, and in 1873 became rabbi of Temple Emanu-El in New York. Liberal in his opinions, without, however, abandoning the historic foundations of Judaism, Dr. Gottheil became one of the leaders of the Reform branch of his church, and his methods of work did much to bring Christian and Jewish believers nearer to each other. He founded the Sisterhoods of Personal Service (to the poor) which came to be attached to every important synagogue in New York and other large American cities. He is the author of: *Hymns and Anthems for Jewish Worship;* and *Sun and Shield* for daily reading.

GOTTSCHALK, Louis Moreau, musician, was born in New Orleans, La., May 8, 1829: son of Edward and Aimeé (de Bruslé) Gottschalk; grandson of Capt. Theodat Camille de Bruslé; and great-grandson of Commandant Antoine de Bruslé. His great-grandfather, who was commandant or governor of a part of the island of Santo Domingo, was killed in the insurrection and massacre there, and Captain de Bruslé, his son, escaped to Louisiana. Gottschalk's mother was an accomplished musician, and his father was a broker of wealth and culture. The boy evinced extraordinary musical talent at the age of three, and soon after was given regular instruction. He studied the piano, violin and organ in New Orleans, and at the age of seven played at sight a mass at St. Louis' cathedral. In 1842 he went to Paris, where he studied the piano under Hallé and Camille Stamaty and composition under Maleden. In 1845 he gave in Paris his first concert, at which Chopin, who was present, predicted that he would become "the king of pianists." His first composition, "Danse Ossianique," appeared in 1846 and was followed in 1847 by "Les Ballades d'Ossian." He gave successful concerts in Sedan in 1847 and 1848, and about this time composed "Bamboula," "Bananier" and "Les Colliers d'Or." In 1850 he went to Switzerland, where he gave several concerts, and he afterward played in Paris and in several Spanish cities. In 1852 was made an honorary member of the Académie Artistique of Madrid. He returned to America in January, 1853, and gave his first American concert at Niblo's theatre, New York city, Feb. 11, 1853, which was followed by a second, and by concerts in Phila-

delphia, New Orleans and Cuba. He then returned to New York, where he gave eighty concerts in 1855–56. In 1856 he returned to Cuba with Adelina Patti and made a concert tour through the Greater Antilles. In 1862-65 he made concert tours through the United States and in 1865 went to South America, where he achieved brilliant success in the principal cities. In November, 1869, he gave a great festival in Rio de Janeiro with six hundred fifty musicians, but swooned during the performance of "Morte," his favorite composition, and never recovered his health. Gottschalk was lavish in his expenditures to relieve the poor, and repeatedly gave concerts for the benefit of charitable objects. He was a chevalier of the orders of Isabella the Catholic, Charles III. and Lion of Holstein-Limbourg; a member of the philharmonic societies of Bordeaux, New York, Havana and Rio de Janeiro; and the recipient of many medals and other honors. Among his more important composition. not already mentioned are, operas: *Charles IX.* and *Isaura de Salerno;* about twelve songs; and nearly ninety works for piano-forte, including: *The Last Hope, Le Chant du Soldat, La Marche de Nuit, Les Souvenirs d'Andalousie* and *La Valse Poetique* (1855); *Columbia, La Marche Solennelle* and *La Chute des Feuilles* (1856); *La Nuit des Tropiques,* a symphony (1857); *Murmures Eoliens; Dernier Amour; Morte; Le Banjo; Reflets du Passé; Sospiro; Berceuse, L'Extase; L'Etincelle; Printemps d'Amour; Bergère et Cavalier; L'Apothéose;* and *Le Grand Scherzo.* See his *Life and Letters* by Octavia Hensel; and *Notes of a Pianist* edited by his sister, Clara, and translated from the French by R. E. Peterson (1881). He died in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, S.A., Dec. 18, 1869.

GOUGH, John Bartholemew, reformer, was born in Sandygate, Kent, England, Aug. 22, 1817, His father, a soldier in the Peninsular war, died in 1827, and his mother, from whom he acquired his education, sent the lad to the United States in 1829, where he worked on a farm in Oneida county, N.Y., for two years and then learned the trade of bookbinder in New York city. His mother and sister immigrated to New York in 1832, and the next year he lost his situation and the family were reduced to destitution. His mother died and he became a wandering minstrel and actor and a constant patron of the grog shop. He was married in 1839 and established a shop for bookbinding, but his habits used up his earnings and his wife and child died from neglect. In 1842, while in Worcester, Mass., a victim to delirium tremens, he was induced by a Quaker temperance lecturer to sign the pledge. He kept it for a time, but old companions induced him to drink and this violation he regretted and confessed at a public meeting in Worcester. He was married again in 1843 and then devoted himself to lecturing, speaking whenever he could get an audience, and for any sum from seventy-five cents upwards. He spoke every day and often twice in one day, and for seventeen years his only topic was temperance. At least 5000 audiences listened to him, spellbound by his eloquence. He lectured in England, Scotland and Ireland, in 1853–54, under difficulties incident to unsympathetic audiences, but in 1857–60 with great success, and in 1878 even the Oxonians received him with distinguished attention. After 1860 he added to his subject of temperance "Eloquence and Orators"; "Peculiar People"; "Facts and Fiction"; "Habit"; "Curiosity"; "Circumstances"; "Will it Pay"; "Now and Then"; "Night Scenes"; and "Blunders." From 1861 to the time of his death he delivered 3526 lectures, or in all during his career, 9600, to 9,000,000 hearers. In his library he had four large volumes containing over 140,000 autographs of men, women and children whom he had personally induced to sign the pledge. He could control a crowd made up of the worst class found in the dens and haunts of vice, as readily as he could an audience of intellectual lecture-goers. He was a zealous Christian, but in his public addresses never offensively obtruded either his religious or political beliefs. Amherst conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1863. He published *Autobiography* (1846 et seq.); *Orations* (1854); *Temperance* (1870); *Temperance Lectures* (1879), and *Sunlight and Shadow, or Gleanings from my Life Work* (1880). He died during a lecture tour, at Frankford, Pa., Feb. 18, 1886.

GOULD, Augustus Addison, conchologist, was born in New Ipswich, N.H., April 23, 1805; son of Nathaniel Duren Gould; and grandson of Reuben Duren. He was graduated from Harvard in arts and sciences in 1825 and in medicine in 1830, settling in Boston, Mass., to practise his profession. In 1856 he was made visiting physician to the Massachusetts general hospital. Becoming more and more interested in natural history he turned his attention particularly to conchology. He taught botany and zoölogy in Cambridge for two years; assisted Sir Charles Lyell, the English naturalist, in his geological investigations in the United States, and examined and reported on the shells brought back by the Wilkes exploring

GOULD

expedition in 1846, and on those collected by Captain Ringgold and Captain Rogers in 1860. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, a member of the American philosophical society, and of the National academy of sciences, one of the founders of the Boston society of natural history, and president of the Massachusetts medical society, 1864–66. He contributed papers upon vital statistics for the use of the registrar-general of Massachusetts, and articles upon natural history subjects to many scientific periodicals, and published, among other works, a translation of Lamarck's *Genera of Shells* (1833); *A System of Natural History* (1833); *Report on the Invertebrata of Massachusetts* (1841); *Mollusca and Shells* (1846); *Principles of Zoölogy*, in collaboration with Professor Agassiz (1848); edited and completed *The Terrestrial Air-breathing Mollusks of the United States and Adjacent Territories of North America*, by Dr. Amos Binney (1851–55); also published: *Mollusca of the North Pacific Expedition* (1860); and *Otia Conchologia* (1862). He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1866.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY

GOULD, Benjamin, soldier, was born in Topsfield, Mass., May 15, 1751; son of John and Esther (Giles) Gould; and grandson of Zaccheus and Elizabeth (Curtice) Gould. His mother, Esther, before her marriage to John Gould, was the widow of Richard Bixby, and previously of James Taylor, Jr. She was the daughter of John Giles of Salem. Benjamin Gould, with thirty minutemen from Topsfield under his command, marched to Lexington, April 19, 1775, and in that fight received a wound that scarred his cheek through life. He was commissioned captain in the Continental army, and after the battle of Bunker Hill was the last man to cross Charlestown neck in retreat. He was present at the battles of White Plains, N.Y., Bennington, Vt., and Stillwater, N.Y., and commanded the main guard at West Point, N.Y., when Arnold fled after the capture of André. He removed from Lancaster to Topsfield in 1805 and thence to Newburyport in 1808. He was married July 19, 1781, to Griselda Apthorp, daughter of Gershom and Hannah Flagg, and of their ten children Benjamin Apthorp became a celebrated educator and merchant; and Hannah Flagg (1789–1865), author of *The Golden Vase* (1843); *Mother's Dream* (1853); and *Hymns and Poems for Children* (1854). Benjamin Gould died in Newburyport, Mass., May 30, 1841.

GOULD, Benjamin Apthorp, educator, was born in Lancaster, Mass., June 15, 1787; son of Capt. Benjamin and Griselda Apthorp (Flagg) Gould. He was fitted for college at Dummer academy, Newburyport, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard A.B., 1814; A.M., 1817. He was head master of the Boston Latin school, 1814–28, making it the most famous preparatory school in the United States. He travelled in Europe for the benefit of his health, 1829–30, and on his return engaged in the China and East India trade. He was married Dec. 2, 1823, to Lucretia Dana, daughter of Nathaniel Goddard of Boston. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He published *The Prize Book* (1820–26); *Adam's Latin Grammar* (1825) and editions of Ovid, Horace and Virgil (1827–29). He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1859.

GOULD, Benjamin Apthorp, astronomer, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1824; son of Benjamin Apthorp and Lucretia Dana (Goddard) Gould; and grandson of Benjamin Gould, soldier of the American Revolution. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin school where he received the Franklin medal; was graduated at Harvard in 1844; was master of Roxbury Latin school, 1845; studied astronomy under Carl F. Gauss in Göttingen, and the sciences in Paris, doing observatory work under François Arago. While in Europe he made the acquaintance of Argelander and Humboldt. He established the *Astronomical Journal* at Cambridge, Mass., in 1849, offering it to the use of astronomers for the publication exclusively of original investigations, and he maintained it largely at his own expense for twelve years. In 1885 he resumed its publication, and continued it at the rate of nearly one volume a year until his death, making due provision for its continuance. He was the first astronomer to use the telegraph in geodetic work, and made fifteen determinations before the method was introduced in Europe. In 1852 he was appointed to take charge of the longitude determinations of the coast survey. He organized, developed and extended this service, retiring in 1867. Meanwhile, in 1855, he became director of the Dudley observatory, Albany, N.Y., equipped and organized the institution, and carried it on without remuneration and at

B. A. Gould

his private expense, leaving it in 1859, after a severe struggle to preserve it for purposes of scientific investigation. About 1864 he built an observatory at Cambridge and until 1867 carried on a determination of the right ascensions of all the stars to the tenth magnitude within one degree of the pole. This work was completely reduced, but the discussion and publication were postponed by his removal in 1865 to Cordoba, S. A., where in 1870 he organized an observatory under the auspices of the Argentine Republic, meanwhile mapping out a large part of the southern heavens, determining the climatic conditions of South America, and establishing meteorological stations from the tropics to Terra del Fuego on both coasts and across the entire continent. He returned to Cambridge in 1885. He was vice-president of the American Academy of arts and sciences; a charter member of the National academy of sciences; a member of the American association for the advancement of science; and of the American philosophical society; president of the Colonial society of Massachusetts from its organization in 1892; honorary professor of the University of the Argentine Republic; fellow of the University of Chile; of the Royal society, London; the Royal meteorological society, London; the Royal astronomical society, London; the Academy of Science, Paris; the Imperial academy of science, St. Petersburg; the Bureau des Longitudes, Paris; and of the Astronomiche Gesellschaft, Berlin. He received the Watson medal of the National academy of arts and sciences and the medal of the Royal astronomical society. He was also knighted, of the order Pour le mérite, by the Emperor of Germany, a distinction which is exceedingly rare. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Göttingen in 1848; and the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1885, and from Columbia in 1887. He received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for his *Uranometria Argentina*, in 1883. He was married in 1861, to Mary Apthorp, daughter of the Hon. Josiah and Mary Jane Quincy; of their five children two were drowned in South America in 1874, Benjamin Apthorp settled as a lawyer in New York city; one daughter, Alice Bache, engaged in mathematical work and another daughter, Mary Quincy, married Albert Thorndike of Boston. Mrs. Gould died in 1883. He wrote *Investigation of the Orbit of the Comet V.* (1847); *Reports on the Discovery of the Planet Neptune* (1850); *Discussions of Observations made by the U.S. Astronomical Expedition to Chili to determine the Solar Parallax* (1856); *Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers* (1869); *The Trans-Atlantic Longitude as determined by the Coast Survey* (1869); *Ancestry and Posterity of Zaccheus Gould* (1872; enlarged and reissued, 1895); *Uranometria Argentina* (1874); *Zone Catalogues* containing 73,160 stars (1884) and General Catalogue of 32,448 stars (1885). Dr. Gould died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26, 1896.

GOULD, Edward Sherman, author, was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 11, 1808; son of Judge James Gould. He removed to New York city and engaged in literary work, contributing to the *Knickerbocker Magazine;* to the *Literary World;* to the *Mirror;* to Charles King's *America*, under the pen name of "Cassio"; and to several other periodicals. In 1836 he delivered a lecture before the New York mercantile library association, entitled, "American Criticism of American Literature." In addition to translations from Dumas, Dupré, Balzac, Victor Hugo, and A. Royer, he published: *The Sleep Rider; or, the Old Boy in the Omnibus, by the Man in the Claret-colored Coat* (1842); an *Abridgement of Alison's History of Europe* (1843); a comedy *The Very Age* (1850); *John Doe and Richard Roe* (1862); *Good English, or Popular Errors in Language* (1867); *Classical Elocution* (1867); and a *Supplement to Duyckinck's History of the New World* (1871). He died in New York city, Feb. 21, 1885.

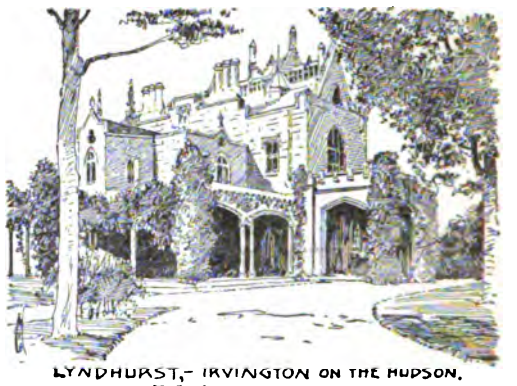
GOULD, Elgin Ralston Lovell, educator and financier, was born near Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 15, 1860; son of John Thomas and Emily Adelaide (Cronk) Gould; and grandson of Joseph and Harriet (Lovell) Gould, who came from England to Delaware in the early part of the nineteenth century and later settled in Canada. On his maternal side he descended from the Cronk family, who came from Holland to Duchess county, N.Y., in the seventeenth century. He was graduated in arts from Victoria university, Cobourg, in 1881, and in the same year went to Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, entering upon post-graduate studies in history and economics. He was a fellow in that department, 1882–84. In 1887 he was appointed statistical expert in the U.S. department of labor, and lecturer upon social economics and statistics in the Johns Hopkins university. In 1888 he went abroad in charge of a commission of experts to study and report upon comparative industrial conditions, the results of the inquiry being published in the 6th and 7th annual reports of the U.S. commissioner of labor. He returned

E. R. L. Gould

to the United States in 1892, and in 1894 resigned his post in the U.S. department of labor to accept the chair of statistics in the University of Chicago. In 1896 he resigned this professorship to become president of the City and Suburban Homes company of New York city, an investment company with $2,000,000 capital, the aim of the company being to improve the living environment of the wage-earners of New York on a commercial basis, in other words to unite philanthropy and sound business. He was elected a member of the International statistical institute and the British economic association; a corresponding member of the Société d'Economie politique de Paris and of the Société de Statistique de Paris; corresponding secretary of the American statistical association; president of the American economic association and fellow of the academy of political science. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1886. His published writings include: *The Social Condition of Labor* (1892); *Popular Control of the Liquor Traffic* (1895); *The Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic* (1893); *The Housing of Working People* (1895); *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration in Europe and Australasia* (1895) and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

GOULD, Ezra Palmer, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 27, 1841; son of Samuel Lawrence and Frances Ann (Shelton) Gould. He was prepared for college at the Boston and the Roxbury Latin schools, and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1861; A.M., 1865. He served in the Federal army, as a private, 24th Massachusetts volunteers, 1861–63; lieutenant, 55th Massachusetts volunteers, 1863–64, and captain and major, 59th Massachusetts volunteers, 1864–65. He was graduated from the Newton theological institution in 1868 and was assistant professor of Biblical literature and interpretation there, 1868–70, and professor of New Testament interpretation and literature, 1870–82. He was pastor of the Baptist church, Burlington, Vt., 1884–88; was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, Pa., in December, 1888, and was professor of New Testament literature and language at the Divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, 1889–98. In 1899 he became assistant minister at St. George's church, New York city. He was elected a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in 1875; a member of the New England society of Philadelphia in 1893; and of the Society of Biblical literature and interpretation in 1875. He was married Sept. 1, 1868, to Jane Maria, daughter of James and Ann (Pidgeon) Stone. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia college in 1889. He is the author of: *Commentary on I. and II. Corinthians* (1870); *Commentary on St. Mark* (1895); *Biblical Theology of the New Testament* (1899). He died at White Lake, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1900.

GOULD, Helen Miller, philanthropist, was born in New York city, June 20, 1868; daughter of Jay and Helen Day (Miller) Gould, and granddaughter of John Burr and Mary (More) Gould. She was educated by private instructors and took a course at the New York law university in order to have a better knowledge of the details of business. During the later years of her father's life she acted as his amanuensis, and after his death in 1892 she personally managed her inherited fortune of about $20,000,000. She made her summer home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.,



LYNDHURST,- IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON. THE GOULD HOME.

and devoted the greater part of her time to charitable work. The following is a partial list of her more important gifts for charitable and educational purposes: $250,000 to the University of the city of New York in 1895 for a library building, and $60,000 in 1898 to defray the additional cost of the library; two scholarships in the University of the city of New York endowed with $5000 each, 1895; a gift to the St. Louis cyclone sufferers of $100,000, 1896; a gift to Vassar college of $8000, 1896; the sum of $100,000 given to the U.S. government for war purposes in 1898, and $25,000 for the relief of soldiers at Camp Wyckoff, Long Island, 1898; Rutgers college, $10,000, 1898; Engineering school, University of the city of New York, $10,000, 1898; Mt. Holyoke college, $5000, 1898; Naval branch Y.M.C.A. Brooklyn, N.Y., $400,000, 1901; Woody Crest, a home for crippled children; a Presbyterian church at a cost of $150,000, a memorial to her father at Roxbury, N.Y.; and $250,000 in 1900 to build "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans" in connection with the New York University College of Arts and Science, New York city.

GOULD, Jay, financier, was born at Stratton's Falls, near Roxbury, Delaware county, N.Y., May 27, 1836; son of John Burr and Mary (More) Gould, and a descendant of Abraham Gould, a

lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army, 4th Connecticut regiment, who was killed when Tryon made his raid on Danbury; and also a descendant of Maj. Nathan Gould, who emigrated from England to Connecticut in 1646, and was one of the nineteen signers of the petition for the Connecticut charter.

John Burr Gould was the first white male child born in Delaware county, N.Y. Jason, afterward Jay Gould, was educated at the district school and at Hobart academy. When fifteen years old he was a clerk in a tinshop in Roxbury, and when sixteen a partner and manager of the business. Meanwhile he studied surveying and civil engineering, deriving his instruction from books without a master. His father sold his farm and became a clerk for the son who engaged to survey Ulster county and who was promised $20 per month for his services, but his employer failed to pay him and he completed the work and sold it for $500. He then sold his tinshop and removed to Albany, where he canvassed the legislature for the contract of surveying the state, but was unsuccessful. He then undertook the work himself, employing men to survey the various counties. He wrote histories of Ulster, Sullivan and Greene counties and from the sale of his books and maps accumulated $5000. With this money he joined Zadock Pratt in establishing a tannery in Pennsylvania, the place becoming known as Gouldsboro, where a post-office was established and Mr. Gould, then twenty years old, was made postmaster. He also became the largest stockholder and a director in the bank at Stroudsburg. In 1859 he bought out Pratt's interest and sold it to Charles L. Leupp & Co. for $80,000. This led to a lawsuit and dispossession proceedings accomplished by force and Mr. Gould became sole owner. He then sold the tannery and removed to New York city, where in 1862 he was married to Helen Day, daughter of Daniel G. Miller of the grocery firm of Philip Dater & Co., and through his father-in-law he engaged in speculation in railroad stock. He bought the entire issue of the first mortgage bonds of the Rutland & Washington railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and soon afterward, with Russell Sage of Troy, took up the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad. Making considerable money he bought the stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad at 65 and sold it at 120. He lost some money in Union Pacific but made millions in Missouri Pacific and soon after obtained control of the Erie railway, becoming its president and a partner in a series of questionable transactions with James Fisk, Jr. This introduced him to the legislature of New York, to supreme court judges and to association with William M. Tweed, the financial and railroad magnate of the time, and Mr. Gould retired from the presidency of the road with a colossal fortune. This was largely augmented by the transaction in gold in which President Grant's brother-in-law Corbin was a prominent factor and this incident was the inauguration of private and public dinners given to executive officials by the holders of large interests subject to official action, and resulted in the great panic in Wall street known in the history of finance as Black Friday, Sept. 24, 1869. He then became interested in the American telegraph company with which organization he laid an Atlantic cable, broke down the rates of the monopoly, the Western Union telegraph company, and thus forced an amalgamation of the two, with Mr. Gould as a chief stockholder. He afterward became largely interested in the Wabash, the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific, the International & Great Northern, the Manhattan Elevated, the St. Louis, the Iron Mountain & Southern, the St. Louis & Southwestern and the Texas Pacific railroads, and at the time of his death his railroad holdings were estimated at $75,000,000. His wife died Jan. 13, 1889, and left six children, four boys and two girls. George J., Edwin, Howard and Frank became the owners of the railroad properties of their father, held positions as directors and officers in many of them and proved themselves able business managers. Helen Miller retained possession of the city and country homes of her parents and devoted her life to charity, which she personally dispensed; and her sister Anna was married to Count de Castellane of France. The children of Jay Gould gave to the village of Roxbury, N.Y., a church edifice as a memorial to their father, costing about $150,000; this was dedicated Oct. 13, 1894. Jay Gould died in New York city, Dec. 2, 1892.

GOULD, Thomas R., sculptor, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1818. He engaged in the dry goods business in Boston with his brother till 1848, and then entered the studio of Seth Cheney, the engraver and crayonist, where he modeled his first piece in 1851. He worked in Boston till 1868 and then removed his studio to Florence, Italy, where he resided for the remainder of his life. His better known works are: two heads, "Christ" and "Satan," both exhibited at the Boston Athenæum in 1863: and a statue in marble, "The West Wind" (1874), a copy of which was

exhibited at the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. In this statue he was at first accused of having copied Canova's "Hebe," but subsequently proved the accusation to be without foundation. He executed a portrait statue of John Hancock, which was set up in the town hall at Lexington, Mass., at the centennial celebration of that town in 1875; and the same year one of John A. Andrew, which was placed in the Hingham cemetery, Mass., by the G.A.R. While visiting Boston in 1878 he exhibited a high-relief piece, "The Ghost in Hamlet"; and modeled two other pieces in high-relief, "Steam" and "Electricity," which were placed on either side of the vestibule of the Herald building, Boston, Mass. Some of his other works are statues of *Cleopatra*, *Ariel*, and *Timon of Athens;* and a portrait bust of Emerson, in the Harvard Library; one of John A. Andrew, owned by the Andrew family; one of Seth Cheney, owned by the Cheney family in Connecticut; and one of the elder Booth. He died in Florence, Italy, Nov. 26, 1881.

GOULD, Walter, painter, wasborn in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1829. He studied under the artists Thomas Sully and J. R. Smith and in 1846 was elected a member of the Artists' fund society of Philadelphia. He had a studio in Philadelphia, and one in Petersburg, Va., where he painted a number of portraits which were nearly all destroyed during the civil war. In 1849 he went to Europe, spent some months in Paris, and finally removed to Florence, Italy. There he resided for the remainder of his life, making frequent visits to the east, and painting portraits and compositions on Oriental subjects. He was the *doyen* of the American art colony of Florence in William Dean Howell's novel "Indian Summer." His better known works include portraits of the governor of Hungary and Kossuth (1851); and *An Eastern Story-Teller.* He died in Florence, Italy, in January, 1893.

GOULDING, Francis Robert, author, was born in Midway, Ga., Sept. 28, 1810; son of the Rev. Thomas Goulding (1786–1848), pastor of the Presbyterian church at White Bluff, Ga., 1816–22; sole professor of the theological seminary at Lexington, Ga., in 1822, and after its removal to Columbia, S.C., in 1823, professor of ecclesiastical history and church government until 1835; and pastor at Columbus, Ga., 1835–48. Francis was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1830 and from the Theological seminary at Columbia, S.C., in 1833. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1833 and preached at various parishes in Georgia until 1865, after which he devoted his time entirely to literary work. His published volumes include: *Little Josephine* (1844); *Robert and Harold, or the Young Marooners on the Florida Coast* (1852); *Marooners' Island* (1868); *Frank Gordon* (1869); *Fishing and Fishes* (1870); *Life Scenes from the Gospel History* (1870); and *Woodruff Stories* (1870). He died in Roswell, Ga., Aug. 22, 1881.

GOWANS, William, antiquarian, was born in Lismahagow parish, Scotland, March 29, 1803. In 1821 he emigrated to the United States with his family and became successively deck-hand on a Mississippi flat-boat, a gardener in New York city, a stone cutter, a stevedore, a vender of newspapers, a bill distributor for the Bowery theatre, and finally in May, 1827, a clerk in a book-store. The next year he began business for himself as an antiquarian book-seller and auctioneer. Until his death he was well known among the book collectors and literary men of his day. He published twenty-eight book catalogues, interspersed with valuable notes and remarks on noted men he had met. He left a stock of 300,000 volumes, including hundreds of very rare books, which were sold at auction, 1871–72, and five historical reprints entitled *Gowan's Bibliotheca Americana.* He died in New York city, Nov. 27, 1870.

GOWEN, Franklin Benjamin, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9, 1836. He attended a school in Emmitsburg, Md., and a Moravian school at Lititz, Pa.; engaged in coal mining in 1858; was admitted to the bar in 1860 and began practice in Schuylkill. In 1862 he was elected district attorney of Schuylkill county, served two years, then resumed practice and was appointed general counsel in connection with the mining interests of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad and of the Girard coal trust. He was president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, 1869–81, and was again elected in 1882. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1872, and became especially well known for his successful prosecution of the "Molly Maguire" murderers in 1876. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee university in 1879. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, 1889.

GOWEN, Isaac William, clergyman, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., Dec. 29, 1858; son of Henry and Margaret (Hopper) Gowen; and grandson of Andrew and Sarah (Van Cleef) Hopper. He attended the New Brunswick public schools and Rutgers preparatory school and was graduated from Rutgers in 1879, receiving his M.A. degree in 1882. He was ordained a minister of the Reformed church of America at Coldspring, N.Y., in June, 1883, and was pastor there, 1883–85. In the latter year he became pastor at New Durham, N.Y. He was editor of the *Mission Field of the Reformed Church*, 1888–92, associate editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, 1893–94, and editor of the Sunday-school and Christian En-

deavor departments in that paper from 1894. He was elected corresponding secretary of the board of publication of the Reformed church in America in 1895, president of the Reformed council of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, 1894–96 and 1898, and a member of the federal council of the brotherhood in 1894.

GRACE, Thomas, R.C. bishop, was born in Wexford, Ireland, Aug. 2, 1841. He was educated at St. Peter's college, Wexford, and pursued his theological course at All Hallows college, Dublin, where he was graduated in 1867 and ordained a priest June 24, 1867. He chose America as his field of labor and settled in Red Bluff, Shasta county, Cal., where he built the convent and academy of Sisters of Mercy and established missions at Horsetown and Shasta. He was pastor of St. Joseph's church, Marysville, 1874–81, and pro-rector of the Cathedral of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Sacramento, 1881–96. He was named by the Holy See as bishop of Sacramento to succeed the Rt. Rev. Patrick Manogue, deceased, was preconized, Feb. 27, 1896, and consecrated June 16, 1896, by Archbishop Riordan in the Cathedral of Sacramento. His diocese embraced the twenty-five northwestern counties of California and the eight northwestern counties of Nevada, covering a territory of 92,611 square miles.

GRACE, Thomas Langdon, R.C. bishop, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 16, 1814. Determining to become a priest, he studied in Cincinnati one year and then joined the Dominican Fathers at the Convent of St. Rose of the Order of Preachers, Springfield, Washington county, Ky., where he was professed June 12, 1831. He was sent from this institution to Rome and studied there in the College of the Minerva for seven years. He was ordained a priest while in Rome, Dec. 21, 1839, and returned to America in 1844, engaging in missionary work in the west. At Memphis he built St. Peter's church, St. Agnes's academy and St. Peter's Orphan asylum. In 1859 he was elected bishop of St. Paul and was consecrated in St. Louis by Archbishop Kenrick, July 24, 1859. In 1875 he had his labors lessened by the setting off of the vicariate-apostolic of North Minnesota, and further in 1879 by setting off the vicariate-apostolic of Dakota. In 1875 the Rev. John Ireland was appointed his coadjutor. In 1884 his diocese contained one hundred fifty priests and over two hundred churches with hospitals, schools, etc. The members of his diocese celebrated with great pomp the silver jubilee of their bishop, July 24, 1884, and on July 31, 1884, he retired from the labors of the see, resigning in favor of his coadjutor, Bishop John Ireland. Bishop Grace was made titular bishop of Menith, and on Sept. 24, 1889, he was elevated to the titular see of Siunia. He died at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 22, 1897.

GRACE, William Russell, merchant, was born in Queenstown, Cork, Ireland, May 10, 1832; son of James and Ellen Mary (Russell) Grace, and a descendant of Raymond Le Gros. His relatives were well to do and had much influence in the county where they had lived for many years. He was educated in the schools of his birthplace and when fourteen years of age ran away from home and worked his way on a sailing vessel bound for America, landing in New York in 1846. He worked in New York for two years and then went back to Ireland on a visit. In 1850 he settled in Callao, Peru, where he became a clerk, and in 1852 a partner in the firm of Bryce & Company, doing a ship chandlery business, which later became Bryce, Grace & Co., and afterward Grace Brothers & Co. He was married in 1859 to Lillius, daughter of George W. Gilchrest, a shipbuilder of Thomaston, Maine. He returned to New York in 1865 and organized the firm of W. R. Grace & Co., which became prominent in the South and Central American trade. In 1880 his share in the contribution to the starving people of Ireland amounted to $50,000. He was mayor of New York city, 1881–83, and 1885–87, and president of the Grant Monument association, 1888–90. He was the financial agent of the Peruvian government and in 1890, with his brother, M. P. Grace, arranged the refunding of its external debts. He acquired large commercial and shipping interests on the west coast of South America. He established the New York & Pacific steamship company, limited, in 1891.

GRADY, Henry Woodfin, journalist, was born in Athens, Ga., April 24, 1850. His father, a colonel in the Confederate army, was killed in 1864 while leading his regiment in a charge at Petersburg, Va., and his mother, Ann E. (Gartell) Grady, sent the boy to college. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1868 and pursued a two years' post-graduate course at the University of Virginia, returning to his mother's home in Athens in 1870. He became a contributor to the local press of Georgia and soon made his home in Rome, Ga., where he edited the *Courier* and shortly after became owner and editor of the *Commercial*. He was the youngest member of the Georgia press convention of 1870, and made

his first public speech at its banquet. In 1871 he removed to Atlanta to become the Georgia correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and the same year purchased an interest in the Atlanta *Herald*. In 1880 he purchased a fourth interest in the Atlanta *Constitution*. His first national speech was made Dec. 22, 1886, at the annual banquet of the New England society of New York city and was published in every large circulating newspaper in the land, either *verbatim* or in part. He then spoke on "Prohibition" in Atlanta, Ga., in 1887; at the State Fair, Dallas, Texas, on "The South and Her Problems," before 25,000 people in October, 1888; "Against Centralization," before the University of Virginia, June 24, 1889; and on "The Position of the South on the Race Problem" in December, 1889, before the Merchants' association of Boston, in which he discussed the question with such tact, eloquence and ability as to captivate the audience, and while he did not offensively glorify one section at the expense of the other, he harmonized discordant issues and presented the human side unsullied by taint of political prejudice. He was called the "national pacificator." He was a foremost worker in the Southern Chautauqua scheme; in the Atlanta expositions of 1887 and 1889; in the erection of the Y.M.C.A. building in Atlanta; in founding the Confederate veterans' home; in securing the election of General Gordon as governor of Georgia, and in building up the *Constitution* to a circulation extending into the hundreds of thousands. He was married in October, 1872, to Julia King of Athens, Ga., who with a son and a daughter survived him. The son Henry Woodfin Grady adopted journalism as a profession and became an editor of the *Constitution* of which his father was part owner. The citizens of Atlanta erected a hospital as a memorial to the dead journalist and the people of the South erected opposite the Custom House in Atlanta a monument to his memory, surmounted by a bronze statue. See his "Life and Speeches" by Joel Chandler Harris (1890). He died in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 23, 1889.

GRAEBNER, August L., theologian, was born in Saginaw county, Mich., July 10, 1849; son of the Rev. John Henry Philip and Jacobina (Denninger) Graebner. He attended Albach's academy, St. Louis, Mo., Concordia college, Ind., 1863–68, and Concordia seminary, 1869–72. He was professor of languages and history in Northwestern university, Wis., 1875–78, professor of theology in the Theological seminary at Milwaukee, Wis., 1878–87, and accepted the chair of theology in Concordia seminary at St. Louis, Mo., in 1887. He published: *English Composition and Grammar* (1878); *Life of Luther* (1883); *John Sebastian Bach* (1885); *Chemnitz' Enchiridion* (1886); *The Ten Commandments* (1888); *The Lutheran Church in America* (1892); *On the Labor Question* (1895); and *Outlines of Doctrinal Theology* (1898).

GRAEME, Thomas, physician, was born in Balgowan, Scotland, Oct. 20, 1638. He was educated as a physician and emigrated to America in 1717 with Sir William Keith, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania and Delaware. He settled in Philadelphia for the practice of his profession and was prominent in the city government. He was naval officer at Philadelphia from 1727 till about 1761; served as a member of the provincial council, receiving his appointment in February, 1726; and was made a justice of the supreme court in 1731. He was one of the first members of the American philosophical society; and first president of the Society of St. Andrew in 1749. He was also one of the founders of the Pennsylvania hospital and was physician to the same, 1751–53. He died at Graeme Park, Pa., Sept. 4, 1772.

GRAESSEL, Dominic Lawrence, R.C. coadjutor-bishop elect, was born in Ruhmansfelden, diocese of Ratisbon, Bavaria, Aug. 18, 1753. The place and date of his ordination are not on record. Bishop Carroll of Baltimore petitioned to Rome for a coadjutor, Sept. 24, 1793, and on Dec. 8, 1793, the petition was granted and a brief, signed by Cardinal Braschi, secretary of Papal Briefs, forwarded to Bishop Carroll naming Father Graessel as coadjutor with titular see of Samosata. Meantime Father Graessel was laboring under Bishop Carroll's direction in the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1793, and while so engaged he contracted the disease and died before the brief was received making him the first coadjutor bishop in the United States, and before he was consecrated. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in October, 1793.

GRAFF, Frederick, engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27, 1775. He was educated as a carpenter and draughtsman, and was assistant to the engineer of the first water-works in Philadelphia. He was elected superintendent and engineer of the works in 1805 and in 1811 recommended and commenced the construction of the Fairmount water-works. He was the first to introduce the use of iron in the construction of water pipes, and his system was adopted in nearly forty cities in the United States including Boston and New York. He was connected with the

Philadelphia water-works for forty-two years and a monument was built to his memory in Fairmount Park, and his services were otherwise acknowledged by the water committee. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1847.

GRAFF, John Michael, Moravian bishop, was born in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, Sept. 28, 1714. He was a graduate of the University of Jena, emigrated to America in 1751, and was a missionary in the Moravian church in Pennsylvania and adjacent territory. He was in charge of the Moravian church, Nazareth, Pa., 1753–61, and during the French and Indian wars prevented by diplomacy the threatened attack of the enemy on his parishioners. In 1761 he was transferred to the settlement of Moravians at Salem, N.C., and in 1773 was made a member of the southern governing board. He was consecrated to the episcopacy June 6, 1773, and labored with great success. He died at Salem, N.C., Aug. 28, 1782.

GRAFF, Joseph Verdi, representative, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., July 1, 1854; son of Jacob and Mary J. (Miller) Graff. He was graduated from Terre Haute high school in 1870, and entered Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., leaving at the close of his freshman year. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and settled at Pekin, Tazewell county, Ill. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1892, and a Republican representative in the 54th–58th congresses, 1895–1905, serving as chairman of the committee on claims in the 56th congress.

GRAFTON, Charles Chapman, second bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis., and 150th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Boston, Mass., April 12, 1830; son of Maj. Joseph and Anna M. (Gurley) Grafton; grandson of J. Grafton of Salem, Mass., and a descendant of Richard Grafton, historian, and printer of the first edition of the Book of Common Prayer, 1550. He was educated at the Boston Latin school and graduated from the Harvard law school in 1853. After graduating he decided to enter the ministry and studied under Bishop Whittingham of Maryland. He was made deacon, Dec. 23, 1855, and ordained priest, May 30, 1858. He was assistant at Reistertown, Maryland, 1856, and missionary at Baltimore, 1857. He was assistant minister of St.

Charles C Grafton.

Paul's church in Baltimore and chaplain of the Maryland Deaconesses, 1859–64. With the Rev. Richard Meux Benson, he organized in 1865 the Society of the mission priests of St. John the Evangelist in Oxford, England. He began in 1872 at Boston the American branch of this religious brotherhood, commonly known as the "Cowley Fathers." He was rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass., 1872–88. He founded the American branch of the sisterhood of St. Margaret, an order of nursing sisters; and also founded the community of the Sisterhood of the Holy Nativity, establishing the mother house at Providence, R.I., 1888, and a branch house at Fond du Lac. He was consecrated second bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis., April 25, 1889, by Bishops McLaren, Burgess, Seymour, Knickerbocker, Gilbert and Knight. He founded at Fond du Lac the Cathedral choir school, an endowed school for training choristers and choir masters, and Grafton Hall, a high-grade school for young ladies. He received the degree of D.D. from Racine college in 1889. He is the author of *Vocation, or the Call of the Divine Master to a Sister's Life* and *Plain Suggestions for a Reverent Celebration of the Holy Communion.*

GRAHAM, Campbell, soldier, was born in Prince William county, Va., April 1, 1800; son of William and Mary (Campbell) Graham. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy, July 1, 1822, receiving assignment as 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1828; served in the Florida war, 1835–36, where he was brevetted captain, Dec. 31, 1835, for gallantry and good conduct in the affair on the Withlacoochee, where he received two severe wounds; was brevetted captain of the staff and made assistant topographical engineer, Nov. 23, 1837; was promoted captain of the corps of topographical engineers, July 7, 1838; served as superintending topographical engineer of surveys and improvements in various states, 1839–52; was inspector of Pacific coast lighthouses, 1854–55; was on the staff of the commanding general of the department of the Pacific, 1855–56; was promoted major of the corps of topographical engineers, Dec. 9, 1857, and was retired Sept. 9, 1861, for disability resulting from wounds received in battle and disease contracted in the line of duty. He died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 8, 1866.

GRAHAM, Charles Kinnaird, engineer, was born in New York city, June 3, 1824. He received a liberal education and entered the U.S. service as a midshipman in 1841. During the Mexican war he served actively in the Gulf of Mexico till 1848, when he resigned, returned to New York city and took up the study of engineering. In 1857 he became constructing engineer at the Brooklyn navy yard and superintended the

building of the dry-dock and landing-ways. In 1861 he volunteered in the service of the United States with several hundred men who had worked under him in the navy yard. This company formed the Excelsior brigade of which he finally became colonel. In 1862 he was commissioned brigadier-general for services with the Army of the Potomac. In the battle of Gettysburg he was twice wounded and then taken prisoner. After his release he commanded a gunboat flotilla under Gen. B. F. Butler on the James river and took part in the attack on Fort Fisher. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of engineering in New York city and on March 13, 1865, received the brevet of major-general of volunteers. He was chief engineer of the New York dock department, 1873–75; surveyor of the port, 1878–83, and naval officer, 1883–85. He died at Lakewood, N.J., April 15, 1889.

GRAHAM, David, lawyer, was born in London, England, Feb. 8, 1808. His father, a native of Ireland, left England for political reasons and settled in New York city. David was educated at Columbia college, studied law, practised in New York city and in 1842 was elected city corporation counsel. He defended Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk before the house of bishops in 1844. He was professor of pleading and practice in the law department of the University of the city of New York, 1838–42, and subsequently with David Dudley Field and Arphaxad Loomis revised the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the court of record under the new constitution adopted Nov. 3, 1846. He published *Practice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York* (1832, 2d ed., 1836; first volume of 3d ed., 1847); *New Trials* (1834); *Courts of Law and Equity in the State of New York* (1839); and an annotated edition of Smith's *Chancery Practice* (2d Am. ed., 1842). He died in Nice, France, May 27, 1852.

GRAHAM, George, cabinet officer, was born in Dumfries, Va., in 1772. He was graduated at Columbia in 1790; practised law in Prince William county, Va., removed to Fairfax county and on the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812 he recruited the "Fairfax light-horse" and commanded the troop during the war. When General Armstrong retired from the war department in 1813, Graham took charge of the office as chief clerk and continued in that office under Secretaries James Monroe, 1814, William H. Crawford, 1815–16, and Isaac Shelby, 1817, and when the latter declined the nomination Mr. Graham was secretary of war *ad interim* until the office was assumed by John C. Calhoun, the same year. He continued as chief clerk under Mr. Calhoun and in 1818 at the request of the secretary, visited the threatened French armed settlement at Orcoguises Bluffs, Texas, and finding the colonists on Galveston island en route for the bluffs, he induced them to abandon their plans. He was president of the Washington branch of the Bank of the United States, 1819–23, and commissioner of the U.S. land office, 1823–30. He died in Washington, D.C., in August, 1830.

GRAHAM, George Rex, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18, 1813. He learned the trade of cabinet maker, devoting his spare time to study. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, became the editor of the *Saturday Evening Post* and part owner of the establishment. He sold out his interest in 1846, having in 1839 purchased *Atkinson's Casket*, a monthly literary magazine. He conducted that publication till 1841, when he united it with the *Gentleman's Magazine* and combined the two under the name *Graham's Magazine*. He secured for this monthly as contributors, Bryant, Cooper, Longfellow, Poe and Taylor, and made it the best literary periodical published in the United States. In 1846 he purchased the *North American* and in 1847 the *United States Gazette*, combining the two as the *North American*. Unfortunate stock speculations deprived him of his property, but he subsequently regained possession of the magazine and conducted it till 1851, but with no great success. He then gained a precarious livelihood with his pen and through the benefaction of George William Childs. He became nearly blind, and died at Orange, N.J., July 13, 1894.

GRAHAM, George Scott, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1850; son of James H., and Sarah Jane (Scott) Graham. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, LL.B. in 1870, and practised law in Philadelphia. He was a member of the city select council, 1877–80, and district attorney of Philadelphia from Jan. 1, 1881, to Jan. 1, 1899, having been elected six terms of three years each, and four times without opposition. He was grand commander of Knights Templar in Pennsylvania, 1885–86, and professor of criminal law in the University of Pennsylvania from June, 1889, to June, 1899, when he resigned. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., in 1889.

GRAHAM, Isabella, educator, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 29, 1742; daughter of John Marshall, an occupant of the estate once the property of Sir William Wallace. She acquired a thorough education and in 1765 was married to Dr. John Graham of Paisley, Scotland, a surgeon in the British army. She came to America with her husband and was with his regiment at Fort Niagara, Canada, 1766–70. In 1770 she accompanied her husband to the Island of Antigua, where in 1774 he died and she returned to her home in Scotland, where she found

chat her mother had died and that her father had lost his property. With three young daughters she went to Edinburgh, where she established a successful school. She appropriated one-tenth of her income to charity and founded the "Penny society" for mutual relief among working people, which grew into the Society for the relief of the destitute sick in Edinburgh. In 1789 she removed with her daughters to America and established in New York city a school for young ladies, which she conducted successfully for thirteen years. Her daughter Joanna was married in 1795 to Divie Bethune, a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, and of French Huguenot ancestry, and their son, George W. Bethune, became a noted clergyman. In 1796 Mrs. Graham founded at her home the Society for the relief of poor widows and children and she was a promoter of the Orphan society and of the Magdalen society, and in 1814 founded the Society for the promotion of industry among the poor. She systematically visited the state prison and hospitals and distributed Bibles and tracts, and her work pointed out the need for the Bible and Tract societies afterward established. Her daughter, Mrs. Bethune, edited her letters and correspondence in 1838, and of the *Life and Writings of Isabella Graham* (1817; last ed., 1838), over 50,000 copies were sold See Rev. J. M. Mason's *Memoir of Isabella Graham* (1812). She died in New York city, July 27, 1814.

GRAHAM, James, representative, was born in Lincoln county, N.C., January, 1793; son of Gen. Joseph Graham, a patriot of the war of the Revolution. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1814 and became a lawyer in Lincoln county. He removed to Rutherford county from where he was a Whig representative in the house of commons of the state, 1822–29, and a representative in the 23d–27th congresses, 1833–43, and in the 29th congress, 1845–47. He died in Rutherfordton, N.C., Sept. 25, 1851.

GRAHAM, James Duncan, soldier, was born in Prince William county, Va., April 4, 1799; son of William and Mary (Campbell) Graham, and a brother of Col. William Montrose Graham, U.S.A. (1798–1847). He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1817 and was assigned to the artillery as brevet 2d lieutenant. He was promoted regularly 2d and 1st lieutenant and captain and in 1829 was brevetted major and assigned to the topographical engineer corps, receiving a full commission as major in 1838. He was astronomer of the surveying party that fixed the boundary line between the United States and the republic of Texas in 1839–40, and on the northeast boundary line between the United States and Canada in 1840–43, and between the United States and the British provinces in the northeast, 1843–47. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for valuable and highly distinguished services particularly on the boundary line between the United States and the provinces of Canada and New Brunswick." He resurveyed the Mason and Dixon line and in 1851 was U.S. astronomer in the survey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. He discovered the lunar tide of the great lakes, 1858–59, and was subsequently engaged in harbor work along the Atlantic coast. He was promoted colonel of the engineer corps, June 1, 1863, and was elected a member of various scientific societies. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 28, 1865.

GRAHAM, James Lorimer, consul, was born in New York city, in January, 1835; son of James Lorimer Graham. He was educated partly at Amiens, France, and partly at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. From the latter place he took passage for New York city on the *San Francisco* which foundered off Cape Hatteras. He escaped from the wreck and proceeded to New York, where he was married in 1856, and resided until 1862, devoting his time to art and literature. He was a member of the Century association and of the American geographical society. He travelled in Europe, 1862–63; lived in New York city, 1863–66, and again went to Europe. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant U.S. consul-general to Italy, and when the Italian seat of government was transferred from Florence to Rome, he accepted the consulship at Florence rather than remove from that city. He gave considerable attention to numismatics, and was also a discriminating collector of books, autographs and works of art. He died in Florence, Italy, April 30, 1876.

GRAHAM, John, diplomatist, was born in Dumfries, Va., in 1774. He was graduated at Columbia in 1790, settled in Lewis county, Ky., where he was a representative in the state legislature and was appointed by President Jefferson secretary of the Territory of Orleans. He then served as secretary of the American legation at Madrid and as chief clerk in the state department under Secretary of State James Madison, 1801–09. In 1818 he was appointed by Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, on the commission to Buenos Aires to obtain political information, and he wrote an elaborate report which was printed by the state department. In 1817 he was appointed by President Monroe minister to the court of Portugal, then resident in Rio de Janeiro, S.A. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 6, 1820.

GRAHAM, John Hodges, naval officer, was born in Vermont, March 9, 1794; son of John Andrew Graham, LL.D. (1764–1841), a well-known criminal lawyer and author of "A Description of Vermont" (1797); a volume of Speeches (1812); "Memoir of Tooke; and Proofs of his Identity with Junius" (1827); grand-

son of Dr. Andrew Graham, a surgeon in the Revolution, and great-grandson of the Rev. John Graham (1694–1774), a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who emigrated to America from Londonderry in 1718, and settled in Exeter, N.H., afterward becoming a clergyman at Stafford, Conn., 1723–33, and at Southbury, 1733–73. John Hodges received a warrant as midshipman in the U.S. navy, June 18, 1812, was promoted lieutenant March 5, 1817, captain, March 7, 1849; was placed on the reserved list in 1855, and made commodore on the retired list, April 4, 1867. He served under Commodore Chauncey on Lake Ontario and made one of the party of twelve officers who directed the expedition against the British fort opposite Black Rock, N.Y. He was severely wounded and afterward suffered the amputation of his leg. In the battle of Lake Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814, he commanded Commodore McDonough's flagship and after peace was declared he engaged on shore duty. He died in Newbury, N.H., March 15, 1878.

GRAHAM, John Lorimer, lawyer, was born in London, England, March 20, 1797; son of John Andrew Graham, LL.D. (1764–1841), and brother of Commodore John Hodges Graham, U.S.N. (1792–1878). He was admitted to the bar in New York city, in 1821, and became a prosperous lawyer. He was elected a regent of the University of the state of New York in 1834; and was postmaster of New York city, 1840–44. He was a prominent officer in the state militia and was appointed in 1861 by President Lincoln to a confidential position in the treasury department at Washington. He founded a free scholarship in the University of the city of New York, and was a member of the council of that institution, 1834–39. He died in Flushing, N.Y., July 22, 1876.

GRAHAM, Joseph, soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., Oct. 13, 1759. He removed with his widowed mother and five other children to Mecklenburg county, N.C., in 1766, and with his brother George (1758–1826), also a soldier of the war of the American Revolution, and major-general of the North Carolina militia, he was educated at Queen's Museum, Charlotte. He enlisted in the 4th N.C. regiment, and served under General Rutherford, and with General Lincoln at the battle of Stono Ferry, June 20, 1779. In 1780 he was severely wounded by a British dragoon, and after his recovery opposed the British army in its advance at Cowan's ford, captured a British guard at Hart's mill, defeated a band of Tories numbering 600, with 136 men near Fayetteville, and otherwise greatly distinguished himself throughout the war. He represented his county in the state legislature; was married in 1787, removed to Lincoln county, and in 1792 erected iron-works, which he conducted with success. In 1814 he was placed in command of 1000 men raised in North Carolina to operate against the Creek Indians in Georgia. He was commissioned major-general and commanded the 5th division of state militia for many years. He died in Lincoln county, N.C., Nov. 12, 1836.

GRAHAM, Laurence Pike, soldier, was born in Amelia county, Va., Jan. 8, 1815; son of William and Ann (Hartley) Graham, and half-brother of William Montrose Graham (1798–1847). He entered the U.S. army as 2d lieutenant, Oct. 13, 1837; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1839; captain, Aug. 31, 1843; and major of 2d dragoons, June 14, 1858. He took an active part in the Seminole war in Florida from October, 1837, to June, 1842, and also served in the Mexican war. He was brevetted major, May 9, 1846, for gallant conduct in the engagements at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma and in 1848 marched in command of two squadrons of dragoons from Monterey, Mex., to Los Angeles, Cal. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 31, 1861; commissioned colonel of the 4th U.S. cavalry, May 9, 1864; brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer army, Aug. 24, 1865, after which he served as president of a general court-martial at St. Louis, Mo., and presided over a board of examiners of invalid officers at Annapolis, Md. After more than thirty years of continuous service he was retired from the regular army at his own request on Dec. 15, 1870.

GRAHAM, Robert Orlando, educator, was born in Butler, Pa., Jan. 10, 1853; son of Malcolm and Mary (Boggs) Graham; grandson of Joseph Graham, and great-grandson of Malcolm Graham, direct descendant from the Scottish family of that name. He prepared for college at the grammar and high schools of New Brighton and at Witherspoon academy, Butler, Pa., and was graduated from Amherst in 1877. He was professor of science at Monson academy, Mass., 1877–78; of chemistry at Westminster college, Pa., 1878–86, and took a post-graduate at Johns Hopkins university, 1886–88, receiving the Ph.D. degree in 1888. He was elected Isaac Funk professor of chemistry and geology at the Illinois Wesleyan university in 1888, the Shallebarger and Swayne laboratories being placed at his service; and he was made dean of the non-resident and post-graduate departments. He was also acting president of the University, 1897–98. As president of the city council, he was acting mayor of Bloomington, 1897–99. He was elected a member of the American chemical society.

GRAHAM, Sylvester, vegetarian, was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1794; son of the Rev. John Graham who came from England to Boston, Mass., in 1718. He received his early education

from his father, a graduate of Oxford university. In 1813 he began to teach and subsequently entered Amherst college with the intention of studying for the ministry. After a short time there he was invited by the faculty to leave, having exhibited ability for elocution and acting, which was considered unbecoming in one preparing for the ministry. In 1826, however, he was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman. Four years later while delivering a course of lectures before the Pennsylvania temperance society, he was impressed with the idea that a vegetable diet would alleviate an appetite for stimulants. The remainder of his life was given up to the study of this theory and to the demonstration of its value, until he finally advocated the vegetable diet as a cure for all diseases. At first he met with great opposition, especially from butchers and bakers, but subsequently gained a considerable following. His name was given to unbolted wheat flour, which he introduced as a food. He is the author of an *Essay on Cholera* (1832); *The Æsculapian Tablets of the Nineteenth Century* (1834); *Science of Human Life* (1836); *A Lecture to Young Men on Chastity* (1838); *Bread and Bread-making;* and one volume of *The Philosophy of Sacred History*. He died at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1851.

GRAHAM, William, educator, was born in Paxton township, Pa., Dec. 19, 1746; son of Michael Graham, who emigrated from Ireland to America about 1725, and settled in Pennsylvania. William attended the common schools and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1776; studied theology, and was assistant to the Rev. John Brown in a classical school established in a log school-house at Mount Pleasant, Va., which through its amalgamation with Augusta academy grew into Washington college and Washington and Lee university. On Oct. 26, 1775, he was received as a minister by the Presbytery of Hanover at Timber Ridge, Va. In 1774 he became rector of the log school-house then known as Augusta academy, which became Liberty Hall, May 6, 1776; John Montgomery being his assistant. He also filled the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy and he added to his duties as rector those of pastor of two churches and of manager of a farm on North river near Lexington. The academy was removed to Timber Ridge in 1777, and to near his farm at Lexington, Va., in 1782, when it was chartered by the Virginia assembly. The first class was graduated in 1785, the name having been changed in 1784 to Washington academy in recognition of a gift by General Washington, of 100 shares of stock of the James River canal company valued at the time at $50,000. He resigned the presidency of Washington academy in 1796 and went to the Ohio where he purchased land with the design of settling there with his family and a few chosen friends. He was on a journey from the Ohio to Richmond, Va., when he died at the home of his friend, Colonel Gamble, and he was buried near the south door of the Episcopal church on Church hill, rendered historical by the oration of Patrick Henry. President Graham was a trustee of Liberty Hall academy 1776–82, and president of the board of trustees of Washington academy, 1782–96. He was with John Sevier, David Campbell, Landon Carter, Samuel Houstoun and Samuel Doak, a member of the convention of 1784, to form a plan of government for the proposed state of Frankland, and drew up a plan of constitution which was not preserved, the project falling through as it infringed on the rights of the state of North Carolina. He died in Richmond, Va., June 8, 1799.

GRAHAM, William Alexander, statesman, was born in Lincoln county, N.C., Sept. 5, 1804; son of Gen. Joseph and Isabella (Davidson) Graham; grandson of James Graham of Lancaster county, Pa., and of Maj. John Davidson, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration; and a descendant of the Scotch-Irish Grahams, who went to Pennsylvania from the north of Ireland. His father was a Revolutionary soldier conspicuous for his bravery. The son was prepared for college by the Rev. Dr. Muchat at Statesville, N.C., and at the Hillsborough academy, and was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1824. After a course in law at the office of Chief-Justice Ruffin he was admitted to the bar in 1826 and practised at Hillsborough, N.C. He was a state representative in 1833, 1835, 1838 and 1840, and was chairman of the committee on judiciary and speaker of the House of Commons during the sessions of 1838 and 1840. He was elected to the U.S. senate as successor to Judge Robert Strange, resigned, serving from Dec. 10, 1840, to March 4, 1843. He was elected governor of North Carolina in 1844, after an extended canvas with Michael Hoke, Democrat, a classmate and friend, and he served as governor for two terms, 1845–49. He was offered his choice of the mission to Russia or that to Spain by President Taylor in 1849, but declined either and in 1850 President Fillmore appointed him secretary of the navy in his cabinet. Secretary Graham acted with President

W. A. Graham

Fillmore in establishing commercial relations with Japan and proposed and fitted out Commodore Perry's expedition of 1853–54, which carried the President's letter to the Emperor of Japan, and another expedition in 1851, to explore the valley of the Amazon in the interests of commerce. He resigned from the cabinet in 1852, on receiving from the Whig national convention the nomination for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Gen. Winfield Scott for President, and on the defeat of his party returned to the practice of law. He was a member of the North Carolina house of commons, 1854–55; canvassed the state for Bell and Everett in 1860, and in 1861 when his state threatened to secede he opposed the measure. On the passage of the ordinance he still opposed joining the Confederacy, being unwilling thus to surrender the sovereignty of the state. He was a state senator, 1861–64, and in December, 1863, he was elected to the Confederate States senate, taking his seat in May, 1864, and serving until that body was dissolved. He advocated negotiating for peace with the Federal government, and the Hampton Roads conference was brought about largely through his influence; and after its failure he advocated the negotiations of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. After the close of the war he was elected to the state legislature but could not take his seat on account of the reconstruction act. He was also elected to the U.S. senate and personally presented his credentials to that body with a memorial but was refused a seat for the same reason. He was a member of the Union national convention of 1866, called at Philadelphia to support the policy of President Johnson and in 1875 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the commission to settle the boundary dispute beween the states of Virginia and Maryland. He was one of the trustees of the Peabody education fund; a trustee of the University of North Carolina, from which institution he received the degree of LL.D., and was nominated by acclamation as a delegate to the North Carolina state constitutional convention of 1875, but did not serve on account of the condition of his health. He married in 1836 a daughter of John Washington of Newbern, N.C. He died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1875.

GRAHAM, William Harrison, representative, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Aug. 3, 1844; son of Harrison and Elizabeth (Thornley) Graham, and grandson of William and Margaret (Harrison) Graham, and of William and Mary (Hartley) Thornley. He acquired his education in the public schools and when a boy went to work in a brass foundry. He served in the 2d Virginia infantry and in the 5th West Virginia cavalry, 1861–65. He became president of the Mercantile trust company in 1894, and of the Central accident insurance company in 1895, both of Pittsburg. He was recorder of deeds for Allegheny county for three terms, 1881–90, and a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1875–78. He was elected U.S. representative to fill a vacancy in the 55th congress caused by the resignation of William A. Stone, and served from December, 1898, to March 3, 1899, and was re-elected by the Republican party a representative from the 23d Pennsylvania district in the 56th, and 57th congresses, 1899–1903.

GRAHAM, William Montrose, soldier, was born in Prince William county, Va., Feb. 11, 1798; son of William and Mary (Campbell) Graham; grandson of John Graham, who came from Sterling, Scotland, to Virginia in 1736, and great[2] grandson of Dr. William Cocke, who came from England as King's council to Williamsburg, Va., in 1681. His father, William Graham, served as surgeon's mate of the 2d Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, from March, 1777, to September, 1778. William Montrose saw his first active service in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, and for his gallant conduct in that battle was appointed a cadet in the U.S. military academy, June 11, 1813, whence he was graduated, July 17, 1817, as lieutenant of artillery. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 11, 1819, served in garrison and on commissary duty in Louisiana and Florida, 1820–29, and was brevetted captain, Aug. 11, 1829, for faithful service. He was promoted captain, April 4, 1832, and served in the war against the Seminole Indians, 1835–38 and 1841–42, being twice severely wounded. He was brevetted major, Dec. 31, 1835, for gallantry and good conduct at Withlacoochee, where he received the wounds above mentioned. He was on frontier duty at Fort Scott, Kan., 1842–45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845–46, and served in the war with Mexico, 1846–48, participating in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, the siege of Vera Cruz, and the battles of Churubusco and Molino del Rey. He was promoted major, 2d infantry, Feb. 16, 1847, and lieutenant-colonel, 11th infantry, in April, 1847. He was killed in an assault on the enemy's works at the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847.

GRAHAM, William Montrose, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., Sept. 28, 1834; son of James Duncan and Charlotte (Meade) Graham, and grandson of Dr. William Montrose and Mary (Campbell) Graham. He was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 1st artillery June 7, 1855; 1st lieutenant March 1, 1861; and captain Oct. 26, 1861. He served through the civil war as an officer in the regular army. He was brevetted major, July 1, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsular campaign; lieutenant-colo-

nel, Sept. 17, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam; colonel July 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg; and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He was made colonel of the 2d District of Columbia volunteers, April 7, 1865, and mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 12, 1865; was promoted major of the 4th U.S. artillery, July 18, 1879; lieutenant-colonel of the 1st artillery, Aug. 10, 1887; was transferred to the 5th artillery May 1, 1890; was commissioned colonel of the 5th artillery, July 1, 1891, brigadier-general, May 26, 1897, and was retired from active service in the regular army Sept. 28, 1898, the sixty-fourth anniversary of his birth. At the beginning of the war with Spain in 1898, he was in command of the department of the Gulf, and on May 4, was appointed major-general of volunteers and was ordered to Falls Church, Va., to take charge of the organization of the second army corps, U.S. volunteers, which was mobilized to a strength of 30,000, and in August was transferred by rail to Camp George Gordon Meade, near Middletown, Pa., and he was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, Nov. 30, 1898.

GRANBERY, John Cowper, M.E. bishop, was born in Norfolk, Va., Dec. 5, 1829; son of Richard Allen and Ann (Leslie) Granbery; grandson of Isaiah and Mary E. (Cowper) Granbery, and a descendant of John Granbery, who died in 1733. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1844, entered the Randolph-Macon college, and was graduated in 1848. He was a chaplain in the Confederate army, 1861–65, and a pastor, missionary, and itinerant preacher from the time he left college until 1875, when he became acting professor of mental and moral philosophy, and professor of practical theology in the Biblical department of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. In May 1882 Dr. Granbery was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and he resigned the chairs in Vanderbilt and made his episcopal residence at Ashland, Va. He was made a member of the board of trust of Vanderbilt university in 1882. Randolph-Macon conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1857, and that of D.D. in 1870. He is the author of *Bible Dictionary* (1882), and *Sermons* (1896).

GRANGER, Amos Phelps, representative, was born in Suffield, Conn., June 3, 1789. He was a nephew of the Hon. Gideon Granger, postmaster-general through Jefferson's and Madison's administrations. He settled in Manlius, Onondaga county, in 1811, where he was the president of the corporation that settled the town. He was captain in the war of 1812, serving at Sacket harbor, and on the borders of Canada, and was afterward brigadier-general in the New York state militia. He removed to Syracuse in 1820, where he acquired a fortune. He was a Whig in politics and in 1842 was a delegate for New York to the Whig national convention that nominated Scott and Graham, and in 1844 in the state convention at Auburn, N.Y., he presented the resolutions that led to the formation of the Republican party. He represented his district in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59. He died at Syracuse, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1866.

GRANGER, Francis, statesman, was born in Suffield, Conn., Dec. 1, 1792; son of Gideon and Mindwell P. Granger. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1811; was admitted to the bar in 1816, and practised law in Ontario county, N.Y. He was a member of the state assembly for five terms and was twice the unsuccessful Whig candidate for governor of the state, being defeated in 1830 by Enos T. Throop, and in 1832 by William L. Marcy. He was a representative in the 24th congress, 1835–37, and in 1836 the Whig national convention made him candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with William Henry Harrison for President and he received seventy-seven electoral votes, four more than the candidate for President. He again represented his district in the 26th congress, 1839–41. In March, 1841, he was selected by President Harrison as postmaster-general in his cabinet. On the death of Harrison, President Tyler retained him, but on the disruption of Tyler's cabinet, Sept. 11, 1841, Granger, with Ewing, Bell, Badger and Crittenden, resigned, and he was succeeded by Charles A. Wickliffe of Kentucky. He declined a foreign mission at the hands of President Tyler, and was elected a representative from his district in the 27th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Greig. He opposed the policy of Seward, Weed and Greeley, and his faction of the Whig party became known as "Silver Greys" from the conspicuous silver hair

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

covering the head of their leader, the opposition receiving, from their abolition proclivity, the name of "Wooley Heads." In 1850 the Whig party on the meeting of their state convention divided on the question of sustaining the administration of President Fillmore and the "Silver Greys" gave him their support, while Seward and Weed opposed and carried the convention seventy-six to forty. The administration party bolted and calling Granger to the chair endorsed Fillmore and compromise. He was a delegate to the peace congress of 1861 in Washington, by appointment of Governor Morgan. Afterward he supported President Lincoln in putting down the rebellion and assisted in raising troops in western New York. He was married to Cornelia Rutson, daughter of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1831. He died in Canandaigua, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1868.

GRANGER, Gideon, statesman, was born in Suffield, Conn., July 19, 1767; son of Gideon Granger, who was graduated at Yale in 1760, and died in 1800. He was graduated at Yale college in 1787; studied law and practised in Connecticut, 1790-1801. He was a representative in the state legislature and the father of the public school fund of Connecticut. In November, 1801, President Jefferson appointed him postmaster-general in his cabinet to succeed Joseph Habersham, resigned, and he was continued in that office by President Madison, resigning the office in March, 1814. He then settled in Canandaigua county, N.Y., where he practised his profession. He was elected to the state senate, where he ably seconded De Witt Clinton in his efforts to organize a system of canals for the internal improvement of the state. He resigned his seat in the state senate in 1821, by reason of failing health. He died in Canandaigua, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1822.

GRANGER, Gideon, lawyer, was born in Canandaigua, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1821; son of the Hon. Francis and Cornelia Rutson (Van Rensselaer) Granger, and grandson of the Hon. Gideon Granger, statesman. He was graduated at Yale college, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1346; and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He practised law and managed many of the large estates of western New York in connection with his father. His sister was married first to John Eliot Thayer of Boston, Mass., and after the death of Mr. Thayer, to the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. Gideon Granger died in Canandaigua, N.Y., Sept. 3, 1868.

GRANGER, Gordon, soldier, was born in New York in 1823. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1845, and served as 2d lieutenant with brevets as lieutenant and captain in the war with Mexico, 1846–47. After the war he was on western frontier service, and in 1861 was assigned to the staff of General McClellan at Cincinnati, Ohio. On the formation of the 2d Michigan cavalry he was made its colonel, and with his regiment served under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, and took part in the battles of Dug Spring and Wilson's Creek, August, 1861. He was brevetted major for gallantry at Wilson's Creek and on March 26, 1862, was promoted brigadier general of volunteers and in the siege of Corinth commanded the cavalry division of the army of General Halleck. He was made major-general of volunteers, Sept. 17, 1862, and in the spring of 1863 was placed in command of the Army of Kentucky. He opposed the advance of General Forrest into the interior of Tennessee and commanded a division of the army of General Rosecrans in the Tennessee campaign, distinguishing himself at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863. As commander of the 4th army corps, he was prominent in the operations leading to and including the battle of Missionary Ridge, November, 1863. On the reformation of the army April 10, 1864, he was granted a leave of absence and in July, 1864, he was sent with a division to capture Fort Gaines, Ala., and on March 17, 1864, was in command of the 13th army corps in the operations that led to the capture of Spanish Fort and the final evacuation of Mobile, April 12, 1865. His promotions in the regular army by brevet were: lieutenant-colonel and colonel for services at Chickamauga and Chattanooga; brigadier-general for gallantry in the capture of Mobile, and major-general for the capture of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan. After being mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866, he was promoted colonel in the regular army, July 28, 1866, and commanded the 25th U.S. infantry, and subsequently the 15th infantry in the military district of New Mexico, which district he commanded. He died at Santa Fé, N.M., Jan. 10, 1876.

GRANGER, Miles Tobey, representative, was born in New Marlborough, Mass., Aug. 12, 1817; son of James L. and Abigail (Tobey) Granger; grandson of Phineas Granger, and a descendant of Launcelot Granger, who came to America from England prior to 1640, and died at Suffield, Conn., Sept. 3, 1689. Miles removed with his parents to Canaan, Conn., in 1819; was prepared for college at Amenia seminary, and was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1842. He was a private tutor in West Feliciana Parish, La., 1843–45, and was admitted to the Mississippi bar in 1845, and to the Connecticut bar in 1847, practising in North Canaan, Conn., 1847–67. He was judge of probate, 1849–65; served in the state legislature as representative, 1857, and as senator, 1866–67; was justice of the superior court of the state, 1867–75, and judge of the supreme court of errors, 1876–87. He resigned to take his seat in the 50th congress, having been elected as a Democrat. In 1893 he

was appointed by the state legislature a state referee. He was married, Oct. 21, 1846, to Caroline S., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Rood) Ferguson of Sheffield, Mass. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan university in 1883. He died in Canaan, Conn., Oct. 21, 1895.

GRANGER, Moses Moorhead, jurist, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1831; son of James and Matilda V. (Moorhead) Granger; grandson of Oliver and Beulah (Hanchett) Granger, and of Moses Chapline and Anna (Patterson) Moorhead of Suffield, Conn., and a descendant of Launcelot Granger, who was married Jan. 4, 1653, to Joanna, daughter of Robert Adams of Newbury, Mass. He was graduated at Kenyon college in 1850, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Zanesville, 1853–61. He was captain of the 18th U.S. infantry; was promoted major and then lieutenant-colonel of the 122d Ohio volunteer regiment and was brevetted colonel of volunteers, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the present [1864] campaign before Richmond and in the Shenandoah Valley." At the close of the war he resumed his practice of the law at Zanesville. He was city solicitor, 1865; prosecuting attorney, 1866; judge of the court of common pleas, 1866–71, and chief-justice of the supreme court commission of Ohio, 1883–85. He was married, Dec. 29. 1858, to Mary, daughter of Gen. William J. and Mary E. (Sherman) Reese. He is the author of *Washington versus Jefferson: The Case Tried by Battle in 1861–65* (1898).

GRANGER, Robert Seaman, soldier, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, May 24, 1816. His father was a cousin of the Hon. Gideon Granger, postmaster-general under Jefferson and Madison. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1838, promoted 1st lieutenant in 1839, and saw his first active service in the Seminole war in Florida, 1840–42. He was instructor at the military academy, 1843–44; took part in the Mexican war, 1846–47; was promoted captain, Sept. 8, 1847, and afterward served on the Texas frontier. He was captured by Maj. Henry H. Sibley, the Confederate commander of the Texas coast, April 27, 1861, and paroled. He was exchanged, August, 1862, in the meantime, while on parole, receiving promotion to the rank of major, Sept. 9, 1861, and organizing a brigade at Mansfield, Ohio, which he prepared for the field. On Sept. 1, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general of Kentucky volunteers. He was assigned to the command of the Kentucky state troops and was in active engagements with the Confederate forces at Shepherdsville, Lebanon Junction and Lawrenceburg. For his action in the last named engagement he was brevetted colonel in the regular army. He was commissioned brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers Oct. 20, 1862. He commanded a division in 1862, and the district of Nashville and that of Middle Tennessee, successively, 1863. He prepared Nashville as a depot of supplies early in 1864, and then commanded the district of Northern Alabama and while there captured Gen. Philip D. Roddey's camp, drove Gen Joseph Wheeler out of Middle Tennessee, and defended his district against the raid of General Forrest, and Decatur, Ala., against the army of General Hood. For these services he was brevetted brigadier-general and for his services throughout the war was brevetted major-general in the U.S. army. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the regular establishment June 12, 1865; and colonel, Aug. 16, 1871, and was placed on the retired list, Jan. 16, 1873. He died in Washington, D.C., April 25, 1894.

GRANT, Abraham, A.M.E. bishop, was born a slave at Lake City, Fla., Aug. 25, 1848. He was sold at Columbus, Ga., in 1864, for six thousand dollars in Confederate money. At the close of the civil war he returned to Lake City, where he was a clerk in a store, and steward in a hotel. He removed to Jacksonville, Fla., was employed in a hotel and attended night school. He joined the A.M.E. church in Jacksonville, and in May, 1872, he was licensed to preach. He was ordained deacon by Bishop T. M. D. Ward in December, 1873, and elder in 1875. He was pastor of the Duval county mission, 1872–75: in charge of Lavella circuit, 1874–76, and at Tallahassee station. He was inspector of customs at Jacksonville, Fla., 1869–77, and county commissioner of Duval county by appointment of Governor Stevens. He was pastor of the church at San Antonio, Texas, 1868–71; at Austin, Texas, 1871–75; was presiding elder of the Austin district, 1875–76, and returned to the church at San Antonio in 1876. He was elected bishop of the ninth episcopal district comprising Texas, Louisiana, Washington and Oregon, at the general conference held at Indiana in May, 1888. He was a trustee of Paul Quinn college at Waco, Texas, for eight years, and vice-president and president of the board. At the Philadelphia general conference, May, 1892, he was assigned to Georgia and Alabama, comprising the sixth Episcopal district, and in May, 1896, to the first Episcopal district, which included the conferences of Philadelphia, New York, New Jersey, New England, Bermuda and Nova Scotia. He was elected chairman of the board of trustees of Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga.; of Allen university, Columbia, S.C.; of Payne university at Selma, Ala., and was honorary vice-president of the U.S. national educational association. Upon the death of Bishop J. C. Embry in June, 1897, he was also placed in charge of the state of South Carolina. He visited Europe in 1895, where he

addressed the conference of the Wesleyan Methodist church, at Plymouth, and was entertained by Gladstone and Canon Wilberforce. He presided over a missionary conference at Sierra Leone and one in Liberia in 1899. He was president of the publication board of the A.M.E. church and a member of the executive committee of the ecumenical conference held at London in 1900.

GRANT, Asahel, missionary, was born in Marshall, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1807. He was a practising physician in Utica, N.Y., 1828–34, and a missionary in Urumiah, Persia, on the frontier of Turkey, 1835–40. He was aided in his field of labor by the friendship of the Persian governor of the place and the Nestorian bishop and priests whose great church had once shaped the religious thought of the region. His wife died in 1840 and he returned to the United States, but after a year's rest took up his work again among the Nestorians of Kurdistan. He was laboring among this sect in 1843 and when, contrary to his advice, they refused to make terms with the Turks, about 6000 were massacred and the missionaries were obliged to flee for their lives. Dr. Grant went to Mosul to care for the Nestorians refugeed in that city and died there in the midst of his labors. He published *The Nestorians* (1841). See memoir of his life and work (1847); also *Grant and the Nestorians* (1853). He died at Mosul, Turkey in Asia, April 25, 1844.

GRANT, Claudius Buchanan, jurist, was born at Lebanon, Maine, Oct. 25, 1835; son of Joseph and Mary Ambrose (Merrill) Grant. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and was principal of the Ann Arbor high school, 1859–62. He was commissioned a captain in the 20th Michigan infantry, July 29, 1862, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He received a commission as colonel in 1864, but the regiment had become so reduced in numbers by disease and death that he could not be mustered in as colonel. He participated in the battles of Jackson, Miss., Campbell's Station, Blue Springs, and Knoxville, Tenn., Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and North Anna, Va., and in the sieges of Vicksburg and Petersburg. After the close of the war he studied law at the University of Michigan, was admitted to the bar in June, 1866, and practised at Ann Arbor. He was elected recorder of Ann Arbor in 1866; was postmaster, 1867–70; was a representative in the state legislature, 1871–72, and 1873–74; speaker *pro tem.*, 1873–74; a regent of the University of Michigan, 1872–80, and alternate commissioner of the state of Michigan in 1872–76, for the Centennial exposition of 1876 at Philadelphia. He moved to Houghton in 1873 and engaged in the practice of law; was elected prosecuting attorney of Houghton county, 1876–78; was elected judge of the 25th Michigan judicial circuit in 1882, and re-elected in 1887; was elected to the supreme bench of the state in 1889, and in 1899 was re-elected by a plurality of 53,000. He was married in 1863 to Caroline, daughter of Gov. Alpheus Felch of Ann Arbor. The University of Michigan conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1891.

C. B. Grant.

GRANT, Frederick Dent, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 30, 1850; son of Ulysses S. and Julia (Dent) Grant. He attended school at Covington, Ky., and in 1863 joined his father at Young's Point, accompanied him on the gunboat *Benton*, Admiral Porter's flagship, and with the fleet passed the batteries at Vicksburg and was an eye-witness to the bombardment and subsequent siege. He was wounded in the thigh while pursuing the retreating Confederates near the Black river, and reported to a staff officer that he was "killed." He subsequently took part in five battles and skirmishes and did not leave the army headquarters until after the fall of Vicksburg. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1871 and was assigned to the 4th U.S. cavalry, being employed in 1871 as engineer on the Union Pacific and Colorado Central railroads. Later the same year he visited Europe with General Sherman and in 1872 commanded the escort to the surveying party employed on the Southern Pacific railroad. He was assigned to the staff of General Sherman in 1873 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and served on the frontier eight years. He joined his father in his tour around the world at Alexandria, Egypt, in 1879, and in 1881 resigned his commission in the army and engaged in business in New York city. President Harrison appointed him U.S. minister to Austria in 1885 and Mayor Strong made him a

Frederick D Grant.

police commissioner for New York city in 1894. He resigned in 1897 and on the declaration of war between the United States and Spain he was appointed by Governor Black, colonel of the 14th New York volunteers and accompanied the regiment to Camp Black, N.Y., and afterward to Chickamauga, Tenn. President McKinley commissioned him a brigadier-general in the volunteer army, May 27, 1898, and he led his brigade in the campaign in Cuba and afterward in the campaign against the Filipinos. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the regular service by President McKinley, his promotion being confirmed by the U.S. senate, Dec. 20, 1899. His son, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., was appointed by President McKinley in 1898 a cadet-at-large to the U.S. military academy, his grandfather having left an open letter to "the President of the United States," dated, April 3, 1885, asking for such an appointment, the letter having been endorsed by General Sherman under date, Feb. 1, 1887.

GRANT, James Benton, governor of Colorado, was born in Russell county, Ala., Jan. 2, 1848. He served for one year in the Confederate army when sixteen years of age, and after the war removed to Iowa. He was educated in the Iowa agricultural college, at Cornell college and at the school of mines, Freiburg, Saxony. He settled in Denver, Col., in 1876, and became interested in mines and smelting furnaces in Gilpin county and in Leadville, and in 1882 joined his business with that of another company which was known thereafter as the Omaha & Grant Smelting company, of which he was vice-president. He was governor of Colorado in 1883–85, having been elected by the Democratic party.

GRANT, Julia Dent, wife of President Grant, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26, 1826; daughter of Frederick and Ellen (Wrenshall) Dent. She attended the boarding school of Miss Moreau in St. Louis, 1836–44, and the latter year became engaged to Lieut. U. S. Grant, then stationed with the 4th U.S. infantry at Jefferson barracks, and they were married Aug. 22, 1848, after the return of Grant, a captain, from the Mexican war. She spent most of the first four years of her married life in camp with her husband, who was stationed at Detroit, Mich., and Sacket Harbor, N.Y. When he was ordered to the Pacific coast she returned to her home in St. Louis and in 1854 she was joined by her husband who had resigned from the army. She shared with him the domestic hardships and privations of the next six years and in 1860 they removed with their children to Galena, Ill., where in 1861 Captain Grant entered the volunteer army and rapidly rose to command the armies of the United States. She accompanied him in many of his campaigns and in 1864–65 made her home in camp at City Point, Va., where she witnessed the closing scenes of the war. Through two administrations she was mistress of the White House, and she accompanied her husband in his tour around the world. After General Grant's death congress voted her a pension of $5000 a year and she received for the benefit of her children from the publishers of "The Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant," upwards of half a million of dollars as royalty on its sale. Three sons and one daughter were born to her: the eldest, Frederick Dent, was graduated at the U.S. military academy; Ulysses S. settled in California; Jesse made his home with his mother, and Nellie was married in 1874 to Algernon Sartoris and lived in England till 1895 when she returned to the United States with her children and in 1898 by special act of congress, was restored to her citizenship. At the request of her husband it was provided that after the death of Mrs. Grant her body should find sepulture in the same tomb that held his own, and in constructing the Grant tomb at Riverside park, New York city, provision was thus made. In 1898, she accepted the presidency of the Woman's national war relief association, organized for service in the war with Spain. She died in Washington, Dec. 14, 1902.

Julia D. Grant

GRANT, Lewis Addison, soldier, was born in Bennington county, Vt., Jan. 17, 1829; son of James and Betsey (Wyman) Grant; grandson of Jacob, and great-grandson of Joseph Grant of Wrentham, Mass. His mother descended from the Wymans of Woburn, Mass. He was educated at Townsend and Chester, Vt., and engaged in the practice of law at Bellows Falls, Vt. In 1861 he organized the 5th regiment, Vermont volunteer infantry, was commissioned its major, Aug. 15, 1861, its lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 25, 1861, and its colonel, Sept. 16, 1862. He took comm and of the "Old Vermont Brigade" in February, 1863, and continued in command most of the time until the close of the war. The brigade was actively engaged in nearly every important battle of the Army of the Potomac and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, and its losses from killed and wounded in battle were said to have been greater than those of any other brigade of the Federal army. He was promoted brigadier-general of

volunteers, April 27, 1864, and brevetted major-general, Oct. 19, 1864, for his action at the battle of Cedar Creek, in which battle he was in command of the 2d division of the 6th corps, which included the Vermont brigade. It was this division that checked the advance of Early's army in the morning and alone held it in check for an hour, until ordered back to take a new position. It was this division and Merritt's cavalry that Sheridan found fighting unsupported when he came upon the field, and it was on this division that the line was formed from which the victorious charge was made in the afternoon. After the war he was one of the organizers of the New England loan and trust company and was at the head of that institution for several years. In April, 1890, he was made assistant secretary of war by President Harrison, which position he resigned in December, 1893.

GRANT, Robert, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1852; eldest son of Patrick and Charlotte Bordman (Rice) Grant. He was a Franklin medal scholar at the Boston Latin school, was graduated from Harvard in 1873, continued his studies there, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1876 and that of LL.B. in 1879. He settled in Boston to practice law and divided his time between that profession and literature. He became private secretary to Mayor Green of Boston in 1882; was appointed water commissioner by Mayor O'Brien in 1888, and in April, 1889, was reappointed for a term of three years. In 1893 he became judge of the Suffolk probate court and court of insolvency by appointment of Governor Russell. While an under-graduate at Harvard he edited the *Harvard Advocate* and during his law course he edited the *Harvard Lampoon*. His published writings include: *The Little Tin Gods on Wheels* (1879); *The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl* (1880); *The Lambs* (1882); *An Average Man* (1883); *The King's Men* in collaboration with others (1884); *The Knave of Hearts* (1885); *A Romantic Young Lady* (1886); *Face to Face* (1886); *Jack Hall, or the School Days of an American Boy* (1887); *Jack in the Bush* (1888); *The Reflections of a Married Man* (1892); *The Opinions of a Philosopher* (1893); *The Art of Living* (1895); *The Bachelor's Christmas* (1895); and *Search-Light Letters* (1899), besides poems and prose contributed to various periodicals

GRANT, Ulysses Simpson, eighteenth President of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822; the eldest son of Jesse Root and Hannah (Simpson) Grant; grandson of Capt. Noah and Rachel (Kelly) Grant, and of John Simpson of Montgomery county, Pa.; great-grandson of Noah and Susannah (Delano) Grant, and of John Simpson, an early settler in Pennsylvania; great^2 grandson of Noah and Martha (Huntington) Grant; great^3 grandson of Samuel and Grace (Miner) Grant; great^4 grandson of Samuel and Mary (Porter) Grant; and great^5 grandson of Matthew and Priscilla Grant who left Plymouth, England on the ship *Mary and John*, landed at Nantasket, Mass., and purchased land of the Indians at East Windsor Hill, Conn., where the settlement and the farm remained the property of the Grant family and in 1900 was occupied by Roswell Grant. In the homestead built in 1697 the descendants of Matthew Grant have lived in peace except for two years during the Revolutionary war, when it was used as a prison for captured British officers. His father was a tanner and also was the owner of a small farm at Point Pleasant, and Ulysses, preferring farm work and driving horses to work in the tannery, was indulged in his preference, and besides conducting the farm and grinding bark at the tannery, he cared for the horses, did the teaming and carried passengers between the neighboring towns. He attended the subscription school of the village and was sent for the term, 1836-37, to the academy at Maysville, Ky. His father was ambitious to give his eldest son a better education than the neighborhood afforded and as the boy had saved over $100 of his earnings with which to pay his entrance fees to some school, he consulted with Ulysses as to his preference and the boy selected the U.S. military academy at West Point. His father wrote to Senator Samuel Morris at Washington, applying for an appointment, and was referred to Representative Thomas

ANCIENT GRANT HOMESTEAD, 1697-1897, EAST WINDSOR HILL, CONN.

U. S. Grant

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GRANT

L. Hamer of Georgetown. In writing to Mr. Hamer, who was an acquaintance of the family, Mr. Grant referred to his son as H. Ulysses, the boy having at his birth received the name of Hiram Ulysses. Just before leaving for West Point young Grant changed the initials on his trunk from H. U. G. to U. H. G., and entered his name at the hotel "Ulysses H. Grant." When Representative Hamer filled the official appointment, knowing his familiar name and also the maiden name of his mother (Simpson), he wrote the name Ulysses S. Grant. When the young cadet reached West Point he notified the

BIRTHPLACE OF GENERAL GRANT AT POINT PLEASANT, O.

officials of the error, but they were not willing to correct it and he adopted the official name. At the academy he had among his classmates Sherman, Thomas, McClellan, Burnside, Hancock, Rosecrans, Pope, Franklin, Longstreet, Ingalls and several others who afterward became prominent in the civil war. He was a good mathematician and a superior horseman, but only an average student, and was graduated twenty-first in the class of thirty-nine in 1843. He was brevetted 2d lieutenant and attached to the 4th infantry stationed at Jefferson barracks, Mo. The next year he accompanied the regiment to Camp Salubrity, La., and in September, 1845, received his commission as 2d lieutenant and with his regiment was ordered to Corpus Christi to become part of the army of occupation recruiting for General Taylor's invasion of Mexico. His first battle was Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and at Resaca de la Palma the next day he was in command of the company. As regimental quartermaster of the 4th infantry he was given charge of the pack-train and army wagons on the march of the army to Monterey. In the reduction of Black Fort on September 21, he joined his regiment and being the only officer mounted, led the charge, taking full command on the death of the adjutant. When General Taylor called for a volunteer to order up the delayed ammunition train, then far in the rear, cut off from the commanding general and his forces by the Mexicans, Lieutenant Grant performed the hazardous mission with success. With his regiment he was transferred to the army under General Scott and reached Vera Cruz March 9, 1847. He took part in the siege that terminated in the capture of the city, March 29, 1847. In the march to the Mexican capital he fought in the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17 and 18; the capture of San Antonio and the battle of Churubusco, August 20, and the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847. For action in the last named battle he was brevetted 1st lieutenant and for action in the battle of Chapultepec he was brevetted captain. He was personally commended by General Worth for his bravery as exhibited in the march, and on reaching the Mexican capital he was promoted 1st lieutenant. He had as companion officers in Mexico, Davis, Lee, Johnston, Holmes, Pemberton, Buckner, Longstreet, Herbert and other noted Confederate leaders. He remained in Mexico till the summer of 1848 when he accompanied his regiment to Pascagoula, Miss. He was married, Aug. 22, 1848, to Julia, daughter of Frederick T. Dent and a sister of Capt. Frederick T. Dent, a classmate at West Point. He was then stationed at Detroit, Mich., and Sacket Harbor, N.Y., and in July, 1852, he was ordered with the 4th U.S. infantry to San Francisco, Cal., and Fort Vancouver, Ore., by way of New York and the Isthmus of Darien. His position as quartermaster made his labors severe in crossing the isthmus, as the recruits were attacked by yellow fever. On Aug. 5, 1853, he was promoted captain at Fort Humboldt, Cal. Not finding army life in the far west congenial, he resigned his commission, July 31, 1854, and returned to New York, where he borrowed $50 of his classmate, S. B. Buckner, which sum enabled him to reach his father's home at Covington, Ky. He then went to St. Louis and settled on a farm near that city, which, together with three slaves, had been given to his wife as a wedding gift by her father. In May, 1860, failing to succeed either as farmer, a real estate agent, or a collector of taxes, he removed his family to Galena, Ill., where he was a clerk in his father's store, conducted by his two brothers and a brother-in-law. At the outbreak of the civil war he presided at a patriotic meeting held at Galena to raise a company for service in the Federal army, and volunteered to drill the Jo Daviess guard, a company of volunteers then forming. On April 25, 1861, he took the company to Springfield, where Governor Yates secured his temporary services as mustering officer in the adjutant-general's office. He then wrote to the adjutant-general's office at Washington, D.C., offering his services to the government, but the war department never

answered his communication, and after visiting Cincinnati, Ohio, to see his classmate, George B. McClellan, and after offering his services to Governor Dennison at Columbus, Ohio, he returned to Springfield, Ill., and entered the volunteer service as colonel of the 21st Illinois infantry, June 17, 1861, which regiment he marched into Missouri. On July 31 Colonel Grant was made commander of a sub-district under Gen. John Pope commanding the military district of Northern Missouri. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 7, 1861, by President Lincoln, at the request of Representative Washburne, his commission dating from May 17. He was sent to Ironton, thence to St. Louis, from there to Jefferson City, and back to St. Louis, all within eighteen days, and was finally assigned to the command of the district of Southeastern Missouri with headquarters at Cairo, Ill. He occupied Paducah, Ky., Sept. 6, 1861, and on the 7th day of Nov. he attacked the Confederate forces at Belmont, Mo., and with

HOUSE IN WHICH GRANT WENT TO SCHOOL, GEORGETOWN, O.

2500 men drove out the enemy and captured their camp after a sharp battle in which he had a horse shot under him. The Confederates were reinforced and renewed the fight, forcing Grant to fall back to his transports before a force of upwards of 7000 men. He brought off with him 175 prisoners and lost 485 men, the Confederate loss being 642. He then conceived the plan of capturing Forts Henry and Donelson in Kentucky by a co-operation of the army with the navy represented by iron-clad gunboats under Commodore Foote. The consent of Gen. H. W. Halleck, the department commander, was reluctantly given after repeated urging, and on Feb. 6, 1862, Fort Henry fell into the hands of the naval force under Admiral Foote. Fort Donelson with 15,000 men, increased on the 15th to 27,000, withstood a three days' assault and after a desperate effort on the part of the Confederate commanders to cut their way out of the fort, in which Generals Floyd and Pillow escaped in the night on a steamboat, and 3000 infantry and Forrest's cavalry escaped through the Union lines, Gen. S. B. Buckner unconditionally surrendered on Jan. 16, 1862, after some parley, conforming to the terms

dictated by General Grant. The capture included 14,623 men, 65 cannon, and 17,600 small arms. The loss in killed and wounded was about 2000 on each side. On receiving his parole General Buckner received from Grant a sum of money which enabled him to reach his home with comfort, a thoughtful provision on the part of the conqueror to the conquered, and a return for the favor received by Captain Grant from Buckner in 1854. General Grant was made major-general of volunteers, his commission dating Feb. 16, 1862. He urged the prompt following up of his victory with an advance on Nashville, and on February 28 set out for that place without awaiting orders, after having telegraphed to General Halleck that he should proceed if he were not directed to the contrary. He was ordered to remain at Fort Henry and at the same time was superseded in the command by General Smith. On March 13, 1862, he was restored to command, the Confederate troops having concentrated near Corinth, Miss., and he transferred his headquarters on the 17th to Savannah on the Tennessee river, where he found an army of 38,000 men encamped on both sides of the river. He immediately mobilized the force on the west bank of the river near Pittsburg Landing with the right resting on Shiloh church, making a line of battle nearly three miles in length. Here he was directed to await the arrival of General Buell's army, 40,000 strong, who were moving through Tennessee by forced marches. On April 6, 1862, the Confederate army under Gen. A. S. Johnston made an early morning attack on the right of Grant's line and drove it back, following up their success all along the line. About noon General Johnston was killed and General Beauregard took the command. With the aid of the gunboats in the river Grant was enabled by falling back to the river to withstand the onslaught of Beauregard's 50,000 men until Buell came up in the evening, when the fortunes of war turned in favor of the Federal army and the Confederates fell back upon Corinth. There they entrenched and maintained their position till May 29, when Beauregard evacuated the place and retreated southward along the line of the Mobile & Ohio railroad. General Halleck took command of the Federal army in person on April 11 and Grant became second in command, in charge of the right wing and reserve. The army had been reinforced to 120,000 men, the division commanders being Thomas, Pope, Buell and McClernand, and the Confederates were 70,000 strong and entrenched. An advance on Corinth was begun, April 30, 1862, and on May 30 the place was found evacuated and Grant moved his headquarters to Memphis, Tenn. On July 11, 1862, Halleck was

appointed general-in-chief of all the Federal forces; on July 15 Grant returned to Corinth as commander of the army of the Tennessee, and on October 25 he was made commander of the department of the Tennessee, including Cairo, Forts Donelson and Henry, North Mississippi, and Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee river. On Sept. 19–20, 1862, the battle of Iuka was fought and on October 3–4 the battle of Corinth, when the Confederates were repulsed with great loss, and on the 5th the battle of the Hatchie River took place, which still further demoralized the Confederate forces and Grant pursued the retreating army into Mississippi. On Nov. 4, 1862, he seized Grand Junction and La Grange, on the 13th the cavalry occupied Holly Springs, and on December 5 Grant reached Oxford. On the 8th he ordered Sherman to take transports down the Mississippi to co-operate in the attack on Vicksburg, and on December 20 the Confederates recaptured Holly Springs where the Federal government had a large supply of stores. This determined Grant to abandon the land expedition and he took personal command of the expedition down the Mississippi, establishing his headquarters at Memphis, Jan. 10, 1863, and on the 29th with 50,000 men, in co-operation with Admiral Porter's gunboat fleet of 280 guns and 800 men and with the army of General Banks who was ascending the Mississippi from New Orleans to capture Port Hudson, he began the investment of Vicksburg, with the purpose of besieging the city from the high ground to the east of the place. He constructed a canal across the peninsular to open a line for supplies, but was detained by high water and constant breaking of the levees from carrying out the plan. He next undertook to turn the Mississippi from its course by opening a new channel to the Red river, but this plan, too, was abandoned. He then determined to run the batteries of Vicksburg and ferry the army across the river thirty miles south of Vicksburg and march to the rear of the city by way of Port Gibson. He drove General Bowen, the Confederate commander, out of the place, routed his army, captured 650 prisoners, took possession, May 1, 1863, entering Grand Gulf on the 15th. Pemberton was at Vicksburg with 52,000 men, Joseph E. Johnston at Jackson with an equally effective army, and Grant placed his force between the two armies and determined to prevent their concentration. He defeated Johnston at Raymond, May 12, 1863, captured the city of Jackson on the 14th and attacked Pemberton at Champion's Hill on the 16th, defeating him and causing a Confederate loss of 4000 killed and wounded, besides 3000 prisoners and 30 guns. He carried Big Black River bridge, May 17, where he captured 1757 prisoners and 18 guns and on the 18th drove Pemberton's army within the works at Vicksburg. The siege began May 23 and by June 30 the Federal army had 220 field guns in position and 71,000 troops who, besides conducting the siege, had to defend their rear against the army of Johnston, work night and day in mining the enemy's works, and meet the constant assaults in front and rear. General Pemberton surrendered July 4, 1863, with 31,600 officers and men, 172 cannon, 60,000 muskets and quantities of ammunition. On the fall of Vicksburg, Port Hudson surrendered to General Banks and the Mississippi river was opened to the Federal army. Grant was made a major-general in the regular army and congress voted a gold medal to him and its thanks to him and his army. He proposed to the government at Washington that he move on Mobile, but was overruled and his army was divided up to reinforce Banks and Schofield and for use in Kentucky. He then visited New Orleans where he was injured by a fall of his horse. On recovering from his injury he returned to Vicksburg and on Oct. 6, 1863, was directed to send what force he could to Chattanooga to co-operate with Rosecrans and to report at Cairo to take command of the military district of the Mississippi. He reached the place October 16 and on Oct. 23, 1863, assumed command of the army at Chattanooga and concentrated his troops around the place. The same day he assaulted the enemy's lines, continued the assault on the 24th, and on the 25th repelled the lines and drove the Confederates out of Tennessee after capturing 6442 men, 40 pieces of artillery, and 7000 stand of small arms. He was in Knoxville, Tenn., December 25–28, and then went to Nashville where he established his headquarters, Jan. 13, 1864. On March 1, 1864, he was nominated by President Lincoln for lieutenant-general, the rank having been revived by congress, and on March 2 the appointment was confirmed by the senate. He arrived in Washington, D.C., on the 8th and there first met President Lincoln on the 9th and received from him his commission. He was given command of the entire Federal army, March 12, 1864, and established his headquarters at Culpeper, Va., on the 26th. He planned a vigorous and continuous movement against the armies of the Confederacy wherever stationed, and assigned Sherman to move against Johnston, Banks to operate against Mobile, Sigel against Breckinridge, Butler against Richmond from the south of the James, and Meade to cover Washington and assume the offensive against the army of Lee — all to move, May 4, 1864. Grant fought the battle of the Wilderness, May 5–6 and 7. On the morning of the 11th he sent to Washington the famous sentence, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and there

GRANT

was continuous fighting between the armies around Spottsylvania from the 8th to the 21st of May, in which Grant's army was lessened by 2271 killed, 9360 wounded and 1970 missing. While Grant was hammering at Lee's army, Butler had occupied Bermuda Hundred, Sherman had occupied Dalton, Ga., and was driving Johnston toward Atlanta, and Sigel had been forced back by Breckinridge. Grant moved by the left flank to the North Anna river, May 21, 1864, fighting his way day by day, and moving by the left to Cold Harbor on the 27th he assaulted Lee's entrenched army and was repelled with a loss of 7000 in killed, wounded and missing. During these thirty days of vigorous campaigning Grant had received 40,000 men to reinforce his constantly depleting army and it stood at the end of the campaign numerically the same as the army he commanded at the beginning. Meanwhile Sherman was within thirty miles of Atlanta, Ga.; General Hunter, who had succeeded Sigel, had seized Staunton, Va.; and Grant's army was being moved to the south of the James to cooperate with Butler against Petersburg and Richmond. The transfer occupied three days, June 13–15, 1864, and the advanced troops attacked Petersburg June 15 and the assault continued during the 16th, 17th and 18th, when the outworks had been captured, but further advance was checked by the arrival of Lee's army. Grant established his headquarters at City Point and sent out the cavalry to destroy the railroads both north and south of Petersburg. With Grant south of the James the Confederates began a vigorous campaign against the forces under Hunter at Staunton, driving him back to the Kanawha river, and Early drove the opposing Federal forces back by way of Hagerstown and Frederick, and on July 11, 1864, began to assault the fortifications defending the National capital on the north. General Grant at once hastened forward the 6th army corps to the defence of Washington and Early's forces withdrew. On July 30 the mine under the Confederate defences of Petersburg was exploded and a deadly assault along the entire front followed, but the Confederates were promptly reinforced and Grant withdrew his forces with considerable loss. Early

GEN. U.S. GRANT. BROOKLYN MEMORIAL ARCH.

continued to threaten the unprotected borders of Pennsylvania and Maryland and Grant ordered Sheridan on August 6 to assume command of all the forces concentrated in Maryland. On Aug. 14, 1864, Hancock's corps made a demonstration at Deep Bottom on the north of the James to prevent the reinforcement of Early, and on the 18th Warren's corps seized and held the Weldon railway and was reinforced by the 9th corps when severely attacked by Lee's army in its efforts to recover the road on the 21st. The battle of Reams's Station was fought August 25, and the Federal forces were obliged to fall back. On Sept. 2, 1864, Sherman entered Atlanta. On September 19, Sheridan routed Early at Winchester and on the 22d won the battle at Fisher's Hill. On September 29, Butler's forces captured Fort Harrison with fifteen guns and several hundred prisoners and his army within the fort was assaulted by Lee's army in a three days' siege without disturbing his position. On September 30–October 1–2, Meade repulsed an attack and advanced his line beyond the Weldon road. On October 19 Early gained a victory at Cedar Creek over the army of Sheridan during his absence, but the retreating Federals were met in their route by Sheridan who had learned of the battle while at Winchester, twenty miles away; and his presence and coolness turned defeat into victory and he captured 24 guns, 300 wagons, and 1600 prisoners. On October 27 Butler made a demonstration against the enemy on his front and Meade moved out to Hatcher's Run where the Confederates were entrenched and after an unsuccessful assault Meade withdrew to his former position. Sherman started from Atlanta on his march to the sea, Nov. 16, 1864, and Hood turned his army north, marched into Tennessee, and fought the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, in which he was defeated by Thomas, who captured 53 of his guns, took 4462 of his men prisoners, and drove him south of the Tennessee river. Sherman reached the seacoast near Savannah December 13, having destroyed 200 miles of railroad and property estimated at over $100,000,000. Butler with Porter's fleet attacked Fort Fisher, N.C., December 25, and after a vigorous bombardment from the fleet the land forces advanced to the fort, gained the parapets and were fighting their way into the works with every prospect of success, when the army was ordered to fall back and re-embark. On reaching Fort Monroe, December 27, Butler was relieved of his command and the army of the James passed to the command of General Ord who fitted out a second expedition under Gen. A. H. Terry, which with the fleet of Admiral Porter sailed from Hampton Roads, Jan. 6, 1865. On the 13th the fleet moving in a circle again directed

its fire against the fort and General Terry's force was landed, entrenched, and on the 15th under protection of the guns of the fleet assaulted and captured the works with 169 siege guns and the entire garrison. On Dec. 27, 1864, Sherman's army of 60,000 men with 2600 wagons and 68 guns took up their march from Savannah through the Carolinas to prevent the retreat of Lee to the south, and on Jan. 7, 1865, Schofield was ordered from Clifton, Tenn., to the seacoast. He reached Washington, January 31, the mouth of Cape Fear river, February 9, Wilmington, N.C., February 22, and made a junction with Sherman at Goldsboro. Sheridan defeated Early at Waynesboro, March 2, and scattered his entire command, destroyed the James River canal, passed to the north of Richmond destroying the railroads, reached White House, Va., on the 19th, and joined the army of the Potomac. Sherman captured Columbia, S.C., on February 17, and compelled the evacuation of Charleston, and after various skirmishes reached Bentonville, N.C., on March 19, 1865, where he was assaulted six times by the army of Johnston and each time repulsed the Confederates. This obliged Johnston to fall back and on the 23d Sherman joined Schofield's army at Goldsboro, where for the first time since he had left Savannah, his army had communication with the seacoast. On March 20 Stoneman commenced his march from East Tennessee toward Lynchburg, Va., Canby moved against Mobile the same day, and in the far west Pope drove Price beyond the Red river. General Sherman, Admiral Porter and General Grant held an informal conference at City Point, March 27, 1865. On the 25th Lee made a determined effort to break the Federal lines and gain a line of retreat toward Danville by assaulting Grant's right. He captured Fort Stedman and several batteries, but the same day was driven back and the fort was recaptured. On the 29th Grant ordered a general advance: Sheridan was sent to Dinwiddie Court House, and the 5th corps was advanced, but on the 31st was driven back when the 2d corps came to its aid and drove the Confederates to their south works. Sheridan was forced to remain at Dinwiddie to repel repeated attacks of the Confederate infantry and cavalry and the 5th corps came to his help. On April 1 the Confederates opposing Sheridan fell back toward Five Forks, taking up a position on Lee's extreme right where Sheridan and the 5th corps achieved a victory, capturing their works, 6 guns and nearly 6000 prisoners. At daylight on April 2 General Grant made an assault on the entire line of works around Petersburg and carried them by storm, closing in on the inner works defending the city. He captured Forts Gregg and Whitworth with 12,000 prisoners and 50 guns and the same night both Petersburg and Richmond were evacuated and the Federal forces took possession on the morning of April 3, 1865. Sheridan's cavalry and the advance of the 5th corps reached Danville to cut off Lee's retreat in the afternoon of the 4th and intrenched. The army of the Potomac reached there on the 5th and the army of the James under Ord marched rapidly toward Burkesville. Lee left Amelia Court House in the direction of Farmville and on the 6th his army was overtaken by Sheridan's cavalry and the 6th corps at Sailor's Creek, and several general officers and 7000 men were captured. The 2d corps captured 4 guns, 1700 prisoners, 13 flags and 300 wagons. The cavalry and the 6th corps were later defeated north of the Appomattox but were reinforced by the 6th corps on the 7th and the same night Grant sent a note from Farmville to Lee, asking for the surrender of his army. On the morning of the 8th Lee sent his reply that, while his cause was not hopeless, he would learn the terms proposed. Grant replied from Farmville that he would insist on but one condition, that the men and officers surrendered should be disqualified for taking up arms until properly exchanged. Meanwhile the 2d and 6th corps were pursuing Lee's troops in full retreat on the north side of the Appomattox, and Sheridan, Ord and the 5th corps were equally active on the south side to prevent Lee from escaping toward Lynchburg. It was toward midnight that Grant received a note from Lee proposing a meeting at 10 o'clock the next morning, the 9th, to make terms that might lead to peace. Grant replied that he had no authority to treat on the subject of peace, but that if the south would lay down their arms, such an act would save thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of property and do much toward hastening the event. Lee's advance reached Appomattox Court House early in the morning of the 9th of April, and Ord, Sheridan and Griffin reached the same point at the same time and Lee attacked the Federal cavalry, but finding infantry also on his front he sent in a flag of truce with a note to General Grant asking for an interview. This note was received while Grant was on the road approaching Appomattox Court House and he replied that he would move forward and meet the Confederate leader at any place he would designate. The reply from Lee led Grant to a house in the village where, on the afternoon of April 9, 1865, the terms of surrender were drawn up by General Grant and accepted by General Lee, after a conference of three hours. The army of 28,356 men were paroled and afterward 20,000 stragglers and deserters came in and were also paroled. Grant promptly suppressed all demonstration of rejoicing on the part of the

victorious army on the field and on April 10 he started for Washington to hasten the disbanding of the armies and stop needless expense to the government. He left Washington to visit his family on the morning of April 14, and consequently was not in the city on the night of the assassination of the President and the attempted assault on members of the cabinet. He went to Raleigh, N.C., upon learning of Sherman's unacceptable terms for the surrender of Johnston's army and after consulting with General Sherman allowed that commander to renew negotiations and receive the surrender in modified terms, April 26, 1865, when Sherman paroled 31,243 of Johnston's army. General Canby captured the defences of Mobile, Ala., April 9, and the city was evacuated on the 11th leaving 200 guns and 4000 prisoners, after 9000 of the garrison escaped. Wilson's cavalry operating in Alabama captured Selma on April 2, Tuscaloosa on the 5th, occupied Montgomery the capital on the 14th, captured West Point and Columbus, Ga., on the 16th and Macon, Ga., surrendered on the 21st. The command of Kirby southwest of the Mississippi surrendered on the 26th and the rebellion was ended. The people of the whole country were anxious to see and do honor to the hero of Appomattox and he visited the northern states and Canada in June, July and August, 1865, and was everywhere received with civic, military and social honors. The citizens of New York city welcomed him in November by a banquet and reception in which the enthusiasm knew no bounds. In December he made a tour of the southern states and his observations made the basis of the reconstruction laws passed by congress. He defended the rights of paroled military officers of the late Confederacy against the action of the U.S. courts in cases of indictment for treason, and claimed that the conditions of surrender placed such officers outside the jurisdiction of civil courts. In this he opposed the administration, and when it became a personal matter between himself and the President he declared his intention to resign his position in the army if the armistice granted by him should be disregarded by the courts or the President. This decision resulted in the abandonment of the position taken by the executive and judicial branches of the government. He visited Buffalo, N.Y., in June, 1866, and there took effective measures to stop the invasion of Canada by Fenians, accredited citizens of the United States

U.S. WAR, STATE & NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

in sympathy with Irish patriots. On July 25, 1866, he was made general of the U.S. army, a grade higher than had ever before existed in America and created by act of congress as a reward for his services in the suppression of the rebellion. President Johnson in his official position of commander-in-chief of the army ordered General Grant to proceed on a special mission to Mexico and subsequently to the far west, both of which orders Grant disregarded as not included in his duties as a military officer and not suggested for the benefit of the army or of the country, but made in a spirit of pique because he had refused to approve the policy of the President toward the south. On March 4, 1867, the 39th congress, in order to protect General Grant in his action, passed an act providing that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations shall be issued through the general of the army," and further provided that the general of the army should "not be removed, suspended or relieved from command or assigned to duty elsewhere than at the headquarters at Washington, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the senate." The clause was attached to the army appropriation bill which received the signature of the President under protest against this clause. The attorney-general declared the clause unconstitutional and the President undertook to send out this opinion to the district commanders through the secretary of war, who refused to distribute the opinion, and the President issued it through the adjutant-general's office. General Sheridan in command of the 5th military district sought the advice of the general of the army who replied that a "legal opinion was not entitled to the force of an order," and therefore he was at liberty "to enforce his own construction of the law until otherwise ordered," and in July congress passed an act making the orders of district commanders "subject to the disapproval of the general of the army." In this way Grant became superior to the President in shaping the affairs of reconstruction in the southern states and the President met the situation by removing General Sheridan immediately after the adjournment of congress and appointing Gen. W. S. Hancock in his place. Subsequently some of the orders of Hancock were revoked by the general of the army and this caused some bitterness between the two officers, which, however, was not lasting, as when congress undertook to muster Hancock out of the U.S. service for his acts in Louisiana, Grant opposed the measure and it was defeated, and he soon after recommended Hancock to promotion to the rank of major-general in the regular army and secured his appointment. On Aug. 12, 1867, President Johnson suspended Secretary of War Stanton and

appointed Grant secretary *ad interim*. Grant protested against this action, but retained the position until the senate had refused to confirm the suspension, Jan. 14, 1868, when Grant informed the President that he could not hold the office in opposition to the will of congress and General Thomas was appointed in his place. The Republican national convention of 1868 on its first ballot unanimously nominated General Grant for the presidency and in his letter of acceptance he made use of the famous words, "Let us have peace." In the general election in November, 1868, the electors on his ticket received of the popular vote 3,015,071 to 2,709,615 for the Democratic electors and on the meeting of the electoral college in 1869 he received 214 votes to 80 for Horatio Seymour, three states, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia, not voting. He was inaugurated the eighteenth President of the United States, March 4, 1869. He called to his aid as executive advisors Elihu B. Washburn of Illinois as secretary of state, and on his resignation the same year to accept the mission to France, Hamilton Fish of New York; George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts as secretary of the treasury; John A. Rawlins of Illinois as secretary of war, and on his death, Sept. 9, 1869, William W. Belknap of Iowa; Jacob D. Cox of Ohio as secretary of the interior, and on his resignation in December, 1870, Columbus Delano of Ohio; Adolph E. Borie of Pennsylvania as secretary of the navy, and on his resignation, June 22, 1869, George M. Robeson of New Jersey; John A. J. Creswell of Maryland as postmaster-general; and Ebenezer R. Hoar of Massachusetts as attorney general, and on his resignation, June 23, 1870, Amos T. Akerman of Georgia, and on his resignation, Dec. 14, 1871, George H. Williams of Oregon. He advocated in his inaugural address the speedy return to specie payment, and congress passed the act on March 18, 1869, which was a pledge to pay the debts of the United States in coin unless the obligation expressly stipulated to the contrary, and in accordance with his views as expressed in his annual message to congress a bill was passed and approved July 14, 1870, authorizing the funding of the public debt at a lower rate of interest, through the issue of $200,000,000 of bonds at five per cent, $300,000,000 at four and a half per cent, and $1,000,000,000 at four per cent. His Indian policy was shaped to the end of civilizing the savages with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and his policy while not always successful introduced humanity and justice to take the place of brute force. He favored the annexation of Santo Domingo and recommended the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. He also advanced the principles of civil service reform in the civil

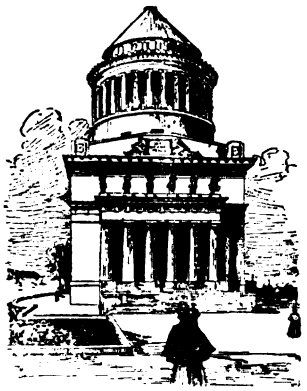
GRANT

administration, appointing a commission which recommended competitive examinations, and it was put in operation June 1, 1872, but failed to be effective at the time on account of opposition from congress. On May 4, 1872, he issued a proclamation ordering all unlawful armed bands to disperse in the states in which conflicts between the white and colored races were rife, and said that he would "not hesitate to exhaust the powers vested in the executive, whenever and

wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws." As the proclamation was disregarded he issued a further warning October 12, and on the 17th suspended the writ of habeas corpus in parts of North and South Carolina, and after a few vigorous prosecutions of offenders the outrages ceased. The famous treaty of Washington, made May 8, 1871, by a high joint commission, by its terms referred the claims of the United States against Great Britain growing out of the operations of the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, to a court of arbitration held in Geneva, Switzerland, and in September, 1872, awarded to the United States $15,500,000, which was paid in full. This was largely the result of the policy of President Grant and his secretary of state, and was the beginning of a friendship between the two English speaking nations of the globe that suggested arbitration as an acceptable substitute for war in the settlement of disputes between equally intelligent nations. President Grant's first administration left him some enemies in the Republican party, who classed his actions as imperial and his measures as arbitrary. This disaffection resulted in the calling of a national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, under the name of "Liberal Republicans" and the nomination of Horace Greeley for President. The convention claiming to be regular met at Philadelphia, Pa., June 5, 1872, and renominated Grant and approved of his administration. In the election in November, 1872, he was re-elected, receiving of the popular vote 3,597,070 to 2,843,079 for Horace Greeley, and

in the electoral college of 1873 he received 286 votes to 42 for Thomas A. Hendricks, 18 for B. Gratz Brown, 2 for Charles J. Jenkins and one for David Davis, the 14 votes of Arkansas and Louisiana not being counted by reason of charges of fraud and illegality. In making up his cabinet he continued the portfolio of state in the hands of Hamilton Fish; gave the treasurership to William A. Richardson of Massachusetts, who had been assistant secretary under Secretary Boutwell through his first administration, and on his resignation in 1874 to accept a seat on the bench of the U.S. court of claims, to Benjamin H. Bristow of Kentucky, and on his resignation in June, 1876, to Lot M. Morrill of Maine; the portfolio of war was left with William W. Belknap of Iowa and on his resignation, March 7, 1876, was transferred to Alphonso Taft of Ohio, and on his transfer to the attorney-generalship, to James D. Cameron of Pennsylvania; the portfolio of the interior was continued in the hands of Columbus Delano of Ohio until 1875, when he resigned and it went to Zachariah Chandler of Michigan; the naval portfolio was continued with George M. Robeson of New Jersey; the postmaster-generalship with John A. J. Creswell, and on his resignation, July 3, 1874, it was temporarily filled by Assistant Postmaster-General James W. Marshall of Virginia, and permanently later in the same year by Marshall Jewell of Connecticut, and on his resignation in 1876 by James N. Tyner of Indianapolis, former assistant postmaster general: and the attorney-generalship was continued by George H. Williams of Oregon until May 15, 1875, when he resigned to practise law, and was succeeded by Edward Pierrepont of New York. The second administration of President Grant was marked by the passage of the resumption act and the detection and punishment of the prominent U.S. officials conspicuous in the formation of a ring designed to enrich the members under cloak of their official positions and by wrongfully using the name of the President. His words, "let no guilty man escape" rung the death-knell of the ring. He attended the inauguration of President Hayes, March 4, 1877, and at once withdrew to private life. On May 17, 1877, he set sail with his wife, his son Frederick Dent, and a private secretary, for his memorable tour of the world and was received with distinguished honors by the chief ruler of every country visited. The record of his tour was preserved by John Russell Young, who accompanied him through most of his tour and published "Around the World with General Grant 1877–79" (2 vols. 1880). In 1880 he visited Cuba and Mexico and returning to the United States went with his family to his old home at Galena, Ill. The Republican national convention of June, 1880, assembled at Chicago, Ill., presented his name as a candidate for the presidency, and for thirty-six consecutive ballots his name was recorded as having received from 302 to 313 votes, standing in almost every vote 306, and the number was attached to his loyal friends, who after the convention caused an iron medal to be cast with the legend, "Loyal 306" as a souvenir of the event. It is not known that General Grant was in any way a party to this struggle, and the only suggestion came from his lips after he returned from his tour when he spoke of the superior insight that the intercourse with the chief rulers of the world gave to a man entrusted with the administration of governmental affairs. He supported the candidacy of James A. Garfield. On Dec. 25, 1883, he received such injuries to his hip from a fall on the ice as made him permanently lame. He became a silent partner in the banking firm of Grant & Ward in New York, his son Frederick Dent Grant and Ferdinand Ward being the active partners. In this business he not only invested all his savings and those of other members of his family, but when he was appealed to for further funds he borrowed $100,000 from William H. Vanderbilt on his personal credit. The entire sum was lost through the dishonesty of Ward, whose will dominated the concern and who was found to have absorbed most of the capital and to have traded in imaginary government contracts which he represented as obtained through the influence of General Grant. When the end came the Grant family were all bankrupt and the greatest general of his age and the twice chosen President of the United States was obliged to depend on money thrust upon him by his friends, and to give up his swords, medals and other evidences of the esteem of the peoples of the globe, a sacrifice voluntarily made by him to secure a debt of honor. Mr. Vanderbilt subsequently returned these priceless souvenirs to Mrs. Grant, who made them the property of the nation by depositing them in the National Museum at Washington, D.C. In 1884 he was attacked by disease which proved to be cancer at the root of the tongue and knowing that his days were numbered, the heroic invalid accepted the suggestion of an enterprising publisher, and set out to write his "Personal Memoirs" in which he told the story of his life down to the close of the war. This work was done between Feb. 27, 1885, when he signed the contract with the publishers and July 21, 1885, two days before his death. His widow received as a copyright from the sale of this remarkable book over $500,000, and before the general died he knew that the proceeds from his work had already put his family beyond the danger that threatened the closing years of his life. The government also tardily came to his aid and on March

4, 1885, congress created him a general on the retired list, thus restoring him to his former rank with full pay. His last days spent at Mt. McGregor near Saratoga, N.Y., were anxious ones for the family gathered in the Drexel cottage, and for the nation watching with the family the news of his death, which came Thursday morning, July 23, 1885. His funeral was most imposing and was attended by 12,000 U.S. soldiers in uniform; representatives from every state, and, in fact, from every nation; the chiefs of the departments of the Federal government; the ranking officers of the army and navy; 18,000 veterans of the civil war, north and south, mingled, and representatives from both houses of congress. The two ex-Presidents, Hayes and Arthur, were also present. His remains were committed to a tomb in Riverside Park on the banks of the Hudson river in New York city, and a grateful public through a popular subscription erected on the spot an appropriate monument, the corner stone of which was laid by President Harrison, April 25, 1892, and the casket containing the dust of the great commander was deposited in its final resting place, April 29, 1897, when the completed monument was dedicated. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin and Union colleges in 1865 and from Harvard in 1872. (See *Military History of Ulysses S. Grant from April, 1861, to April 1865* by Adam Badeau (3 vols., 1867–68); *Life of Gen. U. S. Grant* by Gen. James H. Wilson and Charles A. Dana (1868); *Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant* written by himself (2 vols., (1885–86), and other later biographies.) Grant received a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, October, 1900. He died at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, N.Y., July 23, 1885.



TOMB OF GRANT, RIVERSIDE, NEW YORK.

GRATACAP, Louis Pope, scientist, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1850; son of John L. and Lucinda (Benton) Gratacap. He was graduated from the College of the city of New York in 1869, and from the school of mines of Columbia college in 1876. He was appointed assistant curator in paleontology and mineralogy in the American museum of natural history, Central Park, New York city, in 1876, and when the new building was opened in 1877 he superintended the arrangement of the specimens. In 1879 he became chemist of the Metropolitan gaslight company. He contributed to the *Popular Science Monthly*, to the *Scientific American*, to the *American Antiquarian*, and to the *Bulletin* of the Torrey Botanical club of New York city. He is the author of: *Philosophy of Ritualism, or Apologia pro Ritu* (1887); *Analytics of a Belief in a Future Life* (1888); *Protection; Reasonable Doctrine; Political Mission of Tammany Hall; Political Mission of Reform; The Doctrine of Intention*, and various scientific papers.

GRATIOT, Charles, soldier, was born in Missouri in 1788. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1806; was made 2d lieutenant of engineers, promoted captain in 1808; and was chief engineer of the army under Gen. William H. Harrison, 1813–14. He was present at the defence of Fort Meigs and Fort Mackenzie, was brevetted colonel, and in 1875 was appointed major of engineers and engaged in the construction of coast defences. He reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1819 and colonel 1828, when he was made head of the engineer bureau. He was made brigadier-general by brevet, May 24, 1828, and was inspector at the U.S. military academy, 1828–38. He was dismissed from the U.S. army in 1838 by President Van Buren for failure to pay over public moneys entrusted to him, and found employment in the land office at Washington, D.C., 1840–55. He was prominent in the early history of the west, and a fort on St. Clair river, Mich., and a village in Michigan and one in Wisconsin were named in his honor. He died in St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1855.

GRAVATT, William Loyall, bishop-coadjutor of West Virginia and 194th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Port Royal, Va., Dec. 15, 1858; son of John James and Mary Eliza (Smith) Gravatt; grandson of Reuben and Lucy (Timberlake) Gravatt, and of John Hill and Mary Cary (Ambler) Smith; and a descendant of Edward Jauquelene of Kent county, England; and of Col. Miles Cary of Devonshire, England, who settled in Jamestown, Va., about 1618. William L. Gravatt was a student at Blacksburg military college and was graduated at the Virginia theological seminary in 1884. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Whittle in the seminary chapel, Alexandria, Va., June 27, 1884; and was ordained priest by Bishop Whittle in St. Paul's church, Richmond, Va., in May, 1885. He was assistant rector of St. Paul's church, 1885–87; rector of St. Peter's church, Norfolk, Va., 1887–93; and of Zion church, Charlestown, W.Va., 1893–99. He was a member of the standing committee and examining chaplain of the diocese of West Virginia, and was elected bishop-coadjutor of that diocese July 26, 1899, and consecrated Nov. 10, 1899, at Zion church, by Bishops Whittle, Peterkin and Satterlee.

GRAVES, Abbott Fuller, painter, was born in Weymouth, Mass., April 15, 1859; son of James G. and Eliza Nichols (Fuller) Graves; grandson of George and Mary (Osborn) Graves, and of Isiacca and Matilda (Nicholes) Fuller, and a direct descendant on the maternal side of Dr. Samuel Fuller, the first physician to the Plymouth colony who came in the *Mayflower*. He was graduated at the Massachusetts institute of technology, school of design, took up flower painting and studied in Paris under Georges Jeannin in 1888. His works were represented at the Paris salon in 1888–89, and he received medals in 1887, in 1890 and in 1892. On his return to the United States in 1889 he opened a studio in Boston, Mass., where he worked from October to May of each year, spending the summer months at Kennebunkport, Maine. He was chairman of the exhibition committee of the Paint and Clay club; a member of the Society of Boston water-color painters; a member of the Boston art students' association and of the Boston art club. He executed some notable decorative work for Hotel Brighton, Paris, France, and Hotel Somerset, Boston, Mass. His well-known paintings include: *Rose-Fields of Perigny; Flowers of Venice; Fashion's Flower; The Chrysanthemum; The Country Store; Nearest of Kin; Making Things Shine; The Silent Partner; The Reader; The Other Side; Jamaica Sunset* and among his portraits, *The Dutch Maid*.

GRAVES, Adelia Cleopatra, author, was born in Kingsville, Ohio, March 17, 1821; daughter of Dr. Daniel M. and Mariam Amanda Spencer; granddaughter of Caleb Spencer, a soldier in the Revolution; and a niece of Platt Rogers Spencer, the originator of the Spencerian system of penmanship. She attended academies at Jefferson and Kingsville; was graduated from the latter in 1841; and after graduation married Zuinglius Calvin Graves, the principal of the academy, and in the fall of the same year became teacher of Latin and English composition there, remaining in that position till 1847. With her husband she removed to Winchester, Tenn., in 1850, where he became president of the Mary Sharpe female college. She was matron and professor of rhetoric there till 1881, and secretary and treasurer, 1881–95. She was editor of the *Southern Child's Book*, 1856–59, and wrote for the Baptist Sunday-school Union in 1869, under the pen-name of "Aunt Alice" a *Life of Columbus*, two volumes of *Poems for Children* and under her own name *The New Testament Catechism of Questions and Answers in Rhyme*. She is also the author of *Jephthah's Daughter* (1867), a dramatic poem for the use of schools; *Seclusaval, or the Arts of Romanism* (1869); and *Woman in Sacred Song* (1885). She died in Winchester, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1895.

GRAVES, Anson Rogers, 1st missionary bishop of the Platte and the 153d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Wells, Vt., April 13, 1842; son of Daniel Graves, a hatter and farmer, the inventor of a water wheel and a cook stove, and a fifer in a recruiting camp in the war of 1812. His first American ancestor, Thomas Graves, settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1640. In 1845 his father removed to a farm in northern Illinois, and the son attended the country school. In 1860 he attended the Rutland, Vt., high school and was graduated at Hobart college in 1866, receiving his master's degree in 1879, having worked his own way through his preparatory and college course, aided by a sixty-dollar scholarship, and gained both the White and Cobb essay prizes in his junior year. He studied law during his senior year at college, which he continued while principal of the Ury House school, Philadelphia, Pa., 1866–67. He then engaged in business until 1868, when he entered the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, where he was graduated in 1870. He was ordained deacon in 1870 and priest in 1871; was assistant at Grace church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1870–71; travelled and studied in Europe, 1872; was rector of St. Luke's church, Plattsmouth, Neb., 1873; assistant in the missions of Gethsemane church, Minneapolis, Minn., 1874–75; rector of All Saint's, Northfield, Minn., 1876; missionary at Littleton, Bethlehem and Whitefield, N.H., 1877–80; rector of St. Peter's church, Bennington, Vt., 1880–83; of Gethsemane church, Minneapolis, Minn., 1883–89, and on Jan. 1, 1890, he was consecrated bishop of the missionary jurisdiction of the Platte, with Kearney, Neb., as the see city. In October, 1898, his jurisdiction was enlarged so as to include eastern Wyoming with western Nebraska and his title changed to the bishop of Laramie. He was married at Brattleboro, Vt., April 3, 1877, to Mary Totten Watrous. He received the honorary degree S.T.D. from Racine in 1890, and that of LL.D. from Hobart college in 1890.

GRAVES, Frank Pierrepont, educator, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 23, 1869; son of Horace and Annie (Hall) Graves; and grandson of Joseph and Abigail (Tucker) Graves, and of James H. and Mary (Cutter) Hall. He was pre-

pared for college at the public schools and the Polytechnic institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., and was graduated at Columbia university A.B. 1890, A.M. 1891; at the Boston university Ph.D. 1892, and at Heidelberg university Litt.D. 1896. He was instructor in Greek, Drisler school, New York city, 1889–90; in Columbia university, 1890–91; adjunct professor of Greek, Tufts college, 1891–93; professor of classical philology at Tufts, 1893–96; president of the University of Wyoming, 1896–98; and was elected president of the University of Washington in 1898. He was made a member of the New England association of colleges in 1892; the American philological association in 1894; the Western historical association in 1896; the Alaska geographical society in 1898; and the Society of American wars in 1898. He was married in 1895 to Helen Hope Wadsworth, Boston university, 1891, a relative of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and a descendant from John Carver and from Elder Bradford of the *Mayflower*. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hanover college in 1897. He is the author of: *The Burial Customs of Ancient Greeks* (1891); *The Philoctetes of Sophocles* (1893); *A First Book of Greek* (1895); and monographs: *Apocryphal Gospel of Peter* (1892), and *A Reproduction of Polygnatus* (1894); and classical biography in the *International Cyclopedia* (1891–92).

GRAVES, Frederick Rogers, fifth missionary bishop of Shanghai and 168th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1858; son of Samuel S. and Elizabeth A. (Willson) Graves. He was graduated at Hobart, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881, and from the General theological seminary, New York, B.D., 1881. He was made deacon by Bishop Horatio Potter at St. Paul's chapel, New York city, June 12, 1881, went to China as a missionary, and was ordained priest in the church of Our Savior, Hong-Kew, Kiangsu, Oct. 28, 1882, by Bishop C. M. Williams. He was for a short time at St. John's college, Shanghai, and was then appointed to Wuchang, China. He was elected missionary bishop of Shanghai at a special meeting of the General convention held in New York city in March, 1893, and was consecrated June 14, 1893, by Bishops Littlejohn, Lyman, Dudley, Scarborough, Peterkin, Coleman, Kinsolving and Barry. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the General theological seminary in 1893. He published *Missionary Reports and Translations*.

GRAVES, James Robinson, author, was born in Chester, Vt., April 10, 1820; son of Zuinglius and Loisa (Snell) Graves. He was principal of Kingsville academy, Ohio, 1839–41, and then removed to Kentucky for his health and took charge of Clear Creek academy, near Nicholasville. While teaching he mastered a college course of study without assistance and began the study of theology. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry and in July, 1845, removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he established an academy and in the fall became pastor of the 2d Baptist church. He was editor of the *Tennessee Baptist* 1846; originated the Southwestern publishing house of Nashville, Tenn., in 1848; and in 1850 founded the Tennessee and Alabama female institute, afterward the Mary Sharpe female college, Winchester, Tenn., and drafted its curriculum. He was one of the leaders of the Baptist high church party, holding the "Old Landmarkism" views. In addition to editorial articles and contributions to periodicals he wrote *The Desire of All Nations; The Watchman's Reply; The Trilemma; The First Baptist Church in America; The Great Iron Wheel* (1854); *The Little Iron Wheel* (1856); *The Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life; The Intermediate State* (1869); *Exposition of Modern Spiritism; Old Landmarkism, What It Is* (1878); *The Little Seraph; The Intercommunion of Churches* (1879); *The Redemptive Work of Christ* (1883); *The Work of Christ in Seven Dispensations; The New Great Iron Wheel* (1884); *Denominational Sermons* (1885); and *The Parables and Prophecies of Christ* (1887). He edited and brought before the public Robinson's *History of Baptism;* Wall's *History of Infant Baptism;* Orchard's *History of Foreign and English Baptists*, and Stewart's *Baptisms*. He died in Memphis, Tenn., in 1896.

GRAVES, William Blair, educator, was born in West Fairlee, Vt., Feb. 3, 1834; son of Cyrus and Lucena (Thayer) Graves; and grandson of Samuel and ——— (Blair) Graves. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1865; was instructor at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., 1866–70; professor of natural sciences at Marietta college, Ohio, 1870–74; professor of mathematics

and civil engineering at the Massachusetts agricultural college, Amherst, 1874–81, and professor of natural sciences at Phillips academy, Andover, from 1881. He was made an overseer of the Charitable fund of Amherst college in 1878. He was married Aug. 26, 1868, to Luranah H. Copeland of Mansfield, Mass.

GRAVES, William Jordan, representative, was born in Newcastle, Ky., in 1805. He was a lawyer, a representative in the state legislature in 1834; a representative in the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses, 1835–41; again a representative in the Kentucky legislature, 1843, and a presidential elector in 1848. While representative in congress he fought a duel with Representative Jonathan Cilley of Maine. The weapons were rifles chosen by Cilley, who was killed in the encounter at Bladensburg, Md., Feb. 24, 1838. Graves died at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 27, 1848.

GRAVES, Zuinglius Calvin, educator, was born in Chester, Vt., in 1816; son of Zuinglius and Loisa (Snell) Graves. He attended the common schools and the normal school at Ludlow, Vt., supporting himself by teaching district schools several months each winter. In 1837 he opened a private school at Unionville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and in 1840 was elected principal of the academy of Ashtabula. He was president of the Tennessee and Alabama female institute, afterward Mary Sharpe college, Winchester, Tenn., 1850–89. Upon the death of the Rev. Joseph H. Eaton in 1859, Dr. Graves was offered the chancellorship of Union university, Murfreesboro, Tenn., but declined the honor. He was married in 1841 to Adelia Cleopatra, daughter of Dr. D. M. Spencer of Kingsville, Ohio. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Madison university in 1847, and that of LL.D. by Union university, Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1856.

GRAY, Albert Zabriskie, clergyman, was born in New York city, March 2, 1840; son of John A. C. and Susan Maria (Zabriskie) Gray. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1860, studied theology under d'Aubigny in Geneva, 1860–61, and was graduated from the General theological seminary of the P.E. church in 1864. He was a chaplain of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry and was taken prisoner in the last days of the civil war. He was rector of Christ church, Bloomfield, N.J., 1866–68; travelled in Europe, 1868–70; was rector of St. Philip's church in the Highlands, Garrison, N.Y., 1870–82, and was warden of Racine college and rector of St. John's collegiate chapel, Racine, Wis., 1882–88. On June 14, 1866, he was married to Harriet, daughter of Covington Guion of Kinderhook, N.Y. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia in 1887. Besides numerous contributions to periodicals, he is the author of *The Land and the Life; Sketches and Studies in Palestine* (1876); *Mexico as it is* (1878); *The Words of the Cross* (1880); *Jesus Only, and Other Sacred Songs* (1882); and *Racine* (1887). He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 16, 1889.

GRAY, Alonzo, educator, was born in Townsend, Vt., Feb. 21, 1808. He was graduated at Amherst college, A.B. 1834, A.M. 1837; and from the Andover theological seminary in 1838. He taught the natural sciences in Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., 1837–43; filled the chair of chemistry in Marietta college, 1844–45; and taught in the Brooklyn Heights female academy, 1845–51. In 1851 he established the Brooklyn Heights female seminary, which he conducted for the remainder of his life. The honorary degree of LL.D. was given him by Ingham university in 1856. He is the author of: *Elements of Chemistry* (1841, 40th ed., 1853); *Elements of Scientific and Practical Agriculture* (1842); *Elements of Natural Philosophy* (1851); and in collaboration with Charles B. Adams, *Elements of Geology* (1852). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 10, 1860.

GRAY, Asa, botanist, was born at Sanquoit, Oneida county, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1810; son of Moses and Roxana (Howard) Gray; grandson of Moses Wiley and Sally (Miller) Gray; great-grandson of Robert and Sarah (Wiley) Gray; and great² grandson of John Gray, who emigrated from Londonderry, province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1718, and settled in Worcester, Mass. He was sent to a district school at the age of three years and at odd times helped in the work of his father's tannery, being entrusted as he grew older with feeding the bark mill and driving the horse which turned the mill. When twelve years old he was sent to the Clinton grammar school and from there was transferred to Fairfield academy. While at the academy he attended the chemistry lectures of Prof. James Hadley at the Medical college, and in 1826 he entered upon the study of medicine at that college, graduating in 1831. In the meantime he had become interested in the subject of botany from reading an article in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, had begun

an herbarium, and had entered into a correspondence with Dr. John Torrey. In 1831 he was invited to deliver a course of botanical lectures at the Fairfield medical college, and several months later was appointed professor of natural sciences at a school kept by a Mr. Bartlett in Utica, N.Y. Until 1835 he taught chemistry, mineralogy, and botany to boys, devoting summer vacations to botanizing in central New York, northeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In the summer of 1834 he took Professor Hadley's place at Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., and gave a course of instruction in botany and mineralogy. The following winter he obtained leave of absence from the Bartlett school to assist Dr. John Torrey during a course of chemical lectures at the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city. In December, 1834, he read before the New York Lyceum of natural history, a paper on the new or rare plants of the state of New York, which attracted the attention of scientists and led to a long series of contributions to the *American Journal of Science*. In 1835, while spending the summer at his father's farm, he planned and partly wrote *Elements of Botany* which was published in 1836 and brought him $150. This book was adopted in schools and for a long time was the only text book on botany in popular use. In the autumn of 1836 he became curator of the Lyceum of natural history in New York. The same year he was appointed botanist of the Wilkes exploring expedition to the South Pacific, but owing to the delay in starting the expedition he resigned the position in 1838 to accept the chair of botany and zoölogy in the University of Michigan. The trustees gave him a year's leave of absence in Europe with a salary of $1500 for that year and put into his hands $5000 with which to lay a foundation for their general library. At Glasgow he was the guest of Dr. (later, Sir) William J. Hooker, who gave him letters of introduction to several eminent European botanists. On his return home the University of Michigan gave him another furlough without pay, and he turned his attention to the writing of parts III. and IV. of "Flora of North America," parts I. and II. of which had been published in 1838 in collaboration with Dr. John Torrey. In the summer of 1841 he went on a botanical trip up the valley of Virginia to the mountains of North Carolina, and in January, 1842, he made his first visit to Boston, Mass. During this visit he dined with President Quincy of Harvard, who later used his influence to secure the appointment of Dr. Gray to the Fisher chair of natural history. In 1842 Dr. Gray resigned his position at the University of Michigan and in the spring of the same year entered upon his duties at Harvard university, where he remained during the rest of his life, being relieved by the appointment of George L. Goodale as associate in 1872; Charles S. Sargent to the care of the botanic garden in 1873, and Dr. Sereno Watson as curator of the herbarium in 1874. He created the botanical department of Harvard university and in 1864 presented to the university his herbarium of about 200,000 specimens and library of 2200 volumes on condition that a fireproof building be provided for their reception, which building was erected by means of a donation from Nathaniel Thayer of Boston. Dr. Gray was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1841; was its president in 1863–73; was also president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1871, and in 1874 succeeded Louis Agassiz as a regent of the Smithsonian institution. He was one of the charter members of the National academy of sciences, and besides his connection with learned societies in the United States he was elected a corresponding or an honorary member of the more prominent scientific societies of Europe. In 1848 he was married to Jane, daughter of Charles Greely Loring of Boston, Mass. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1844, and that of LL.D. by Hamilton in 1864, by Harvard in 1875, by McGill in 1884, and by the University of Michigan in 1887. During his last visit to Europe in 1887 he received from Cambridge the degree of D.Sc., from Edinburgh that of LL.D., and from Oxford that of D.C.L. Dr. Gray reported on the collections of the U.S. government exploring expeditions, including those made by the Wilkes (1854) Perry (1857) and Rogers (1859) expeditions. He contributed largely to periodicals, was on the editorial staff of the *American Journal of Science* for years, and wrote biographical sketches of many eminent scientists. His numerous publications include: *Elements of Botany* (1836); the unfinished *Flora of North America*, the publication of which was begun in 1838 by himself and Dr. Torrey and in which the classifications were made according to the natural but hitherto disregarded basis of affinity; *Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States* (1848, 5th ed., 1867); *Genera of the Plants of the United States*, illustrated (2 vols., 1848–49); *Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition* (1854); *First Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology* (1857); *How Plants Grow* (1858); *Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise* (1861); *Field, Forest and Garden Botany* (1868); *How Plants Behave* (1872); *Darwiniana* (1876); *Synoptical Flora of North America* (1878, 1884); *Structural Botany or Organography with basis of Morphology* (1879); and *Natural Science and Religion* (1880). For complete bibliography of Dr. Gray see the *American Journal of Science*

(1888); William G. Farlow's *Memorial* (1888); *Letters* edited by Jane Loring Gray (1893). Gray received a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, 1900. Our illustration is drawn from the Harvard tablet in bronze, executed by Augustus St. Gaudens in 1884. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 30, 1888.

GRAY, Edgar Harkness, chaplain, was born in Bridport, Vt., Nov. 28, 1815; son of Daniel and Amy (Bosworth) Gray. He was early left an orphan, worked for a farmer, learned the printer's trade, determined to become a Baptist minister and paid his way through Waterville college by teaching a primary school. He was graduated in 1838 and after studying theology under President Pattison was ordained in 1839, was pastor at Freeport, Maine, 1839–44, at Shelburne Falls, Mass., 1844–47; Bath, Maine, 1847–50, and again at Shelburne Falls, Mass., 1850–63. He went to Washington, D.C., as pastor of the E Street Baptist church, serving there 1863–70; was again in Shelburne Falls, Mass., 1870–73; in Washington, D.C., as pastor of the North Baptist church, 1873–78; and in religious extension work in California, 1878–94. In California he was pastor of the First Baptist church, San Francisco, 1878–80; Vallejo, Cal., 1880–82; and of the First Baptist church, Oakland, 1882–94. He was chaplain of the U.S. senate, 1865–69, and officiated at the funeral of President Lincoln and that of Representative Thaddeus Stevens. He was married in 1840 to Mary J. Rice, and after her death to Mrs. Mercy M. Fay in 1876. After Dr. Gray's death his widow gave $30,000 to the Pacific Baptist theological seminary, Oakland, Cal., of which her husband was dean; $30,000 to the Baptist mission society; $100,000 to foreign missions and $25,000 to California college. Mrs. Gray died in Oakland, Cal., May 20, 1898. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on Mr. Gray in 1864 by Rochester university, and in 1897 a window inscribed to his memory was placed in his first church at Freeport, Maine. He died in Oakland, Cal., in 1894.

GRAY, Elisha, inventor, was born in Barnesville, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1835; son of David and Christiana (Edgerton) Gray; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Moore) Gray, and of Richard and Mary (Hall) Edgerton; and a descendant of Andrew Moore. His father died in 1847, and the son received a limited district school education, learned the trades of blacksmith, carpenter and boat builder, and while engaged in the prosecution of a course of studies at Oberlin college, earned his living and tuition by working as a carpenter and by constructing apparatus for class-room experiments. He later devoted his entire attention to telegraphy, patenting in America and elsewhere over one hundred devices for telegraphic and telephonic apparatus between 1865 and 1877. On Feb. 14, 1876, he filed specifications for a speaking telephone, reproducing articulate speech by varying the resistance of a battery current. His multiplex telegraph, capable of transmitting various tones simultaneously over the same wire and subject to analysis by the receiver, was secured by caveat in November, 1874, and by a patent in January, 1877. He engaged in manufacturing telegraphic and telephonic apparatus in Chicago and Cleveland, 1869–71, and was electrician of the Western electric manufacturing company, 1871–74. He invented a device for turning paper over when it came from the press; an electric needle annunciator for hotels; an elevator annunciator; the telegraphic switch; and a dial telegraphic instrument for reading from an alphabet dial, a pointer indicating each letter, succeeded by his printing telegraphic receiver which survived in the "tape machine" and "ticker." One of Professor Gray's most remarkable inventions is the telautograph, first patented in 1888, to reproduce at long distances written messages or drawings in facsimile. In 1900 he was engaged in experimenting on a system of sub-marine signalling between ships at sea and ships and the shore. In 1878 the French government made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He received a gold medal for research in telegraphy in Paris in 1878, and another in 1881, also a gold medal from the Franklin institute in 1887 for the telautograph. He was elected an honorary member of the American philosophical society, a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science and a member of the American institute of electrical engineers and of the Society of telegraph engineers, London. He became professor of dynamic electricity in Oberlin college in 1880, also holding the same chair in Lake Forest university. He organized the World's congress of electricians which met in Chicago in 1893, and was its chairman. He was married to Delia M. Shepard of Oberlin, Ohio. He received the degree of A.M. from Oberlin in 1878, and that of LL.D. from Blackburn university. He published *Experimental Researches in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony* (1878); *Nature's Miracles* (1899); and numerous scientific articles contributed to periodicals. He died in Newtonville, Mass., Jan. 21, 1901.

GRAY, Francis Calley, antiquarian, was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 19, 1790; son of William and Elizabeth (Chipman) Gray. He was graduated from Harvard in 1809; studied law and was admitted to the bar but did not follow the profession. He was private secretary to John Quincy Adams, 1809–14, and accompanied him on his mission to Russia; was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1822–24 and 1836; and was state senator from Suffolk county in 1825, 1826, 1828, 1829, 1831 and 1843. He was also vice-president of the Prison-discipline society, and was for several years chairman of the board of directors of the Massachusetts state prison. His spare time he devoted to antiquarian and historical research. On Jan. 29, 1818, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts historical society, and thereafter edited several volumes of its published *Collections*. He was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, and its corresponding secretary; was president of the Boston Athenæum; and a fellow of Harvard, 1826–36. In 1841 Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. In his will he left to Harvard college a collection of rare engravings and $16,000 for the care of the collection, and $50,000 to establish a museum of comparative zoölogy, the money bequests to be given at the option of his nephew William, who presented them to Harvard in 1858. Dr. Gray was a constant contributor to the *North American Review* and other periodicals; was a frequent speaker at public gatherings and published a notable pamphlet, *Prison Discipline in America* (1848). He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 29, 1856.

GRAY, George, senator, was born at New Castle, Del., May 4, 1840; son of Andrew Caldwell and Elizabeth (Scofield) Gray; and grandson of Andrew and Rebecca (Rodgers) Gray. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1859, and after studying law with his father spent a year in the Harvard law school, being admitted to practice in 1863. In 1879 he was appointed attorney-general of the state of Delaware by Governor Hall, and was reappointed in 1884 by Governor Stockley. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions at St. Louis in 1876, Cincinnati in 1880 and Chicago in 1884. He was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Thomas F. Bayard as secretary of state, and took his seat March 19, 1885. He was re-elected in 1887 and again in 1893. The College of New Jersey gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1889. In 1898 President McKinley named Senator Gray as one of the commissioners to arrange terms of peace between the United States and Spain. At the close of his senatorial term, March 3, 1899, President McKinley appointed him circuit judge for the third judicial circuit of the United States.

GRAY, George Edward, engineer, was born in Verona, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1818; son of Joel and Betsey (Ressiguie) Gray. He attended the public school, took a course in engineering and was chief engineer of the New York Central railroad, 1853–65. He then resigned, was consulting engineer of the Central Pacific railroad of California, 1865–71; chief engineer of the Southern Pacific railroad of California, 1871–85; and chief engineer of the Southern Pacific of Arizona, and the Southern Pacific of New Mexico. He also supervised the location and construction of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad in Texas. He was made a life member of the Institution of civil engineers of England, an honorary member of the American society of civil engineers, and a life member of the California academy of sciences. In 1887 he became a member of the board of trustees of Leland Stanford, Jr., university.

GRAY, George Zabriskie, clergyman, was born in New York city, July 14, 1838; son of John A. C. and Susan Maria (Zabriskie) Gray. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1858; studied at the Virginia theological seminary, Alexandria, Va., 1858–61, and at the divinity school of the P.E. church, Philadelphia, 1861–62. He was ordained deacon in 1862 and priest by Bishop Horatio Potter, Jan. 22, 1863; was minister in charge of Christ church, Warwick, N.Y., and of St. Thomas's church, Vernon, N.J., 1861–62; rector of St. Paul's, Kinderhook, N.Y., 1862–65; of Trinity, Bergen Point, N.J., 1865–76; and was dean of the Episcopal theological school, Cambridge, Mass., and professor of systematic divinity there, 1876–89. He held membership in the American Oriental society, the N.E. historic genealogical society and the American archæological society. In June, 1862, he was married to Kate, daughter of George Forrest of New York city. The degree of D.D. was given him by the University of the city of New York in 1876. He is the author of *The Children's Crusade*, an episode of the thirteenth century (1871); *The Scriptural Doctrine of Recognition in the World to Come* (1875); *Husband and Wife* (1885); and *The Church's Certain Faith*. He died at Sharon Springs, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1889.

GRAY, Henry Peters, painter, was born in New York city, June 23, 1819. He attended the public schools in New York city, studied a year

with Daniel Huntington, and in 1839 went to Europe, where he continued his studies under the best artists of the day. Returning to New York in 1843 he opened a studio where he worked for three years and then visited Europe again. During this visit he painted "Proserpine and Bacchus," "Teaching a Child to Pray" and "Cupid Begging His Arrows." The last named was subsequently hung in the Pennsylvania academy. He was elected a member of the National academy of design in 1842, and was president of the same from 1869 to 1871, when he resigned to go to Italy for the study of the Italian masters. Returning to New York in 1874 he thereafter gave much of his time to portrait painting. At the time of his death he had finished over two hundred portraits Among his genre works are: *Wages of War* in the Metropolitan museum, New York city; *Judgment of Paris*, in the Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D.C.; the *Apple of Discord*, specially commended at the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876; *Hagar and the Angel; Pride of the Village; Normandy Girl; Cleopatra; Twilight Musings; St. Christopher; Greek Lovers; Charity; The Immortality of the Soul; Portia and Bassanio; The Birth of Our Flag; The Model from Cadore;* and *Genevieve*. He died in New York city, Nov. 12, 1877.

GRAY, Horace, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 24, 1828; son of Horace Gray; and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Chipman) Gray. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B. 1845, A.M. 1848 and LL.B. in 1849, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1851. He was reporter of the Massachusetts supreme judicial court, 1854–61; associate justice of the same, 1864–73, and chief justice, 1873–81. He was appointed by President Arthur, Dec. 19, 1881, an associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice Clifford on July 25, 1881. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts historical society and a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. The honorary degree of LL.D. was given him by Harvard in 1871 and by Brown in 1882. He died at Nahant, Mass., Sept. 15, 1902.

GRAY, Isaac Pusey, governor of Indiana, was born in Penn Township, Chester county, Pa., Oct. 18, 1828; son of John and Hannah (Worthington) Gray, and descended on both sides from Quakers who came to America with Penn. His parents removed to Urbana, Ohio, in 1838; to near Dayton, Ohio, shortly afterward, and in 1842 to New Madison, Ohio. He received a common school education; and was clerk in a store in New Madison. He removed to Union City, Ind., Nov. 30, 1855, where he established a dry goods and grain business, selling out in 1861 to accept the colonelcy of the 4th Indiana volunteer cavalry. He resigned his commission on account of ill health. He subsequently organized the 147th Indiana infantry but could not accept the command. At the time of Morgan's raid he commanded the Minute men (state guard). He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative in the 40th congress against George W. Julian in 1866, and was defeated by a few votes; was state senator, 1868–72; delegate to the Liberal Republican national convention of 1872; declined the nomination for attorney-general of Indiana in 1874; was lieutenant-governor of the state, 1877–80, serving till the death of Governor Williams, Nov. 20, 1880, when he became governor, his term expiring Jan. 12, 1881; and candidate for the nomination for governor in 1880, but received four votes less than necessary to a nomination, and was unanimously nominated for lieutenant-governor, suffering defeat with the rest of the ticket. In the Democratic caucus of 1881 he was nominated for U.S. senator and was defeated in the election by Gen. Benjamin Harrison. In 1884 he was elected governor, serving 1885–89. He removed to Indianapolis in 1885, and in 1888 his name was presented before the Democratic national convention for the vice-presidency, and in the national convention of 1892 he was named as an available candidate for the Presidency. President Cleveland appointed him U.S. minister to Mexico in 1893, it being the President's first diplomatic appointment. He visited his home in December, 1894, and on his return was unconscious from the effects of a sudden attack of pneumonia and he died the same day in the American hospital. He was married, Sept. 8, 1850, to Eliza, daughter of Judson Jaqua, a native of Columbia county, N.Y., resident in Yankee Town, Ohio, and their son Pierre was a partner with his father in the law firm of Gray & Gray, Indianapolis, and Bayard settled in Frankfort, Ind. Governor Gray died in the city of Mexico, Feb. 14, 1895.

GRAY, John Clinton, jurist, was born in New York city, Dec. 4, 1843; son of John A. C. and Susan Maria (Zabriskie) Gray. He was a student at the University of Berlin, 1860–61; was graduated at the University of the city of New York, A.B. 1865, A.M., 1868; and at Harvard law school in 1866. He was a lawyer in New York city, 1866–88, and the senior associate judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York, 1888–1902. He was made a fellow of the National academy of design; of the Metropolitan museum of art and of the Museum of natural history, New York city, and a member of the New York historical society and of the New York bar association.

GRAY, John Perdue, alienist, was born in Halfmoon, Centre county, Pa., Aug. 6, 1825. He was graduated at Dickinson college in arts in 1846 and at the University of Pennsylvania in medicine in 1848. He was assistant physician to the New York state lunatic asylum in Utica, 1851–53; acting superintendent, 1853; medical superintendent of the Michigan state asylum for the insane, Kalamazoo, 1853–54, during which time he designed the plans for the building; and medical superintendent of the asylum at Utica, N.Y., 1854–86. He was consulting manager of the state asylum for insane criminals at Auburn state prison, 1858–86, and acted as commissioner and adviser in establishing other asylums in the state. He was a member of the State medical society, served for a term as its president, and in 1870 was president of the psychological section of the International medical congress that met in Philadelphia, Pa., where he read a paper on "Mental Hygiene." He was professor of psychological medicine and jurisprudence in Bellevue hospital medical college, 1874–82 and in the Albany medical college, 1876–82. He was an expert authority on insanity and on medical questions relating to life insurance. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1874. He edited the *American Journal of Insanity*, 1854–82, and his public addresses include *Homicide in Insanity* (1857); *Thoughts on the Causation of Insanity* (1874); *Mental Hygiene* (1876); *Abstract of the Laws of New York Relative to Insanity* (1878); *Heredity* (1884) and *Insanity and Some of its Preventable Causes* (1885) and these lectures were afterward published by his widow. He was shot by a lunatic, March 16, 1882, and never fully recovered from the wound. He died in Utica, N.Y., Nov 29, 1886

GRAY, William Crane, first missionary bishop of southern Florida and 164th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Lambertville, N.J., Sept. 6, 1835; son of Joseph and Hannah Price (Crane) Gray; grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth Gray, and of Isaac Watts and Anna Maria Crane, and a descendant of Jasper Crane, who came from England and settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1637. He was graduated from Kenyon college in 1859; ordained deacon, 1859; priest, 1860, and was rector of St. James's church in Bolivar, Tenn., 1860–81, and of the Church of the Advent, Nashville, Tenn., 1881–92. He was consecrated first missionary bishop of southern Florida, Dec. 29, 1892, by Bishops Quintard, Dudley, Weed, Nelson and Hale. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Kenyon college in 1881 and also from the University of the South in 1893.

Wm Crane Gray.

GRAY, William Cunningham, editor, was born in Butler county, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1830; son of Jonathan and Mary (Woods) Gray; grandson of Robert Gray, a soldier in the American Revolution, and Mary Gray of the English Grays; and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was graduated from Belmont college in 1849 and was admitted to the bar in 1852, but never practised. He was the editor of the *Miami Democrat* in 1851, and of the *Scott Battery* for the campaign of 1852. He established the *Tribune* at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1853, and was an editorial writer on the *Cleveland Herald*, 1862–63, and editor of the *Newark American*, 1863–71. He became editor of *The Interior*, a religious paper, in 1871. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1874, and the degree of LL.D. from Knox college, Illinois, in 1896. He is the author of *Campfire Musings* (1894), *Dreams Without Sleep*, and of many magazine articles. He died in Oak Park, Ill., Sept. 28, 1901.

GRAYDON, James Weir, inventor, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 18, 1849; son of Alexander and Jane C. (McKinny) Graydon; grandson of Alexander Graydon, and a descendant of Captain Graydon, who served on General Washington's staff in the war of the Revolution and who wrote a history of that war, entitled "Graydon's Memoirs." James served in the volunteer army in the civil war, 1861–65, in the 7th Indiana cavalry. While on the battle-field he was appointed midshipman from Indiana in 1865 and was graduated from the U.S. naval academy in 1869. He served on several stations and was promoted ensign, master and lieutenant He resigned his commission in 1886 to operate his torpedoes in China. He invented the Graydon

dynamite gun; gigantic revolving wheels which were placed on exhibition in Paris, Vienna, Madrid, Rome, Blackpool, London and other cities; an aerial torpedo; a cable system of torpedoes; and a railway carriage heater. In 1899 he invented the Graydon improved turbine engines, which he claimed to be able to propel a ship across the Atlantic in three days, with a speed of forty knots an hour. In 1900 he was in Europe engaged in developing these inventions.

GRAYSON, William, governor of Maryland, was born in Queen Anne county, Md., in 1786. He was a planter and Democratic politician, serving in both houses of the Maryland legislature. In the constitutional convention of 1836–38 he was largely instrumental in obtaining the liberal instrument as adopted. He was governor of the state, 1839–42, and then retired to private life. He died in Queen Anne county, Md., July 9, 1868.

GRAYSON, William, senator, was born in Prince William county, Va., about 1740; son of the Rev. Spencer Grayson. He entered the University of Pennsylvania July 28, 1758, but did not graduate. He was sent to England and was graduated at Oxford and studied law at the Temple inns, London. On his return to America he settled in the practice of law at Dumfries. When Washington took command of the American army he appointed Grayson his aide-de-camp, Aug. 24, 1776. He was given command of a Virginia regiment in January, 1777, and was especially commended for his bravery in the battle of Monmouth in 1778. The Continental congress made him a commissioner to treat with Sir William Howe on exchange of prisoners in the winter of 1777–78, and a commissioner of the board of war, 1780–81. He served as a delegate from Virginia to the Continental congress, 1784–87; was a member of the Virginia convention of 1788 on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and in that convention with Patrick Henry opposed its adoption. He was married to Eleanor Smallwood. He was a U.S. senator from Virginia in the 1st congress, 1789–90. He died in Dumfries, Va., March 12, 1790.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW YORK

GRAYSON, William John, representative, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Nov. 10, 1788. He was graduated at the College of Charleston in 1809, studied law and practised in Beaufort county. He was appointed a commissioner in equity; was a representative in the state legislature, 1813; a state senator, 1831; a representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37; and collector of the U.S. customs at Charleston, S.C., by appointment of President Taylor, 1849–53. He was married to Sarah Matilda Somarstall, and their son, William John (1819–1861), was a lawyer and planter. His open letter, written to Gov. W. B. Seabrook in 1850 in which he deprecated the secession movement, was extensively published. He contributed to the *Southern Review* and published: *The Hireling and Slave*, a poem (1854); *Chicora* (1856); *Life of James Lewis Petigru* (1866). He died in Newberry, S.C., Oct. 14, 1863.

GREATOREX, Eliza, painter, was born in Manor Hamilton, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1819; daughter of the Rev. James Calcott Pratt. She removed to the United States in 1840 and was married in 1849 to Henry Wellington Greatorex, an English musician. After her marriage she studied painting and etching in America and Europe. She visited England in 1857; Paris, France, 1861–62; and Germany and Italy, 1870–73. She first applied herself to landscape painting and subsequently took up pen-and-ink work and etching. Her paintings include: *Bloomingdale* (1868); *Chateau of Madame Oliffe* (1869); *Normandy* (1882); *The Home of Louis Philippe in Bloomingdale* (1884) and *Bloomingdale, St. Paul's* and *North Dutch* churches, painted on panels taken from St. Paul's and North Dutch churches (1876). She illustrated with pen-and-ink sketches *The Homes of Ober-Ammergau* (Munich, 1872); *Summer Etchings in Colorado* (1873); *Etchings in Nuremberg* (1875), and *Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale* (1876), with an historical description of the localities pictured, written by her sister, Mrs. Matilda P. Despard. Her large pen-and-ink sketch of *Dürer's Home in Nürnberg* is in the Vatican, Rome, and her Old New York sketches were exhibited in Philadelphia, 1876. She was elected an associate of the National academy of design in 1868 and a member of the Artists' fund society. She died in Paris, France, Feb. 9, 1897.

GREATOREX, Henry Wellington, musician, was born in Burton-on-Trent, England, in 1816. His father was organist of Westminster Abbey and conductor of the "concerts of ancient music." The son immigrated to America in 1839 and became well-known as a teacher of sacred music, organist, and singer in oratorios in New York city. He was organist of Calvary P.E. church and for some years of Trinity chapel, where he conducted a choir of boys and men. He published *Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Chants, Anthems and Sentences* (1851). He was married in 1849 to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. James Calcott Pratt, and their two daughters, Kathlene Honora and Elizabeth Eleanor, became well known as artists and book illustrators. Mr. Greatorex died in Charleston, S.C., in September, 1858.

GREBLE, John Trout, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1834. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1854, was promoted 2d lieutenant of artillery in September, 1854, and served at Tampa, Fla., in the Indian war, 1854-56. He was acting assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at West Point, 1856–60, was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1857, and at the outbreak of the civil war was detailed for active service at Fort Monroe, Va. He was master of ordnance and superintendent of fortifications at Newport News, Va., from May 26, 1861, and when the expedition to Big Bethel was planned by General Butler, Lieutenant Greble was detailed with two guns to accompany the troops. He skilfully covered the retreat of the Federal army when they were surprised and overpowered and had secured a safe withdrawal of the troops, and was about to retire with his guns when he was killed by a rifle ball. He was brevetted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for his action in this first battle of the civil war, before the news of his death reached the war department. He died on the battle-field of Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861.

GREELEY, Horace, journalist, was born in Amherst, N.H., Feb. 3, 1811; son of Zaccheus and Mary (Woodburn) Greeley; grandson of Zaccheus Greeley, and great-grandson of Zaccheus Greeley,

Horace Greeley.

who with two brothers came from the north of Ireland and settled near Londonderry, N.H., in 1640. His maternal great-grandfather, John Woodman, emigrated to America in 1718, landed in Boston, Mass., and located at Nutfield, about fifteen miles north from Haverhill, N.H. The emigrants changed the name to Londonderry after the place of their nativity. In 1808 the third Zaccheus Greeley, the father of Horace, purchased the Stewart farm near Amherst, N.H. Mary Greeley was a woman of strong brain and body, who in addition to her household cares, did manual labor in the fields and was said to possess the physical endurance of an ordinary man and woman combined. Zaccheus even with this help found that with a family of seven children and an area of fifty acres of stony land from which to work out a support, he could make little advance toward prosperity. A succession of bad crops robbed him of his farm and in 1821 he removed his family to West Haven, Vt, where he engaged as a day laborer. While living in Amherst, Horace had attended the district school in winter and worked with the other children on the farm nine months of the year. When six years old he declared his intention to become a printer and when ten he applied to the village newspaper for a place in the printing office, but was turned away as "too small." The leading citizens of Amherst offered to send him to Phillips academy, Exeter, but his parents declined the offer as they were unwilling to have the lad so far from their new home in Vermont. Horace continued to assist his father in daily manual labor, and to study every evening and holiday, until he saw in the *Northern Spectator* an announcement that a young man was needed in the office to learn the trade of printer. This was in 1826. He made the journey to East Poultney, and the editor, Amos Bliss, offered him the place, the terms of the indenture of apprenticeship being that Horace should serve for five years, should be boarded and lodged in the family of Mr. Bliss, and should receive, after a probationary period of six months, the sum of forty dollars for each year's service. Instead of having the drudgery of the printer's devil forced upon him he was kept at the case and swinging the lever of the press on publication day and it was not long before Mr. Bliss entrusted to him no small part of the editorial duties. His entire earnings were contributed to the support of the family. Before he had completed the time of his apprenticeship the *Spectator* failed and Horace was released from the terms of the indenture with a knowledge of the printer's art exceeding that possessed by his employer or any of the employees of the office. His father had removed the family to western New York, having purchased a small farm in Erie county close to the Pennsylvania line. Horace found irregular work in several of the towns in the vicinity of his father's home until he decided to seek employment in New York. He made the journey mostly on foot and by boat and reached New York city early in the morning of April 18, 1831. His worldly possessions were on his back and in a small bundle that he carried in his hand, and his cash capital was ten dollars. He visited each of the offices of the eight daily newspapers of the city, only to be turned away chiefly on account of his uncouth personal appearance and the fear that he was a runaway apprentice. When

THE BIRTHPLACE OF HORACE GREELEY.

thoroughly discouraged he was directed by a friendly Irishman, a fellow boarder, to the job printing establishment of John T. West, who gave him work on a 32-mo. New Testament with Greek references and marginal notes. This work had been refused by experienced compositors and young Greeley accomplished the task without assistance and to the satisfaction of Mr. West. He then found work in the offices of the *Evening Post*, the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Spirit of the Times*. With Francis V. Story he started the *Morning Post*, a one-cent paper, the capital being furnished by Dr. H. D. Shepard and the type by George Bruce. This venture was short lived, but Greeley & Story continued as book and job printers and prospered, having contracts to print the *Bank Note Reporter*, and through Dudley S. Gregory of Jersey City, secured the printing of a successful lottery association, publishers of the *Constitutionalist*. On the death of Mr. Story in 1832, Mr. Greeley's brother-in-law, Jonas Winchester, became his partner and in 1834 the successful printers Greeley & Co., with a cash capital of $3000, established the *New Yorker* with Horace Greeley as editor. The first number of the "new weekly literary and non-partisan political journal" appeared March 22, 1834, and its success gave to Mr. Greeley a position among the leading journalists of the day. Before undertaking this venture he had refused to join James Gordon Bennett in establishing the New York *Herald* and commended to Mr. Bennett a fellow printer who became a partner in establishing the *Herald*. The political campaign of 1838 gave birth to the *Jeffersonian* as a Whig organ of the state committee, the name being suggested by Mr. Greeley, who was employed to edit the paper by Thurlow Weed and William H. Seward, his salary as editor being fixed at $1000 per annum. He continued to edit the *New Yorker*, directing its policy to conform with the conservative tone of the *Jeffersonian*, which was discontinued in the spring of 1839. In the presidential canvass of 1840, H. Greeley & Co. established the *Log Cabin*, published simultaneously in New York and Albany. Of the first number of this campaign paper 48,000 copies were sold and in a few weeks 60,000 subscriptions were received at the publishing office, which subscription list was afterward augmented to over 90,000, a circulation unprecedented in the history of journalism. Mr. Greeley did not maintain the conservative spirit shown in the columns of the *Jeffersonian*, but made place for political cartoons, campaign poetry with music, and lectures on the elevation of the laboring classes. The *Log Cabin* of April 8, 1841, announced that on Saturday, April 10, 1841, the *Tribune*, "a new morning journal of politics, literature and general intelligence," would be issued at one cent per copy, four dollars per year to mail subscribers. In September of the same year the *Log Cabin* and *New Yorker* were merged into the *Weekly Tribune* which became the largest circulating weekly publication in the United States. Thomas McElrath became his business partner in 1841, and to his skill as a manager of finance the *Tribune*, founded by Horace Greeley, owes its great success and accumulated wealth. The politics of the paper passed from Whig to Anti-slavery Whig, then to Republican and before Mr. Greeley's death to Liberal Democrat. His personality always dominated the paper and overshadowed the associate editors employed in the office, and Raymond, Dana, Young, Curtis, Taylor, Fuller and Fry were conspicuous in journalism only after they left the *Tribune*. In 1848 he was elected a representative in congress to fill the unexpired term of David S. Jackson of New York, and served during the second session of the 30th congress. He favored the establishment of homesteads in the public lands and opposed the system of mileage to representatives as subject to abuses. He visited Europe as a U.S. juror to the World's Fair in London in 1851, and while in that city, appeared before the Parliamentary committee on newspaper taxes and gave an exposition of the newspaper press of the United States. He again visited Europe in 1855 as commissioner to the Paris exposition and in 1859 made a journey across the plains to San Francisco, Cal. He was a presidential elector for the state of New York in 1864; a delegate to the Loyalists convention in Philadelphia in 1866, and a delegate at large to the state constitutional convention of 1868. He opposed civil war in 1861, and recommended the exhausting of every resource looking to a peaceful solution of the question at issue. When South Carolina fired on the flag at Fort Sumter he advocated the calling out of 1,000,000 volunteers to put down rebellion. When the 75,000 volunteers called for by Mr. Lincoln's first proclamation were in the field, he urged their immediate moving on Richmond; and when repeated disaster attended the Federal arms he recommended the emancipation of all the slaves. When Jefferson Davis was a prisoner in Fort Monroe he went upon his bail-bond to secure his release, notwithstanding the fact that the act ruined the sale of the second volume of his "American Conflict." At the national convention of Liberal Republicans which met in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 1, 1872, Mr. Greeley was nominated for President of the United States, receiving 482 votes to 187 for Charles Francis Adams. He was also nominated at Baltimore, Md., by the Democratic national convention on the first ballot, receiving 688 votes out of 726 votes cast, and in the election that followed, after making a personal canvass of most of the states, beginning

August 14, and closing the Saturday before election, he received 2,834,076 popular votes to 3,597,070 for U.S. Grant. His only political aspirations before this time were in 1861, when he was a candidate before the Republican caucus of the state legislature for U.S. senator and was defeated by Ira Harris at the instigation of Thurlow Weed, who was anxious to pay off a political grudge engendered by Mr. Greeley's opposing the nomination of Mr. Seward at Chicago in 1860; in 1861 when he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for controller of the state, and in 1870, when he was defeated for representative in the 42d congress from the sixth district of New York. The result of the presidential election of 1872 being announced he returned to the editorial chair of the *Tribune*, but his health had been destroyed by the strain and excitement incident to the canvass, and brain fever resulted. His funeral was attended by the heads of the Federal executive and judicial departments and by the chief state executives. Henry Ward Beecher preached the funeral discourse and Edwin H. Chapin conducted the services at the Church of the Divine Paternity. The printers of the United States marked his grave in Greenwood by a bronze bust; the Tribune association erected at the entrance of their building on the site of the "Old Tribune" a colossal bronze sitting statue; the municipality of New York city erected a bronze statue in Greeley square: and his portrait painted by Frank B. Carpenter is the chief adornment of the editorial rooms of the *Tribune*. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1871. His works include: *Hints Towards Reforms* (1850); *Glances at Europe* (1851); *History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension* (1856); *Overland Journey to San Francisco* (1860); *The American Conflict* (2 vols., 1864–66); *Recollections of a Busy Life* (1868, new ed., 1873); *Essays on Political Economy* (1870) and *What I Know of Farming* (1871). He assisted in editing *A Political Text Book* (1860) and for many years the *Whig Almanac* and the *Tribune Almanac*. James Parton, L. U. Reaves, Lewis D. Ingersoll and Francis N. Zabriskie issued books on the life of Horace Greeley in 1855, 1872, 1873 and 1890, respectively, and a memorial volume was published in 1873. He died in Pleasantville, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1872.

GREELY, Adolphus Washington, explorer, was born at Newburyport, Mass., March 27, 1847; son of John Balch and Frances (Cobb) Greely; grandson of Joseph and Betsey (Balch) Greely, and of Samuel and Eleanor (Neal) Cobb, and descended paternally from Andrew Greely of Salisbury, 1639, and from John Balch, Cape Ann, 1623; and maternally from Henry Cobb, Scituate, 1623, and from John Howland of the *Mayflower*, 1620. Adolphus received a high school education, and at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 19th Massachusetts volunteer infantry. He was promoted to the rank of first sergeant and was one of the "forlorn hope," at Fredericksburg, where he was twice wounded, Dec. 11, 1862. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 81st colored U.S. infantry and was commissioned captain and brevetted major. He was honorably discharged March 22, 1867. At the reorganization of the U.S. army, he was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the regular service and was assigned to the 36th U.S. regular infantry, March 2, 1867. He was transferred to the 2d U.S. artillery, July 14, 1869, being detailed to construct about 2000 miles of military telegraph lines on the Indian and Mexican frontiers and in addition doing much practical telegraph work. He was next transferred to the 5th cavalry in which regiment he was promoted captain, June 11, 1886, was designated as acting chief signal officer Dec. 11, 1886, and was commissioned brigadier-general and made chief signal officer, March 3, 1887. He was assigned to the command of an Arctic expedition, afterward known by his name, and was sent by the United States to establish one of the international circumpolar stations, in which work eleven nations co-operated. On Aug. 12, 1881, he landed a party of twenty-six persons at Discovery Harbor, more than 1000 miles north of the Arctic circle, and within 496 geographic miles of the pole. The discoveries of this expedition added about 6000 square miles of land, heretofore unknown, to the maps; showed the interior of Greenland to be a fertile country and surrounded by ice-caps, which terminated in Greely fiord looking westward to the polar sea. The northern journey made by Lieut. James Booth Lockwood and Sergt. David L. Brainard of the expedition discovered a series of islands to the north of Greenland and also discovered Cape Washington, which was then the most northerly land known. The expedition left Discovery Harbor, Aug. 9, 1883, in conformity with its orders, and after a terrible journey of fifty days reached Cape Sabine, where they learned that the relief ship *Proteus* had been crushed by ice on July 23, 1883. The party wintered in a hut made of rocks and snow, with only six weeks' supply of food. Under these circumstances the men perished slowly of

starvation, and only six remained alive, when the relief ships *Thetis* and *Bear* under the command of Captains Winfield Scott Schley and William H. Emory rescued them, June 22, 1884, after they had been for forty-two hours entirely without food. General Greely received the highest geographical honors for his explorations and was awarded gold medals by the Royal Geographical society and the Société de Geographie. He was elected honorary vice-president of the sixth and seventh International geographical congresses at London in 1896, and Berlin in 1899. He also received a vote of thanks from the legislature of Massachusetts, " for his services in war, in science and in exploration," and was officially thanked for the return of the British ensign, official despatches and Arctic mail. He is the author of: *Three Years of Arctic Service* (1886) and *American Weather* (1888). *The Rescue of Greely* by Capt. W. S. Schley, U.S.N. (1885), gives a vivid account of the relief expedition.

GREEN, Alexander Little Page, clergyman, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., June 6, 1806. He was educated for the ministry and in 1827 was received as a member of the Tennessee conference of the M.E. church. He worked as a missionary, filled various pastorates, and in 1844 was sent as a delegate to the general conference in New York city, which met to organize the M.E. church, south, and was one of the board of commissioners appointed to settle the property question arising on account of the division of the church. He promoted the M.E. publishing house at Nashville, and was for several years chairman of the book committee. He also served as a trustee of Central Tennessee college and of Vanderbilt university. He wrote *Church in the Wilderness* (1840); and *Fishes of North America* (MS 1874). He died at Nashville, Tenn., July 15, 1874.

GREEN, Andrew Haswell, publicist, was born at Green Hill, Worcester, Mass., Oct. 6, 1820; son of William E. and Julia (Plimpton) Green; grandson of John and Mary (Ruggles) Green, and of Oliver and Lydia Plimpton; great-grandson of Brig.-Gen. Timothy Ruggles (1711–1795), and a descendant of Thomas Green, who came to America from England in 1635–36, and of Thomas Ruggles, who came from England in 1637. Andrew was educated in the public school, studied law, and practised his profession in New York city, as a partner with Samuel J. Tilden, of whose will he became an executor. He served as commissioner and president of the board of education in 1856; was a member of the Central Park commission; its executive officer and president of the board, 1857–70, and comptroller of the city of New York, 1871–76. Upon entering the comptroller's office he found an immense debt on the city caused by the extravagance of the Tweed ring, amounting to millions of dollars, and his system of checks put a stop to a method that had made possible such a condition. In 1868 he conceived the plan of Greater New York, which became a reality in 1898; was chairman of the commission under the act of 1890, and became known as the " Father of Greater New York." In 1898 he received a medal commemorating the consolidation of the municipalities about the port of New York. He also originated the suggestion of consolidation which resulted in the New York public library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, of which he became an original trustee. He was also chairman of the commission having in charge the plans for the railroad bridge over the Hudson river to accommodate eight railroad tracks with an elevated spur for freight traffic along the water front of the river from 59th street to the Battery in New York city. He was appointed a commissioner of the State Reservation at Niagara in 1885 and was made its president. In 1883 he was appointed a state commissioner relative to the tax laws of the state of New York. Among many other projects he inaugurated the Society for the preservation of scenic and historic places and objects, the Zoölogical garden, the Museums of Art and Natural History and the Meteorological observatory, which were built up by his efforts.

GREEN, Anna Katharine, See Rohlfs, Anna Katharine Green.

GREEN, Asa, author, was born in Ashburnham, Mass., in 1789. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1813; from Brown, M.D., 1822, and from the Berkshire medical institution in 1827. Afterward he removed to New York city, where he opened a book store and for some years was editor of the *Evening Transcript* He is the author of *The Life and Adventures of Doctor Dodimus Duckworth, A.N.Q.; to which is added the History of a Steam Doctor* (1833); *The Perils of Pearl Street* (2 vols., 1834); *The Travels of Ex-Barber Fribbelton in America* (1835); *A Yankee Among the Nullifiers* (1835); *A Glance at New York* (1837); and *Debtors' Prison* (1837). He died in New York city in 1839.

GREEN, Ashbel, educator, was born in Hanover, N.J., July 6, 1762; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Pierson) Green; grandson of Jacob and Dorothy (Lynde) Green, and a descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth Green(e), who came to America about 1635. His preparatory education was acquired under the instruction of his father. At the age of sixteen he volunteered as a private in the state militia serving in that capacity and as a subaltern officer until 1782, when he entered the junior class of the College of New Jersey. He was graduated in 1783 as valedictorian, also having first honors in scholarship. The Continental

congress then in session at Princeton attended the commencement exercises in a body together with General Washington. In the course of his valedictory, Mr. Green made a direct address to Washington, which made such an impression that the young man was invited to dine with the congress. After graduation he was appointed a tutor in the College of New Jersey and in 1785 became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1787 he resigned his chair to accept the associate pastorship of the Second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, and in 1792, on the death of his colleague, Dr. Sproat, succeeded to the chief pastorship. In the latter year he was appointed chaplain to the U.S. house of representatives. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1790–1848, and in 1812, on the resignation of President Samuel Stanhope Smith, he was appointed his successor in the presidency of the institution, which office he held until 1822. He organized as an adjunct to the college the theological seminary and was president of its board of trustees until his death. In 1822 he removed to Philadelphia and originated and became editor of the *Christian Advocate*. He was president of the Jefferson medical school for many years. He was married, in 1785, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Stockton of Princeton. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1791, and that of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1812. His published writings include: *Sermons on the Assembly's Catechism* (1818); *Presbyterian Missions* (1820); *Discourse Delivered in the College of New Jersey with a History of the College* (1822); *Sermons from 1790 to 1836* (1836); and *Reports and Addresses from 1793 to 1836* (1837). See *Autobiography* edited by J. H. Jones (1849). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 19, 1848.

GREEN, Bartholomew, printer, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 12, 1666; son of Samuel Green, a pioneer printer in New England and successor to Stephen Daye, printer. Samuel Green printed the *Cambridge Platform* in 1649; a revised edition of the Psalms, 1650; a version of the Psalms in the Indian tongue, 1659; The New Testament, 1660; the entire Old and New Testaments with the New England Psalms in Indian verse translated by the Rev. John Eliot in the dialect of the Nipmuck Indians in 1663, and a second edition in 1685. He had nineteen children, and his descendants were nearly all printers. Bartholomew succeeded to his father's business and set up his press in Boston, where it was destroyed by fire, Sept. 16, 1690. He issued the *Boston News-Letter*, April 24, 1704, and continued its publication during his lifetime, John Campbell, postmaster, being proprietor till 1722, when it became the property of Green, and till 1719 was the only newspaper in the colonies. After his death the *News-Letter* was conducted by his son-in-law, John Draper, and then by Draper's son Richard. Green was printer for the government for forty years, and did the most of the printing business of Boston. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 28, 1732.

GREEN, Beriah, clergyman, was born at Preston, Conn., March 24, 1795. He was graduated at Middlebury college, in 1819, and attended Andover theological seminary, 1819–20. He taught in Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., 1820–21; was acting pastor of a Congregational church at East Lyme, Conn., 1821–22; was ordained to the ministry, April 16, 1823; and held pastorates at Brandon, Vt., 1823–29, and Kennebunk, Maine, 1829–30. He was professor of sacred literature in the Western Reserve college, 1830–33; president of Oneida literary and theological institute, Whitesboro, N.Y., 1833–34, and acting pastor of a Congregational church in that town, 1843–67. He was a strong advocate of anti-slavery, was a friend of William Lloyd Garrison and Gerrit Smith, and was elected president of the national anti-slavery convention that met in Philadelphia and formed the American anti-slavery society. He was also interested in temperance and education and was the founder of the school for manual labor at Whitesboro, N.Y. He is the author of: *History of the Quakers; Sermons and Discourses, with a Few Essays and Addresses.* He died in Whitesboro, N.Y., May 4, 1874.

GREEN, Bernard Richardson, civil engineer, was born in Malden, Mass., Dec. 28, 1843; son of Ezra and Elmina Minerva (Richardson) Green, grandson of Bernard and Lois (Diman) Green, and of Ralph and —— (Childs) Richardson, and a descendant of James Green who came from England to Boston prior to 1634. He attended

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard university, 1861–63, and entered the government service as a civil engineer early in the latter year. He was with the officers of the U.S. corps of engineers engaged in the construction of fortifications in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, 1863–77, and, as assistant to Gen. Thomas Lincoln

Casey at Washington, D.C., he undertook the erection of the state, war, and navy building, the completion of the Washington monument; and the construction of the building for the library of congress, having local charge of its construction, and was appointed superintendent of the building and grounds in June, 1897. On Oct. 2, 1889, he was elected a member of the American society of civil engineers, of which he was elected a director in 1894, 1895 and 1896. He was married, Jan. 1, 1868, to Julia E., daughter of Marvin and Asenath (Brooks) Lincoln of Malden, Mass.

GREEN, Charles, naval officer, was born in New London, Conn., Oct. 17, 1812. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman May 1, 1826, and was ordered to duty on the receiving-ship *Independence* at Charlestown, Mass. He was promoted passed midshipman April 28, 1832; lieutenant March 8, 1837; commander Sept. 14, 1855; captain July 16, 1862; and commodore March 12, 1867. He served on the *Erie* of the West India squadron 1827-28; the sloop *Peacock*, 1829-31; at the New York station, 1831-34; on the frigate *Brandywine* of the Pacific squadron, 1834-37; sloop *Levant* of the West Indian squadron, 1838; on the receiving ship in New York harbor, 1839-40; the sloop *Falmouth*, 1841-43; the steamer *Union* at Norfolk, 1847; the *Michigan* on the lakes, 1848-50; the *Fulton*, 1852; the receiving ship *Ohio* in Boston harbor, 1853-55; at the New York navy yard, 1857-58; and as lighthouse inspector at Buffalo, 1858-61. In 1862 he was ordered to the command of the *Jamestown*, and while on blockade duty off Fernandina, Fla., he destroyed the bark *Alvarado* under the guns of the fort and captured six prizes. He commanded the receiving ship *Ohio* at Boston, 1863-65; was lighthouse inspector at New Orleans, La., 1865-67; and on Nov. 15, 1872, was retired, having reached the age limit. He died at Providence, R.I., April 7, 1887.

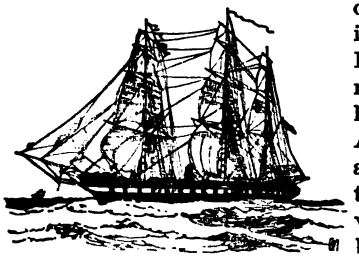
U.S.S. FALMOUTH

GREEN, Charles Ewing, educator, was born in Trenton, N.J., Oct. 9, 1840; son of Chief Justice Henry Woodhull and Susan Mary (Ewing) Green. Charles was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1860; was admitted to the bar in 1863 and practised in Trenton. He was chancery reporter, 1868-77, and register in bankruptcy. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1876-97; chairman of its finance committee, and one of the residuary legatees of the estate of his uncle, John Cleve Green, who contributed out of that estate upwards of $2,000,000 to the endowment of Princeton, largely toward the advancement of the John C. Green School of Science. He was also a trustee of the Princeton theological seminary, 1877-97, and president of the board of trustees of the Lawrenceville school, of which he was one of the four founders. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1892. He died in Princeton, N.J., Dec. 23, 1897.

GREEN, Duff, diplomatist, was born in Woodford county, Ky., Aug. 15, 1791; son of William Green, a soldier in the American Revolution; and grandson of a cousin of George Washington. His mother was a relative of Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky. He pursued his studies at home and was the instructor of his younger brothers and sisters. He enlisted in the war of 1812 on his twenty-first birthday. He settled in Missouri Territory where he taught a school, conducted a country store, studied law, and was admitted to practice. He was a delegate to the convention called to organize a state government in 1821, and in 1823 was elected a state senator. The same year he assumed the editorial management of the St. Louis *Engineer*. He also established the first line of stages west of the Mississippi river. In 1824 he removed to Washington, D.C., where he purchased the *United States Telegraph* and used its columns in advancing the candidacy and election of Andrew Jackson in 1828. He opposed the election of Jackson in 1832 and lost the government patronage to his newspaper amounting to $50,000 annually. He supported Calhoun in 1836. He was entrusted with important missions abroad by President Jackson and by Secretaries Van Buren and Livingston, making frequent visits to the several courts of Europe, where he conferred with great statesmen and rulers. In 1840 he suggested to the Whig convention the nomination of John Tyler for vice-president. In 1843 Mr. Calhoun, then secretary of state in the cabinet of President Tyler, sent Mr. Green to Mexico to aid in conducting negotiations for the acquirement of the territory of Texas, New Mexico and California from that government, and on his way he visited the president of Texas. In 1849 he was sent to Mexico by President Taylor to arrange the payment of indemnity in exchange instead of specie which he effected to the great gain to the government. He was a messenger from Buchanan to Lincoln in 1861, constructed the Tennessee railroad from Dalton, Ga., to Knoxville, Tenn., and founded Dalton. He is the author of *Facts and Suggestions* (1866). He died at Dalton, Ga., June 10, 1875.

GREEN, Francis Mathews, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1835; son of Mathews W. and Margaret A. (Gilchrist) Green.

He was employed in the merchant service, 1854–61, and was appointed in June, 1861, an acting master in the U.S. navy, serving in the U.S. ships *Vincennes*, *Oneida*, *Commodore*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana* and *Boxer* till the end of the civil war. He served on the U.S. ships *Florida*, *Guerriere*, *Wasp*, *Kansas*, and *Severn*, 1866–71, and at the hydrographic office at Washington, 1871–73. He was promoted acting lieutenant in April, 1864, and entered the regular service in December, 1868. In 1873 he had charge of the survey of the Gulf coast of Mexico, and from 1873 to 1883 had command of five government expeditions for determining exact latitudes and longitudes. He was promoted commander July 7, 1883; was on duty at the Portsmouth navy yard in 1883, 1884 and 1885; commanded the U.S S. *Yantic*, 1885–87; was on duty at the New York navy yard, 1888–89; commanded the U.S.S. *Saratoga*, Pennsylvania nautical school ship, 1889–93; served as U.S. lighthouse inspector in the Massachusetts district, 1893–97, and retired from active service Feb. 23, 1897. On the breaking out of the Spanish war he was assigned to duty at the New York and Boston navy yards, serving till the close of the war in November, 1898. His published works include: *The Navigation of the Caribbean Sea* (1877); *Telegraphic Longitudes in the West Indies and Central America* (1877); *Telegraphic Longitudes in South America* (1880); *Telegraphic Longitudes in East Indies, China and Japan* (1883) and *A List of Geographical Positions* (1883). He also wrote the definitions of naval and nautical words and phrases in the Century dictionary.



U.S.S. NIAGARA.

GREEN, Henry Dickinson, representative, was born in Reading, Pa., May 8, 1857; son of Albert G. and Rebecca (Dickinson) Green; grandson of John and Catharine (Bright) Green and of William Penn and Elizabeth (Miller) Dickinson; and a descendant of William Green, a Quaker, who emigrated from Ireland in 1760 and settled in Maxatawny township, Pa.; and of Michael Bright, born in Schreissheim, Germany, emigrated to America in 1726 and settled in Germantown, Pa., in 1726. Henry was educated in the public schools of Reading and at the Reading high school and was graduated from Yale in 1877. He was admitted to the bar, Nov. 10, 1879, and practised in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the state legislature, 1883–87, and was state senator, 1889–97. He was commissioned a captain of the 9th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, June 25, 1898, and served throughout the Spanish-American war. He was elected a representative in the 56th congress, November, 1899, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Daniel Ermentrout.

GREEN, Henry Woodhull, jurist, was born in Lawrenceville, N.J., Sept. 20, 1802. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1820 and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He opened an office in Trenton, was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1842, was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1844, and subsequently became reporter of the court in chancery. He was chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1846–60, and chancellor of the same, 1860–66, when he resigned because of ill health. He spent much money in charity in connection with his brother, John Cleve Green. In 1833 he was appointed a trustee of Princeton theological seminary, and in 1860 was elected president of the board, holding that office till his death. The honorary degree of LL.D. was given him by the College of New Jersey in 1850. He prepared *Reports of Cases in the Courts in Chancery of New Jersey* (1842–46). He died in Trenton, N.J., Dec. 19, 1876.

GREEN, Jacob, educator, was born at Malden, Mass., Jan. 22, 1721–22; son of Jacob and Dorothy (Lynde) Green; grandson of Lieut. Henry and Esther (Hasse) Green, and a descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth Green(e) who came to America about 1635. His father died in 1723 and his mother was subsequently married to John Barrett. About 1730 Jacob removed with his mother and stepfather to Killingly, Conn., where he remained until 1739, when he decided to enter college. He accordingly sold his patrimony and entered a preparatory school. He was graduated from Harvard in 1744 and taught school at Sutton, Mass., 1744–45. In the latter year he joined the Rev. George Whitefield, the evangelist, and accompanied him to Elizabethtown, N.J., where he studied theology under the Rev. Aaron Burr. In November, 1746, he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hanover, N.J., and to augment his small salary he studied and practised medicine. In 1774 he built a schoolhouse and established a Latin school. He was one of the first trustees of the College of New Jersey, 1748–64, and was vice-president of the institution, 1758–59, being acting president from the death of President Jonathan Edwards, March 22, 1758, to the installation of President Samuel Davies in November, 1758 In the spring of 1776, he published a tract entitled "Observations on the Reconciliation of Great Britain and the Colonies, in which are Exhibited Arguments for and against that

Measure, by a Friend of American Liberty." This pamphlet was widely circulated. In May, 1776, Mr. Green was elected a member of the Provincial congress of New Jersey, organized at Burlington, June 10, 1776. On June 24, he was made chairman of a committee appointed to prepare the constitution of New Jersey, which was adopted July 2, 1776, and remained the organic law of the state until 1844. Mr. Green wrote many articles on the currency under the pen-name of "Eumenes," and several of his suggestions were subsequently embodied in the laws passed by the Continental congress. He was married Oct. 19, 1757, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Pierson of Woodbridge, N.J., and granddaughter of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, first president of Yale college. The College of New Jersey conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1749. His published works are *Sermons* (1768); *A Pamphlet on the Jewish Church* (1768); and *Sermons* (1769). His son contributed his *Autobiography* to the *Christian Advocate*. He died in Hanover, N.J., May 24, 1796.

GREEN, Jacob, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 26, 1790; son of the Rev. Ashbel and Elizabeth (Stockton) Green, and grandson of Jacob Green. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1807, and from Queen's (afterward Rutgers) college in 1812, and was admitted to the bar, practising in Philadelphia until 1818, when he accepted the chair of experimental philosophy, chemistry and natural history in the College of New Jersey. He resigned in 1822 to become professor of chemistry in Jefferson medical college in Philadelphia where he remained until his death. He received the degree of A.M. from Queen's college, and from the College of New Jersey in 1815; that of M.D. from Yale in 1827, and that of LL.D. from Jefferson in 1835. He published *Treatise on Electricity; Chemical Diagram; Chemical Philosophy* (1823); *Astronomical Recreations* (1829); *A Syllabus of a Course of Chemistry* (1835); *Trilobites* (1832); *Botany of the United States* (1833); *Notes of a Traveller* (1831); and *Diseases of the Skin* (1841). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1, 1841.

GREEN, James Sproat, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1792; son of Ashbel and Elizabeth (Stockton) Green; grandson of Jacob 2d and Elizabeth (Pierson) Green; and a descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth Green(e), 1635. He was graduated from Dickinson college in 1811; was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1817, as counsellor in 1821 and as sergeant in 1834, and was law reporter, 1831–36. He was U.S. district attorney for New Jersey, 1829–45, and was nominated by President Tyler to be secretary of the treasury, but was not confirmed by the senate. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1828–62, and professor of jurisprudence there, 1847–55. He married in 1825 Isabella W., daughter of John McCulloh of Philadelphia. He died at Princeton, N.J., Nov. 8, 1862.

GREEN, James Stephens, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Feb. 28, 1817. He attended the public schools, removed to Alabama in 1836, and then to Canton, Mo., where he was admitted to the bar in 1840 and began practice. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1844; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1845; and a representative in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51. He argued a boundary dispute case in the supreme court, by appointment of Gov. Austin A. King, and in 1849–50 canvassed his state in opposition to the return of Senator Thomas H. Benton, and Henry S. Geyer was elected to succeed him in the U.S senate. In 1853 President Pierce appointed Mr. Green *chargé d'affaires* and subsequently minister resident at Bogota, New Grenada. He was elected a representative in the 34th congress in 1854, but before taking his seat, Dec. 3, 1855, he was chosen U.S. senator as successor to D. R. Atchison, and he served his entire term. During the second session of the 35th congress he was chairman of the senate committee on territories and presented the report of that committee advocating the admission of Kansas to the Union under the Lecompton constitution. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9, 1870.

GREEN, Jerome Joseph, electrician, was born near Somerset, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1865; son of Joshua and Emily (Flowers) Green; grandson of Joshua and Sarah (Hughes) Green, and of Matthias and Mary (Elder) Flowers; and a descendant of Captain Joshua Green of the Kent County, Md., militia in war of 1812, who came to America from England in 1800. He studied and taught in the district schools, and learned the carpenter's trade. He was graduated from the Ohio State university, M.E. in 1893, and during the college vacations designed cash registers and worked in photograph galleries. He was employed as a tester of the electrical apparatus for the bureau of awards at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. He was engaged at the installation of the electrical apparatus at the Atlanta exposition in 1895, and was connected with the Chicago Edison company and the National school of electricity in Chicago until 1895. He accepted the chair of physics and electrical engineering at Notre Dame university, Indiana, in 1895. He conducted a series of experiments in wireless telegraphy at Notre Dame university, 1899, with apparatus made up in the laboratories and shops of the university, first from one room to another, then increasing the distance till signals were distinctly received three miles away, — the appa-

ratus used in the last trial being an improvement on the first. He made another series of tests in the business district of Chicago and on Lake Michigan, where a message was sent out a mile and a half.

GREEN, John Cleve, philanthropist, was born in Lawrenceville, N.J., April 14, 1800; a brother of Judge Henry Woodhull Green. He attended the public schools and entered business life as a clerk in a New York city counting house. He acted as supercargo on vessels sailing to ports of South America and China, 1823–33, and while in Canton, China, during the year 1833 he entered the firm of Russell & Co. In 1839 he returned to New York city, having acquired a fortune, and there continued trade with China. He spent much of his time and money in advancing the work undertaken by religious and charitable institutions and acted as trustee of various homes and hospitals. He was for several years financial agent and trustee of Princeton theological seminary. His gifts and bequests to the College of New Jersey were more than those received up to that time by that college from any other single source, the total amounting to upwards of $2,000,000. Among the items were the endowment of the library with $50,000 in 1868; Dickinson Hall

THE CHANCELLOR GREEN LIBRARY, PRINCETON.

built in 1870; the Chancellor Green library in 1874; the John C. Green science building in 1873; the magnetic observatory and the dynamo building in 1889; and the chemical laboratory, fully equipped, built in 1891. Besides these benefactions nearly a million dollars were bestowed upon the Lawrenceville preparatory school. He also gave large sums to the University of the city of New York, of which institution he was president of the council, 1851–74, and a member, 1842–74. After the death of Mr. Green his widow placed a memorial alcove with his portrait in the New York Society library at a cost of $50,000. He died in New York city, April 28, 1875.

GREEN, Joseph Foster, naval officer, was born in Topsham, Maine, Nov. 24, 1811; son of Peter Hazeltine and Margaret (Foster) Green. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Nov. 1, 1827, and was promoted, passed midshipman June 10, 1833; lieutenant Feb. 28, 1838; commander Sept. 14, 1855; captain July 16, 1862; commodore July 24, 1867, and rear-admiral July 13, 1870. He was retired from active service, Nov. 25, 1872. He served on board the sloop-of-war *Vandalia* in the Brazilian squadron, 1830–33; studied at the naval school, Norfolk, Va., 1833–34; served on the frigate *Potomac* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1835–37; on the sloop *Erie* of the West Indian squadron, 1840; on the frigate *Columbus* of the Brazilian squadron, 1843–45; and on the ship-of-the-line *Ohio* of the Pacific squadron, 1846–50, during which time he took part on the western coast of Mexico in the operations against the Mexican ports, 1846–47. He was stationed at the Boston navy yard, 1850–52, on ordnance duty; was on ordnance duty, Washington, D.C., 1852–54; and on duty at the Naval academy, Annapolis, 1855–58. He was in command of the steam sloop *Canandaigua* of the South Atlantic squadron, 1862–64, and he took part in the bombardment of Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, taking the *Canandaigua* over the bar in Charleston harbor himself, Admiral Dahlgren having failed to carry out the previous arrangement for sending him a pilot. He was on ordnance duty at Charleston navy yard, 1866–68; in command of the Southern squadron of the Atlantic fleet, 1870–71, and in command of the North Atlantic station, 1872–73, being retained in his command by a special act of congress, as he had been regularly retired from active service, Nov. 25, 1872. He relinquished his last command afloat, the U.S.S. *Powhatan*, May 28, 1873, and lived in Brookline, Mass. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1861. He died in Brookline, Mass., Dec. 9, 1897.

U.S.S. POWHATAN.

GREEN, Lewis Warner, educator, was born near Danville, Ky., Jan. 28, 1806; son of Willis and Sarah (Reed) Green. His parents both emigrated from Virginia. He entered Transylvania university in 1820, and having completed his junior year entered Centre college with its first class in 1823 and was graduated in 1824. He then studied law with his brother, pursued a course in medicine which he relinquished for theology, studied Hebrew in Yale college in 1830, and in 1831 entered the theological seminary at Princeton, N.J. The same year he declined the Greek professorship at Centre college but held the chair of rhetoric and political economy there, 1832–36. He was licensed to preach by the Tran.

sylvania presbytery, Oct. 4, 1833; studied in the German universities, 1834–35; was professor of Oriental and Biblical literature at Hanover seminary, Ind., 1838–39, vice-president and professor of English literature, rhetoric and political economy at Centre college, 1839–40. While at Danville he was also co-pastor in the church. He was professor of Oriental literature and Biblical criticism in the Western theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1839–47; was pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Md., 1847; president of Hampden-Sidney college, 1848–56; president of the reorganized Transylvania university, 1856–57; and president of Centre college, as successor to Dr. John C. Young, deceased, 1857-63. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Centre college in 1840. See "Life of Dr. Lewis W. Green" by Dr. L. J. Halsey (1871). He died at Danville, Ky., May 6, 1863.

GREEN, Nathan, educator, was born in Winchester, Franklin county, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1827; son of Nathan and Mary (Feild) Green, and grandson of Thomas and Nancy Green. His father was born in Amelia county, Va., May 16, 1792; was a soldier in the war of 1812; a lawyer in Amelia county, 1813–15, and in Winchester, Tenn., 1815–28; a state senator, 1827; chancellor of the Eastern district, 1828–31; judge of the supreme court and chief justice, 1831–52; professor of the law department, Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., 1848–66, and he died there, March 30, 1866. Nathan, Jr., was graduated at Cumberland university, A.B., 1845, LL.B., 1849. He was the only graduate in the third class, and the fourth student at the university to be graduated. He was a trustee of the university, 1850–56, professor of law, 1856–73, and was elected chancellor of the university, Aug. 20, 1873. He received the degree of LL.D. from Centre college, Ky.

GREEN, Norvin, telegraph official, was born in New Albany, Ind., April 17, 1818; son of Joseph and Susan Martha (Ball) Green; grandson of Francis Wyatt and Lucy (Strother) Green, and of John and Ailsie (Withers) Ball of Breckinridge county, Ky.; great-grandson of Col. William and Ann (Coleman) Green, and of John and Sarah Ellen (Paine) Ball; and great^2 grandson of Robert Green who came to Virginia in 1712, and married Eleanor Dunn a native of Scotland, and of William and Martha (Brumfield) Ball of Berks county, Pa. Francis Wyatt Green removed to Kentucky about 1800, and his son Joseph with two brothers fought at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. Norvin was a pupil at the "old field" school near his boyhood home in Breckinridge county, Ky., but received his education largely from his gifted mother. He worked on the farm, in a store and mill, on a flat-boat, as a wood cutter, in a tavern, and as a sheriff's collector, his father holding the office of sheriff for Breckinridge county. He then studied medicine and was graduated at the University of Louisville, M.D., 1840. He subsequently studied Latin under a private tutor. He was married at Carrollton, Ky., April 1, 1840, to Martha Anne, daughter of James Wharton and Eliza Nuttall (Demint) English. He practised medicine in Bedford, 1841; in Carrollton, 1842–43; and in Henry county, 1843–53. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1849 and 1850; a Pierce and King elector in 1852 and commissioner of the Custom house, Louisville, Ky., 1853–57. He engaged in the telegraph business first in 1854 when with George L. Douglass and William B. Reed he leased the line between Louisville and New Orleans, and was manager and soon became president of the company reorganized as the Southwestern telegraph company in 1856. The company obtained special charters from the legislatures of the several states through which the lines ran, and Dr. Green afterward arranged a contract for mutual patronage with five other leading companies forming the North American telegraph association. In 1866 the six companies were reorganized as the Western Union telegraph company of which Dr. Green was elected one of the vice-presidents. He was again a representative in the state legislature in 1868, and a prominent candidate before that body for U.S. senator. In 1870 he resigned as vice president of the Western Union to accept the presidency of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington railroad, retaining the position until the road was purchased in 1873 by the Chesapeake & Ohio company, when he was recalled to the vice-presidency of the Western Union. On the death of William Orton, April 22, 1878, he succeeded to the presidency of the Western Union telegraph company. He visited Europe in 1883, and in England was the recipient of distinguished civilities. He is the author of *The Government and the Telegraph* (*North American Review*, 1883). See *Telegraph in America* by James D. Reid, and *Life* in Memorial History of Louisville. He died in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1893.

GREEN, Robert Stockton, governor of New Jersey, was born in Princeton, N.J., March 25, 1831; son of James Sproat and Isabella (McCulloh) Green; grandson of the Rev. Ashbel Green (1762–1848); and great-grandson of the Rev. Jacob Green, the Revolutionary patriot. His father was U.S. district attorney for New Jersey and professor of law in the College of New Jersey. Robert was graduated at Princeton in 1850, gained admission to the bar in 1853, and was made a counsellor in 1856. He practised in Elizabeth, N.J.; was prosecutor of the borough courts,

1857; city attorney, 1858–68; member of the city council, 1863–73; surrogate of Union county, 1862; presiding judge of the county courts, 1868; and a member of the commission to suggest amendments to the state constitution, 1873. He represented the Democratic party as delegate to the national conventions of 1860, 1880 and 1888; was a representative in the 49th congress, 1885–87; governor of New Jersey, 1886–90; vice-chancellor of the state, 1890–95; and judge of the court of error and appeals, 1894–95. The College of New Jersey gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1887. He was a member of the New Jersey society of the Cincinnati; president of the state society, Sons of the American Revolution, 1888, and a vice-president-general of the National society. He died in Elizabeth, N.J., May 7, 1895.

GREEN, Samuel Abbott, physician, was born at Groton, Mass., March 16, 1830, son of Dr. Joshua and Eliza (Lawrence) Green; grandson of Joshua and Mary (Mosley) Green; great-grandson of Joshua and Hannah (Storer) Green, and a descendant of Percival and Ellen Green, who came to America in 1635 and were living at Cambridge in 1636. He acquired his early education at Lawrence academy, Groton, and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1851, M.D., 1854. After four years in Europe he began practice in Boston. He was a district physician for the city dispensary, 1858–61, and on May 19, 1858, was appointed by Governor Banks surgeon of the 2d Massachusetts militia regiment. At the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 1st Massachusetts regiment of volunteers. On Sept. 2, 1861, he was promoted surgeon, 24th Massachusetts volunteers, with which he remained until Nov. 2, 1864, serving at different times during this period on the staff of several general officers. He organized and had charge of the hospital ship *Recruit* of the Burnside expedition to Roanoke island, which sailed from Annapolis, in January, 1862. In February, 1862, he planned a cemetery on Roanoke island, which was one of the first regular burial places for national soldiers during the war. At one time he had charge of the hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan* on the coast of South Carolina; and during the siege of Fort Wagner he was chief medical officer on Morris Island. In October, 1863, he was sent to Florida where he acted as post-surgeon both at St. Augustine and Jacksonville, and thence was ordered in May, 1864, to Virginia, where he was with the Army of the James at the taking of Bermuda Hundred. He resigned his commission in the autumn of 1864. Having been appointed acting staff-surgeon in the spring of 1865, he was stationed for three months at Richmond after the fall of that city. "For gallant and distinguished services in the field during the campaign of 1864" he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. After the war Dr. Green was superintendent of the Boston dispensary, 1865–72; a member of the Boston school board, 1860–62 and 1865–72; trustee of the Boston public library, 1868–78, and acting librarian from October, 1877, to October, 1878. He gave to the library in 1880 his Franklin collection consisting of editions of the writings of Benjamin Franklin with books, pamphlets and engravings illustrating his life, together with a fund for its increase. In 1870 Governor Claflin appointed him one of a commission to care for disabled soldiers. In 1871 he became city physician of Boston, and held the office until 1882. He was appointed by the joint committees of the senate and the house of representatives on epidemic diseases, Dec. 18, 1878, a member of the board of experts to investigate the causes and methods of preventing the yellow fever epidemic. In 1881, as the candidate of the citizen's party and the Republicans, he was elected mayor of the city of Boston, serving during the year 1882. He served as an overseer of Harvard college, 1869–80, and was again elected in 1882; was chosen a trustee of the Peabody education fund in 1883, and was elected secretary of the board; and from 1885 to 1888 he was the acting general agent of the board in the place of Dr. Curry who had been appointed minister to Spain. In 1868 he became librarian of the Massachusetts historical society, and in 1895 was chosen its vice-president. He was one of the editors of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, 1870–91, and in 1892 was elected president of the Boston numismatic society. In 1896 the University of Nashville, Tenn., conferred upon Dr. Green the honorary degree of LL.D. He is the author of *History of Medicine in Massachusetts*; and *The Story of a Famous Book*.

GREEN, Samuel Swett, librarian, was born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 20, 1837; son of James and Elizabeth (Swett) Green; grandson of John Green, and a descendant of Thomas Green who came from England about 1635 and settled in Malden, Mass.; and also a descendant, through his mother, from Ralph Sprague, who came to Charlestown, Mass., in 1629. He was prepared for college at the Worcester high school and was graduated from Harvard in 1858. In June, 1859, he sailed for Smyrna and Constantinople, returning in November of the same year. He was graduated from Harvard divinity school in 1864, but the condition of his health prevented his entering the ministry and he accepted a clerical position in the Mechanics' national bank in Worcester, becoming teller in the Worcester national bank a few months later. On Jan. 15, 1871, he became librarian of the Free public library in Worcester. He was a director of the library, 1867–71. He was one of the founders of the American library association in 1876, was chosen first vice-president in September, 1887, and president, July 16, 1891. He was a delegate of the association to the International congress of librarians held in London in October, 1877, and was a member of the council of that body; was chosen honorary member of the Library association of the United Kingdom in July, 1878; was lecturer on "Public Libraries as popular educational institutions" in the school of library economy, when connected with Columbia college, N.Y. city; was chosen a fellow of the Royal historical society of Great Britain, May 8, 1879; and a member of the American antiquarian society, April 28, 1880, and of its council, Oct. 22, 1883. In July, 1893, he presided over the World's congress of librarians, held in connection with the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, and in 1897 was vice-president of the second international congress of librarians held in London, England. He was appointed in October, 1890, a member of the original board of the Massachusetts free public library commissioners, and was reappointed in 1894 and 1899. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1870. He is the author of two books on library topics; of numerous pamphlets on library and historical subjects; of numerous articles for foreign and American periodicals, and of papers published by the governments of Great Britain, the United States and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. His work in advancing the modern library movement had in 1900 included nearly thirty years' labor as writer and lecturer.

GREEN, Seth, pisciculturist, was born in Rochester, N.Y., March 19, 1817. He carried on a fish and game market in Rochester, and in 1837 first experimented in the artificial propagation of fish which he improved upon after a trip to Canada in 1838, during which he observed the habits of the salmon and found how large a proportion of the spawn was destroyed by the male salmon and other fish. His aim was to protect the spawn in the waters where the fish deposit it, and on many streams he increased the yield to 95 per cent of the spawn deposited. In 1864 he began the artificial propagation of fish on a considerable scale at Caledonia, N.Y., and in 1867 by invitation of the fish commissioners of the New England states he experimented at Holyoke, Mass., where in two weeks he hatched 15,000,000 shad, and in 1868, 40,000,000. He extended his work to the Hudson, Susquehanna and Potomac rivers where he artificially propagated fifteen species of fishes. He was appointed one of the fish commissioners for New York in 1868, which office he resigned on being made superintendent of the state fisheries. He transported shad to California in 1871, the first found in the waters of the Pacific slope, and in 1885 over 1,000,000 shad were marketed on the coast. He succeeded in hybridizing fish, and invented appliances afterward universally used. He was decorated by the Société d'aclimation, Paris. He published *Trout Culture* (1870); *Fish Hatching and Fish Catching* (1879). He died in Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1888.

GREEN, Thomas, soldier, was born in Amelia county, Va., June 8, 1814; son of Nathan and Mary (Field) Green. He was educated in Tennessee to which state his father removed when Thomas was an infant; and when the Texas struggle for independence took form he emigrated to that state, and took part in the war of 1836–37, and also in the war with Mexico, 1846–47. He was clerk of the supreme court of Texas while not absent on military duty, 1841–61. Tom Green county was named for him. In 1861 he was made a colonel in the Confederate army and took part in the engagements at Valverde, Feb. 21, 1862, Glorietta, March 26–28, 1862, Las Cruces, and in the recapture of Galveston, and of the steamer *Harriet Lane* by Gen. J.B. Magruder, commanding the district of Texas, Jan. 1, 1863. He was in command of the cavalry in the division of Gen. Richard Taylor, and his troop of cavalry routed Generals Weitzel and Grover at Koch's plantation on Bayou La Fourche, July 13, 1863.

This engagement won for him the rank of brigadier-general, and he was placed in command of the cavalry division of the trans-Mississippi department. He commanded a brigade of Texas cavalry in Marmaduke's cavalry division in the Red River campaign, and took part in the engagements at Bayou St. Patrice, April 7, 1863, Mansfield (Sabine Cross-Roads), April 8, and in harassing the retreating Federal army, April 8–12, and he was mortally wounded while firing upon the Federal gunboats from a bluff near Blair's Landing, La., April 12, and died on Blair's Plantation, April 14, 1864.

GREEN, Thomas Edward, clergyman, was born in Shippensville, Pa., Dec. 27, 1857; son of John M. and Martha M. (McCreary) Green; grandson of Thomas Green, and a descendant of Thomas Green, a Revolutionary soldier in the 3d Virginia line. He was graduated from McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill., in 1875, and took a post-graduate course at the College of New Jersey, and taught school at Alton, Ill., 1875–76. He was a student at Princeton theological seminary, 1877–79; was ordained by the Presbytery of Cairo, Feb. 5, 1880, and was pastor at Mt. Carmel, Ill., in 1880; stated supply at Effingham, 1880–81; pastor at Sparta, 1881–83, and at the Eighth Presbyterian church, Chicago, Ill., 1883–86. He became an Episcopalian in 1886, was ordained deacon, Feb. 2, 1887, and priest, Feb. 22, 1887. He was rector of St. Andrew's church, Chicago, Ill., 1887–89, and of Grace church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, from 1889. He was elected bishop of Iowa in 1893, but declined the office. He received the degree of D.D. from Griswold college, Davenport, Iowa, in 1890. He was married, April 27, 1880, to Laura E. Johnson of Mt. Carmel, Ill. He is the author of: *Sermons and Addresses* (1885); *The Hill Called Calvary* (1899); and pamphlets and essays.

GREEN, Thomas Jefferson, soldier, was born in Warren county, N.C., Feb. 14, 1802; son of Solomon and Fanny (Hawkins) Green. He attended Chapel Hill college and the U.S. military academy. In 1822 he was elected to the general assembly of North Carolina and shortly after was married to Sarah A., daughter of the Hon. Jesse Wharton of Nashville, Tenn. He then removed to a plantation in Florida, where he remained till the death of his wife in 1832, having in the meantime represented his county in the Florida legislature. In 1836 he went to Texas, where he was commissioned brigadier-general and sent back to the United States to raise a brigade, which he did at the expense of his entire fortune. Returning with his brigade, he arrived at Velasco after the battle of San Jacinto and on the day that Santa Anna was released and placed on a war vessel to be carried to Vera Cruz, General Green, believing the release of Santa Anna to be a mistake, protested, and under the authority of President Burnet, reimprisoned the Mexican. This action was sustained by the government and Santa Anna was consigned to the care of General Green, who treated him as a guest. Subsequently when their positions were reversed General Green was heavily ironed and ordered to work on the roads, which last he refused to do though threatened with death. Santa Anna, after his release, again began his incursions of Texas, and in 1843 General Somerville, with a command of about seven hundred Texans, crossed into Mexico; then under implied executive authority, started homeward before striking a blow. General Green and others refused to return, recrossed the Rio Grande and attacked the town of Mier. After a nineteen hours' fight in which the enemy lost twice the entire force of their assailants, the battle went against the Texans and 261 men and officers were captured and imprisoned in the dungeons of Perote near the city of Mexico. After six months' labor in digging through an eight-foot wall of volcanic rock, General Green with fifteen others escaped on July 2, 1843, and he with seven others returned to Texas. Subsequently he was a representative in the Texas congress, where he used every effort to secure the release of the men whom he had left in the Mexican dungeons. He also introduced the bill which made the Rio Grande the boundary line between Texas and Mexico, the Nueces having been previously recognized as the line. President Polk based his claims and right to send troops to the mouth of the river in dispute upon this bill, and the Mexican war and the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico and California was the consequence. General Green also demonstrated the feasibility and absolute necessity of a railroad across this territory to the Pacific as a war measure in a memorial to Congress in 1850, and he afterward took an original part in the projection and building of the Southern Pacific railroad. During the pending of negotiations for the annexation of Texas to the United States he was tendered by President Polk the post of confidential agent of the United States, but declined on the ground that he was then a citizen of the other contracting power. In 1845 he returned to the United

Thomas J. Green

States and was married to the widow of John S. Ellery of Boston, Mass. Later he went to Texas and in 1849 journeyed through Mexico to California. After working there in the mines he was elected a member of the first state senate, served one term, and was a candidate for the U.S. senate the ensuing year. As major-general of the California militia he subdued and effected a treaty with hostile Indian tribes. During his citizenship in Texas he assisted in purchasing the land and laying out the town of Velasco. While in California he projected and laid out the towns of Oro and Vallejo and introduced into the legislature the bill for the establishment of the state university. In his declining years he returned to Warren county, N.C., and settled on "Esmeralda" plantation on Shocco Creek, cultivating corn and tobacco. He is the author of *The Texan Expedition Against Mier* (1845). He died at "Esmeralda" plantation, Warren county, N.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

GREEN, Traill, scientist, was born in Easton, Pa., May 25, 1813; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Traill) Green; grandson of Richard and Phebe (Moore) Green, and of Robert and Elizabeth (Grotz) Traill; great-grandson of Richard and Mary (Ely) Green, and great² grandson of William and Joanna (Reeder) Green, who were natives of England and first settled on Long Island, removing to Hunterdon county, N.J., about 1700. He attended Union academy, Easton, Pa., and later Minerva academy, conducted at the time by the Rev. Dr. John Van Derveer. He then took two full courses at the University of Pennsylvania, and one at Chapman's medical institute, and received his M.D. degree from the university in 1835. He was physician of the Fifth Street dispensary, 1835–36, and then engaged in general practice in Easton, Pa., where he organized a class in chemistry. He was professor of general and applied chemistry in Lafayette college, 1837–41; and professor of natural sciences and lecturer on physiology and hygiene in Marshall college, Mercersburg, Pa., 1841–48. He was married in 1844 to Harriet Moore of Morristown, N.J. In 1848 he returned to Easton where he resumed the practice of medicine and was again professor of chemistry in Lafayette college, 1848–65; professor of natural science, 1865; Adamson professor of general and applied chemistry, 1865–74; professor of general chemistry, 1874–91; professor of medical jurisprudence, 1875–77; a trustee of the college. 1882–97; acting president, 1890–91; emeritus professor of chemistry, 1891–97; and a member of the prudential committee, 1890–91. He built an astronomical observatory and presented it to the college; organized the Pardee scientific department in 1866, and was dean of the same, 1869–97. He was a presidential elector in 1892. He held several state offices in connection with hospitals; was president of the Easton school board; the first president of the American academy of medicine; president of the Pennsylvania medical society in 1868; and a member of the American association for the advancement of science from its organization in 1851 till 1874 and a fellow, 1874–97. He was also elected a member of the Linnæan society, Lancaster, Pa., 1864, of the Buffalo society of natural history, 1864; of the American philosophical society, 1868; of the American chemical society, 1876, and of several other scientific organizations. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Rutgers college in 1841, and that of LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1866. He contributed to medical periodicals and is the author of *Zoölogical, Floral Distribution of the United States* (1861). He died in Easton, Pa., April 29, 1897.

Traill Green

GREEN, Wharton Jackson, representative, was born in St. Mark's, Fla., Feb 28, 1831: son of Gen. Thomas Jefferson and Sarah A. (Wharton) Green; grandson of Solomon and Fanny (Hawkins) Green, and of Jesse Wharton, and a descendant of William Green, of Philemon Hawkins, who settled in Bute county, N.C., in 1717, and of Abigail Sugan, better known as "Grandmother Cook." Wharton attended Georgetown college, D.C.; the U.S. military academy; the University of Virginia, and Cumberland university, Tenn. He read law in the last two institutions and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States, being associated with the law firm of Robert J. Walker and Louis Janin. Failing health for the time necessitated the giving up of that profession for one requiring more active out-door exercise. In 1858 he was married to Esther Sargent, only child of John S. Ellery of Boston, Mass., by whom there were four children

W. J. Green

born, namely: Sarah Wharton, wife of Pembroke Jones of New York; John Ellery; Adeline C., and Mabel Ellery, wife of George B. Elliott of Richmond, Va. After the decease of his first wife, Mr. Green was married to Adeline Burr, widow of Judge David Davis of Illinois (1815–1886). He spent the year 1858 in Europe, and in 1859 became a planter in Warren county, N.C. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, commanding shortly after. He was wounded at Washington, N.C., in 1862; was taken prisoner at Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862; was again wounded at Gettysburg and taken prisoner on the train carrying wounded soldiers from the field of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and was confined on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie. After the close of hostilities he settled in Fayetteville, N.C., and interested himself in viticulture. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1888, and was a representative from North Carolina in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883–87. He introduced the first resolution to prevent food adulteration and supported the resolution as submitted by the select committee on the public health in an able speech delivered in the house of representatives, April 21, 1884. He was also active in framing and supporting the anti-oleomargarine bill and supporting the bill providing for the national library building At the close of his second term in congress he retired from public life and devoted himself to the cultivation of his extensive vineyards and to literary pursuits.

GREEN, William Henry, clergyman, was born in Groveville, Burlington county, N.J., Jan. 27, 1825; son of George S. and Sarah (Kennedy) Green. He was graduated at Lafayette college in 1840, was tutor there, 1841–42; adjunct professor of mathematics, 1843–44; graduated at Princeton theological seminary in 1846, and was assistant instructor in Hebrew in the seminary, 1846–49. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, May 24, 1848, and was pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1849–51, when he accepted the chair of Oriental and Old Testament literature in Princeton theological seminary. He declined the presidency of the college in 1868; was moderator of the General Assembly in 1871; received the degrees D.D. from Princeton in 1857 and LL.D. from Rutgers in 1873, and was chairman of American committee for revision of Old Testament. He is the author of a *Hebrew Grammar* (1861); *Hebrew Chrestomathy* (1863); *The Pentateuch Vindicated from the Aspersions of Bishop Colenso* (1863); *The Argument of the Book of Job Unfolded* (1874); *Moses and the Prophets* (1883); *The Hebrew Feasts* (1885); *The Higher Criticism of the Pentateuch* (1895); *The Unity of the Book of Genesis* (1895); and *General Introduction to the Old Testament* (1898). He died in Princeton, N J., Feb. 10, 1900.

GREEN, William Mercer, first bishop of Mississippi and 51st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Wilmington, N C., May 2, 1798. His father was a wealthy rice-planter and his mother was of Quaker origin. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1818, receiving his A.M. degree in 1833; studied theology under Bishop R. C. Moore and was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, April 21, 1821, and priest, April 20, 1822. He was rector of St. John's church at Williamsborough, 1821–25; of St. Matthew's church at Hillsborough, which he founded, 1825–37; was chaplain and professor of rhetoric and logic in the University of North Carolina, 1837–49, and bishop of the diocese of Mississippi, 1850–87. He was consecrated bishop at St. Andrew's church, Jackson, Miss., Feb. 24, 1850, by Bishops Otey, Polk, Cobbs and Freeman. On Feb. 24, 1883, the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson was made assistant bishop of the diocese at the request of Bishop Green who had given thirty-three years to the administration of the affairs of the diocese Bishop Green was one of the original founders of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. in 1857, a trustee, 1857–67, and chancellor and president of the board of trustees, 1867–87. He received the honorary degrees of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and LL.D. from the University of Virginia in 1848, and that of LL.D. from the University of the South in 1878. He published, besides sermons and orations: *Memoir of the Rt. Rev Bishop Ravenscroft* (1830) and *Life of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey* (1886). He died at Sewanee, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1887.

GREENE, Albert Collins, senator, was born in East Greenwich, R.I., April 15, 1791; son of Perry and Elisa (Belcher) Greene; grandson of Nathaniel and Mary (Mott) Greene, and a descendant of John Greene, a surgeon who came to America from Salisbury, England, in 1635. He received his education in Kent academy, East Greenwich, was admitted to the bar in New York city and practised his profession in Rhode Island. He was a member of the general assembly, 1815–16, 1822–25; brigadier-general, commanding the 4th brigade, R.I. state militia, 1816–21, and major-general of the militia of the state, 1822–25; attorney general of the state, 1825–43; state senator, 1843–44; U.S. senator, 1845–51; and again a state senator, 1851–52, and a representative in the general assembly, 1857–58. He was married, March 16, 1814, to Catherine Celia, daughter of William Greene, and four children by the marriage survived him. After the death of his first wife he was married to Mrs. Julia

GREENE

Bourne Jones, widow of Abel Jones and daughter of Benjamin Bourne. There were no children by this marriage. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1827. He died in Providence, R.I., Jan. 8, 1863.

GREENE, Albert Gorton, jurist, was born in Providence, R.I., Feb. 10, 1802; son of John Holden and Elizabeth (Beverly) Greene; grandson of Thomas Rice and Mary (Briggs) Greene, and a descendant of John Greene, a contemporary of Roger Williams who with Samuel Gorton settled Warwick, R.I.

Albert G. Greene

He prepared for college at the university grammar school in Providence, and was graduated from Brown in 1820. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, and opened an office in Providence where he was clerk of the city council, 1832–67; clerk of the municipal court, 1832–57; and judge of the municipal court, 1858–67. He drafted the original school bill of Rhode Island, was one of the founders of the Providence Athenæum, and president of the R.I. historical society, 1854–68. He was a student of English literature, and at the time of his death possessed a large private library. His collection of American poetry finally passed to Brown university. In 1824 he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Benjamin Clifford of Providence. One of their daughters became the wife of the Rev. Dr. Samuel White Duncan, and when Judge Greene resigned from the municipal bench in 1867, he removed to his daughter's home in Cleveland, Ohio. Judge Greene edited Thomas Dring's *Recollections of the Jersey Prison Ship* (1829), and the *Literary Journal* (1833). Besides articles in periodicals he is the author of the poems *Old Grimes*, the *Militia Muster*, *Adelheid*, *The Baron's Last Banquet*, and *Canonchet*. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1868.

GREENE, Charles Ezra, educator, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 12, 1842; son of James Diman and Sarah Adeline (Durell) Green; grandson of Bernard and Lois (Diman) Green, of Malden, Mass., and of Daniel Meserve and Elizabeth (Wentworth) Durell, of Dover, N.H.; and a descendant of James Greene, born in England, 1610, who was in Charlestown, Mass., 1634. He was graduated at Harvard in 1862, and at the Massachusetts institute of technology in 1868. He was 1st lieutenant and quartermaster, 7th U.S. colored troops, 1865–66; practised as a civil engineer, 1868–72; and in 1872 accepted the chair of civil engineering in the University of Michigan where he was made dean of the department of engineering in 1895. He was elected a member of the American society of civil engineers, Jan. 4, 1882, and also became a member of Michigan and Detroit societies of civil engineers. He was associate editor of *Engineering News*, 1876–77. He is the author of: *Graphical Method for the Analysis of Bridge Trusses; extended to Continuous Girders and Draw Spans* (1875); *Graphics: Roofs, Bridges, Arches* (3 vols., 1876–79); *Notes on Rankine's Civil Engineering* (1891); *Structural Mechanics* (1897); and contributions to scientific journals.

GREENE, Charles Gordon, journalist, was born in Boscawen, N.H., July 1, 1804. In 1813 by the death of his father he was left to the care of his brother Nathaniel, who entered him at Bradford academy under the tuition of Benjamin Greenleaf. After finishing at the academy he passed some time in apprenticeship at his brother's printing office in Haverhill, and in 1822 followed Nathaniel to Boston, Mass., and entered the office of the *Statesman*. In 1825 he removed to Taunton, Mass., where he managed the *Free Press* but returned to Boston in 1826 and published the *Spectator*, which he soon abandoned to resume his place in the office of the *Statesman*. In 1827 he published the *National Palladium* in Philadelphia and in 1828 the *United States Telegraph* in Washington, D.C. After the election of Jackson to the presidency he returned to Boston and purchased a part of the *Statesman* of which he became sole owner after several years. In 1831 he established the Boston *Post* which he conducted till 1875. He served several terms in the Massachusetts legislature, was aide to Governor Morton in 1840, was appointed naval officer of Boston by President Pierce in 1853, and by President Buchanan in 1857. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1886.

GREENE, Charles Warren, scientist, was born in Belchertown, Mass., Aug. 17, 1840; son of William and Harriet Baker (Gavit) Greene; grandson of Ebenezer and Sibyl (Hitchcock) Greene and a descendant of Thomas Greene, probably a native of Leicestershire, England, who is supposed to have settled in Ipswich, Mass., about 1635; removed to Malden about 1650 and died in 1667. Charles was graduated from Brown in 1863; enlisted in the U.S. volunteer army, July 19, 1862, and served till July 9, 1865, rising to the rank of captain. At the close of the war he resumed his study and was graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth in 1868. He practised his profession from 1868 to 1872, after which he devoted his time to sci-

entific study and literary work, directing his attention mainly to etymologic and ethnographic studies after 1887. He edited *Lippincott's Gazetteer* (1879); *Worcester's New School Dictionary* (1883); and *Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary* (1886); and is the author of *Animals; Their Homes and Habits* (1886); *Birds; Their Homes and Habits* (1886); and numerous contributions to periodicals and encyclopædias.

GREENE, Christopher, soldier, was born in Warwick, R.I., May 12, 1737; son of Philip Greene, judge of the court of common pleas of Kent county, 1759–84; and a descendant of John Green, the first settler in America by that name. Christopher received a good education and represented his town in the colonial legislature, 1770–72. He was elected a lieutenant of the Kentish Guards on its organization and in May, 1775, was made major in the army of observation commanded by Gen. Nathanael Greene. He entered the Continental service as captain of a company of infantry and he was taken prisoner while leading an assault at Quebec under Montgomery. After a long imprisonment he was exchanged and was made major of the regiment commanded by Gen. J. M. Varnum and in 1777 received command of a regiment and of Fort Mercer on the Delaware which he defended against a superior force of Hessian soldiers, and for this action, Nov. 4, 1777, he was voted a sword by congress. He was on detached service under Gen. John Sullivan in Rhode Island in 1778 and in 1781 while in the advance of the Continental army he was surprised by a body of Tories under Colonel DeLancey and after defending himself valiantly for some time at the cost of several Tory lives he was overpowered and slain. He was married to Anne Lippitt, who with three sons and four daughters, survived him. He died at Croton River, Westchester county, N.Y., May 13, 1781.

GREENE, Dascom, educator, was born in Richmond, Ontario county, N.Y., June 15, 1825; son of Benoni and Oracy (Clark), grandson of Moses and Jerusha (Wiswall), great-grandson of Isaac Adams and Hannah (Pierce), great[2] grandson of Samuel and great[3] grandson of Benjamin Greene. His ancestors were from New England and he descended on the maternal side from Col. William Clark of the Revolutionary army. During his years in school he became impressed by the glaring defects in the methods of instruction then prevalent, and his views on that subject were afterward embodied in a series of articles on science teaching published in 1855, in which he suggested some of the improvements in methods of elementary instruction afterward adopted. His interest in that subject led him to enter upon a course of study at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., the pioneer institution in the United States in the use of practical methods in higher education. He was graduated at the Institute in 1853, was assistant in mathematics, 1853–55, professor of mathematics and astronomy for thirty-eight years, 1855–93, and was made professor emeritus in 1893. From 1864 till the time of his resignation he served as librarian of the institute. In 1868 he became a member of the American association for the advancement of science. He declined an appointment to the chair of mathematics and astronomy in Lehigh university in 1874, and an informal offer of a like position at Cornell university in 1875. He was married in 1859 to Sara Irene Parsons of Utica, N.Y., who died in 1861, and their only son, William, died in 1864. He was married in 1866 to Elvira Dickerman of Troy, N.Y. Professor Greene is the author of a text-book on *Spherical and Practical Astronomy* (1891); *Integral Calculus* (1892). He died in Troy, N.Y., Aug. 6, 1900.

GREENE, Edward Lee, botanist, was born at Hopkinton, R.I., Aug. 20, 1843; son of William Maxson and Abby Maria (Crandall) Greene; grandson of the Rev. John Greene, a well-known evangelist in New England and New York in the early part of the 19th century; and a descendant of John Greene who came from England and settled in Rhode Island in 1643. He was graduated from Albion college, Wis., Ph.B. in 1866. He was instructor in botany and German at Albion academy, Wis., in 1868; was ordained to the Episcopal ministry in 1871, and was instructor in botany at Jarvis Hall, Golden City, Col., 1871–72; and rector of churches at Greeley, Pueblo and Georgetown, Col., and at Berkeley, Cal., until 1882. He was a lecturer in botany at the University of California, 1882–83; and in 1885 he renounced the Episcopal ministry and became a Roman Catholic layman. He was instructor in botany, 1885–87; assistant professor of botany, 1887–88; associate professor of botany, 1888–90; and professor of botany, 1890–95, at the University of California; and was made professor of botany at the Catholic university of America at Washington, D.C., in 1895. He established the *Pittonia* in 1887, and the *Erythea* in 1893. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Notre Dame, Ind., in 1895. His

GREENE

published writings include *Illustrations of West American Oaks* (1889–90); *Flora Franciscana* (1891–97) and *Manual of Botany of San Francisco Bay Region* (1894).

GREENE, Frances H., see McDougal, Frances H. Greene.

GREENE, Francis Vinton, soldier, was born in Providence, R.I., June 27, 1850; son of George Sears and Martha (Dana) Greene. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1870, first in a class of fifty-eight members, and was assigned to the 4th regiment, U S. artillery, as 2d lieutenant. He was transferred to the U.S. engineer corps, June 10, 1872, and was assistant astronomer and surveyor to the international commission for the survey of the northern boundary of the United States from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, 1872–76, being promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1874. He was military attaché to the U.S. legation at St. Petersburg, 1877–79, and during that time was for one year with the Russian army in the field in their operations during the Russo-Turkish war, being present in the battles of Plevna, Shipka, Taskossen, Sofia, Philippopolis, and arriving in front of Constantinople with the advance guard under General Skobeleff. He received decorations from the emperor of Russia and from the Prince of Roumania. On returning to America he was assistant engineer on public works in the District of Columbia, 1879–85. He was promoted captain in the regular army, January, 1883; was instructor in practical military engineering at the U.S. military academy, 1885–86, and resigned his commission in the army, Dec. 31, 1886, to become president of the Barber asphalt paving company. He was appointed major and engineer of the 1st brigade of the National guard of New York on Dec. 18, 1889, and on Jan. 26, 1892, was elected colonel of the 71st regiment, N.G. N.Y. When the war with Spain broke out in April, 1898, this regiment volunteered for active service, and under Colonel Greene's command was immediately ordered to Florida and assigned to a brigade of regular infantry for the Cuban campaign. Colonel Greene did not accompany the regiment to Cuba, having been appointed brigadier-general on May 29, 1898, and ordered to the Philippines. He commanded the 2d expedition, numbering 4500 men, which sailed from San Francisco, June 15, and arrived in Manila Bay, July 16. His troops were landed in front of the Spanish trenches and were constantly engaged in action with the Spaniards until the capture of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898. General Greene's brigade led the advance on that day, and he was the senior officer on the first commission for arranging the articles of capitulation. For distinguished services in the Manila campaign he was promoted to the rank of major-general. He was ordered to special duty in Washington and arrived there September 29, and on completion of this duty he was assigned to command the 2d division, 7th army corps, stationed in Florida and afterward in Georgia, and in the temporary absence of General Lee was in command of the 7th army corps. On November 10 he was ordered to Havana to select camp sites for troops and make arrangements for American occupation and government. On the signing of the treaty of peace, December 10, the office of military governor of Havana was offered to him. He was succeeded by Maj.-Gen. William Ludlow in 1898, and returned to the United States and resigned his commission in 1899. In 1902 Mayor Low appointed him police commissioner of New York City. He wrote *The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877–78* (2 vols., 1879); *Army Life in Russia* (1880); *The Mississippi* (1888); *General Greene* in *Great Commanders* series (1893), and magazine articles on military, historical and scientific subjects.

GREENE, George Sears, soldier, was born in Apponaug, Warwick, R.I., May 6, 1801; son of Caleb and Sarah (Weekes) Greene; grandson of Caleb Greene, and a descendant in the sixth generation from John Greene, deputy-governor of Rhode Island. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1823, second in his class, was assigned to service as brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery, and was transferred to the 3d artillery. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 31, 1829; was assigned assistant professor of mathematics and engineering at the Military academy and afterward stationed at various artillery posts. He resigned from the army, June 30, 1836. He then engaged in railroad building and mining, and as engineer of the Croton aqueduct board o. the city of New York. He served in this capa-

city, 1856–62, building a new aqueduct over the High Bridge and a new reservoir in Central Park. He joined the volunteer army, Jan. 21, 1862, as colonel of the 60th New York and was promoted brigadier-general, April 28. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and was honorably mustered out, April 30, 1866. His conspicuous services during the civil war were as brigade-commander at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; as commander of the 2d division of the 12th corps at Antietam; as brigade-commander at Chancellorsville; as brigade-commander at Gettysburg, where at Culp's Hill he held with his brigade the right wing of the Army of the Potomac against the onslaught of more than a division of the Confederates and saved the position of the wing; and at Wauhatchie near Chattanooga, Oct. 28, 1863, where he was dangerously wounded. Upon recovering he joined the army at Newbern, N.C., January, 1865, and took part in the battle of Kinston, where he had a horse shot under him. He commanded a brigade at Goldsboro and in Slocum's corps in the march to Washington, D.C., where the army was disbanded. He was commissioner of the Croton aqueduct department and its chief engineer, 1867–71; and was chief engineer of public works, Washington, D.C., 1871–72. He was president of the American society of civil engineers, 1875–77; and president of the New York genealogical and biographical society. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the regular service, Aug. 2, 1894, and retired, August 11, under act of Aug. 1, 1894. He was married in 1837 to Martha, daughter of Samuel Dana of Charlestown, Mass., and three sons survived him: George Sears, Jr., Charles T. and Francis Vinton Greene. He was the oldest living graduate of the U.S. military academy in 1898. He died at Morristown, N.J., Jan. 28, 1899.

GREENE, George Sears, civil engineer, was born in Lexington, Ky., Nov. 26, 1837; son of George Sears and Martha (Dana) Greene. He was educated at Harvard, but left college before graduation in order to take a position as assistant engineer with his father, who was chief engineer of the Croton aqueduct department, New York city. He was afterward engaged in surveying various railroads in the United States and in Cuba, and in developing copper mines in the Lake Superior region. He introduced improvements in civil engineering implements that came into general use and were adopted by the U.S. coast survey. He was engineer-in-chief of the department of docks, New York city, 1875–98. He was elected a member of the American society of civil engineers in 1867; was director, 1882–90; vice-president, 1885–86, and treasurer, 1887–90.

GREENE, George Washington, educator, was born in East Greenwich, R.I., April 8, 1811; son of Nathanael and Anna Maria (Clarke) Greene. His father was the second son of Maj.-Gen. Nathanael Greene, and his mother a niece of Gov. Samuel Ward, member of the Continental congress. He entered Brown university in 1825, but left to travel in Europe for his health after he had passed his junior year. He was U.S. consul at Rome, 1837–45. He returned to the United States in 1848, and was instructor of modern languages in Brown university, 1848–52; a teacher and author in New York city, 1852–65; at East Greenwich, R.I., 1865–83; and lecturer at Cornell university on American history, 1871-73. He is the author of: *Life of Gen. Nathanael Greene* in Sparks's American biography (1846); *Primary Lessons in French* (1849); *Companion to Ollendorff's French Grammar* (1850); *Primary Lessons in Italian* (1850); *History and Geography of the Middle Ages* (1851); *Biographical Studies* (1860); *Historical View of the American Revolution* (1865); *Life of Nathanael Greene* (3 vols., 1867–71); *The German Element in the War of America* (1876); and *Short History of Rhode Island* (1877). He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1833, and that of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1875. He died in East Greenwich, R.I., Feb. 2, 1883.

GREENE, Herbert Eveleth, educator, was born in Newton, Mass., Aug. 27, 1858; son of William Lyman and Sarah (Eveleth) Greene, and grandson of Aaron and Mary (Miller) Greene and of John and Chloe (Gates) Eveleth. He was graduated from Harvard in 1881, and took a graduate course in English literature and philology, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1884, and that of Ph.D. in 1888. He was professor of the English language and literature at Wells college, Aurora, New York, 1891–93, and became collegiate professor of English at Johns Hopkins university in 1893. He was chosen treasurer of the Modern Language association of America in 1896. He is the author of numerous criticisms, literary, musical and dramatic.

GREENE, Jacob Lyman, soldier, was born at Waterford, Maine, Aug. 9, 1837; son of Capt. Jacob H. Greene. He attended the University of Michigan, 1857–58, and engaged in the practice of law at Lapeer, Mich., until 1861 when he enlisted as a private in the 7th Michigan infantry. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant of his company in 1862 but owing to sickness, retired from the service, returning in 1863 to accept the appointment of assistant adjutant-general on Gen. George A. Custer's staff. He was captured at the battle of Trevilian Station, June 11, 1864, and was confined in Libby, Macon and Charleston prisons. He was exchanged, April 8, 1865, and joined General Custer at Burkeville,

serving with him until the close of the war. He was promoted major and brevetted lieutenant-colonel for distinguished gallantry and was mustered out of the service in April, 1866. He was agent and assistant secretary for the Berkshire life insurance company at Pittsfield, Mass., 1866–70; assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual life insurance company at Hartford, Conn., 1870–71, secretary, 1871–78, and succeeded President Goodwin as president of the company in 1878. He was made a director in the Connecticut trust and safe deposit company; the Connecticut society for savings; the Hartford fire insurance company and the Phoenix national bank. He became a member of the Connecticut society of the Sons of the Revolution and a trustee of the Watkins library, Hartford, Conn.

GREENE, John Priest, educator, was born in Scotland county, Mo., Aug. 20, 1849; son of Thomas William and Nancy (Priest) Greene. He was educated under Bartlett Anderson and at the Memphis academy and by two years' attendance at La Grange college. He was an instructor in La Grange college, 1872–75. He entered the Southern Baptist theological seminary at Greenville, S.C., in 1875, and was graduated from that institution after its removal to Louisville, Ky., in 1879. He was pastor of the East Baptist church in Louisville, 1877–79. He was a student in the University of Leipzig, Germany, 1879–80, and also travelled in Europe. He renewed the charge of the church in Louisville in 1880 and served until 1882 when he removed to St. Louis, Mo., to become pastor of the Third Baptist church in which pastorate he remained until September, 1892, when he was made president of William Jewell college. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from William Jewell college in 1885; and that of LL.D. from Colgate university, N.Y., in 1893 and from Wake Forest college, N.C., in 1894.

GREENE, Nathanael, soldier, was born in Warwick, R.I., May 27, 1742; son of Nathaniel and Mary (Mott) Greene; and a descendant in the fifth generation from John Greene, a surgeon of Salisbury, England, who emigrated to America, landing in Boston in 1635, and soon after aided Roger Williams in founding Rhode Island. His father was a Quaker preacher, farmer, mill owner and iron founder. Nathanael was one of eight sons and was brought up to work in the fields, the mills, or at the forge, and to attend meetings, a walk of two miles from the homestead at Patowomut. In 1757, through a friendship formed with a college student he determined to gain a higher education, and he began the study of geometry and Latin and the reading of history. The Rev. Dr. Stiles, Lindley Murray, and a teacher by the name of Maxwell gave him assistance in his studies, and he read Watts and Locke and soon not only acquired a superior education for his opportunities, but accumulated a library of several hundred classical books. He continued his manual labor on the farm and at the forge, and in 1770 was elected to the general assembly from Coventry. The events that foreshadowed war with the mother country led him to take up the study of the art of war, and he joined the Kentish Guards for which act he was expelled from the Quaker meeting. In May, 1775, the general assembly of the state appointed him brigadier-general of the Rhode Island contingent in the army before Boston, and he joined his command June 3, 1775, and left the army when it was disbanded in 1783, after an uninterrupted service of eight years. He won Washington's confidence by the perfect discipline of his brigade stationed at Roxbury, Mass. When Boston was evacuated he was entrusted by Washington with the defence of Long Island, but was unable to take part in the battle of Aug. 27, 1776, being stricken with fever. He directed the retreat of the army and lost the day at Fort Washington by undertaking to hold the position against the advice of Washington. He was made major-general and given command of the troops in New Jersey in September, 1776. He commanded the division at Trenton with which the commander-in-chief marched in person, and was to share with Knox the command of the Continental army in the pursuit of the British after the surprise. He also took a brilliant part at Princeton and Brandywine, and commanded the left wing at Germantown. On March 2, 1788, he was made quartermaster-general of the American army and accepted the position at the urgent request of the commander-in-chief and of the committee of congress with the proviso that in event of battle he should command his division. He commanded the right wing at Monmouth in 1778, took active direction of the battle of Tiverton Heights, R.I.; was in command of the army during Washington's absence in Hartford in September, 1780, when Arnold's treason was discovered, and was president of the court that tried André. On Oct. 14, 1780, he was appointed to the command of the southern army which had become discouraged from repeated defeat and disaster, and he soon restored confi-

dence and discipline. His campaign recovered the places seized by the enemy and finally penned up the British army in Charleston. He was, however, defeated by Cornwallis at Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781. On the retreat of the army of Cornwallis toward Wilmington, N.C., General Greene turned back to recover South Carolina and was surprised by General Rawdon, April 25, at Hobkirk's Hill, S.C., but saved his army by a masterly retreat. He then laid siege to Fort Ninety-Six and afterward met and defeated the forces under Colonel Stewart at Eutaw Springs, September 8, and put an end to British domination in South Carolina and Georgia. On April 16, 1782, the news of peace reached General Greene at Charleston and soon after the army was disbanded and Greene returned North. He visited congress sitting at Princeton, N.J., and reported his administration of the affairs of the Southern army and surrendered his trust. In Princeton he met his commander-in-chief and enjoyed a renewal of a friendship that had begun at Roxbury in 1775. After a year spent with his family in Rhode Island he went south to take possession of a plantation, "Mulberry Grove," on the Savannah river which had been presented to him by the state of Georgia. He was married in July, 1774, to Catharine Littlefield of Block Island, and left five children: George Washington, Martha Washington, Cornelia Lott, Nathanael Ray and Louisa Catharine. Of these George Washington accompanied LaFayette to France in 1785, and was educated under the Marquis's care as a companion of his own son also named George Washington, returning to Georgia in 1794; Martha was married to John C. Nightingale and afterward to Dr. Henry Turner of Tennessee; Cornelia was married to Peyton Skipwith and afterward to E. B. Littlefield of Tennessee; Nathanael was married to Ann Clark and settled in East Greenwich, R I., and Louisa, born shortly after her father's death, was married to James Shaw, and settled on Cumberland island. After a few years of widowhood Mrs. Greene was married to Phineas Miller, and at her death, Sept. 2, 1814, left to each of her children a competent fortune, the nucleus of which was the thanks gifts of Carolinians and Georgians to the gallant defender of their territory against British aggression. Congress presented him with a medal and a British standard for his victory at Eutaw Springs, and Rhode Island caused his statue to be placed in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington. His life was written by his grandson, George Washington Greene (3 vols., 1868-71), and by Francis Vinton Greene in *Great Commanders* series (1893). General Greene died at Mulberry Grove, Savannah, Ga., June 19, 1786.

GREENE

GREENE, Nathaniel, journalist, was born in Boscawen, N.H., May 20, 1797. He attended the common schools and in 1809 apprenticed himself to the proprietor of the *New Hampshire Patriot* in Concord. Subsequently he became editor of the Concord *Gazette*, and in 1814 took the management of the New Hampshire *Gazette* at Portsmouth. He conducted the Haverhill, Mass., *Gazette*, 1815–17, and in May of the latter year established the *Essex Patriot*. In 1821 he removed to Boston, Mass., and there established the *Boston Statesman* which subsequently became the leading Democratic journal of the state. He was postmaster of Boston, 1829–40 and 1845–49. He then went to Paris, France, where he lived till 1861 engaging in literary work. On his return to the United States he made his residence in Boston. Besides numerous poems and other contributions to periodicals, mostly under the pen-name "Boscawen," he published a number of translations including: *History of Italy*, by G. Sforzosi (1836); *Tales from the German* (1837); *Tales from the German, Italian and French* (1843); and *Improvisations* (1852). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1877.

GREENE, Ray, senator, was born in Warwick, R.I., Feb. 2, 1765; son of William and Catharine (Ray) Greene. He was graduated from Yale in 1784, was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Providence. He was attorney-general of Rhode Island, 1794–97, and on November 22 of the latter year was elected to the U.S. senate to complete the unexpired term of William Bradford, resigned. He was re-elected in 1799 for a full term but resigned on Dec. 7, 1801, to accept the post of district judge of Rhode Island, tendered him by President Adams. Some technicality in the appointment was overlooked by President Adams and President Jefferson refused to rectify the mistake, and Judge Greene retired. He married Mary, daughter of George Flagg of Charleston, S.C. He died in Warwick, R.I., Jan. 11, 1849.

GREENE, Samuel Dana, naval officer, was born in Cumberland, Md., Feb. 11, 1839; son of George Sears and Martha (Dana) Greene. He was graduated at the U.S. naval academy in 1859 and was a midshipman on the *Hartford* in the China squadron, 1859–61. When the *Monitor* was designed by John Ericsson, Lieutenant Greene volunteered for service on that vessel and was second in command in the battle of Hampton Roads, and continued on board up to the time it foundered at sea off Hatteras, Dec. 29, 1862. He took charge of the guns in the turret during the fight with the *Merrimac* and personally fired every shot up to the time of the disabling of Lieutenant Worden when he took command and directed the movements of the

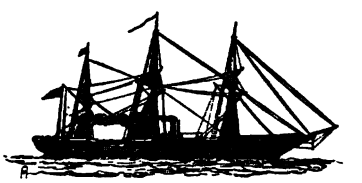
vessel until the *Merrimac* escaped up the Elizabeth river, where he could not follow, having no pilot on board. He afterward engaged in the attack on Fort Darling and the other naval operations on the James river and accompanied the expedition to Charleston, S.C., in 1862 in which the *Monitor* was lost. He was executive officer

on the *Florida* and took part in the blockade of the Southern ports in 1863, and was executive officer on the Iroquois in the search for the *Alabama*, 1864–65. He was assistant professor of mathematics at Annapolis, 1865–68, of astronomy, 1871–75, and assistant to the superintendent, 1878–82. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, 1866, and commander in 1872. He was commander of the *Juniata*, 1875, of the *Monongahela*, 1876–77, of the *Despatch*, 1882–84, and of the Portsmouth navy yard, 1884. He died at Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 11, 1884.

GREENE, Samuel Stillman, educator, was born in Belchertown, Mass., May 3, 1810; son of Ebenezer and Sybil (Hitchcock) Greene. He was brought up on a farm, paid his college expenses by teaching school, and was graduated from Brown in 1837. He was assistant and principal of the Baptist academy, Worcester, Mass., 1837–40; superintendent of public schools, Springfield, Mass., 1840–42; assistant in the English high school, Boston, Mass., 1842–44; master of the Phillips grammar school, Boston, 1844–49; first agent of the Massachusetts board of education, 1849–51; superintendent of public schools, Providence, R.I., 1851–55; professor of didactics at Brown, 1851–55; of mathematics and civil engineering, 1855–64; of natural philosophy and astronomy, 1864–75; and of mathematics and astronomy, 1875–83. He was president of the Rhode Island institute, of the American institute of instruction, and of the National teachers' association. Brown conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1870. He was married: first, in 1839 to Edna Amelia Bartlett of Worcester, Mass., and secondly, in 1854, to Mary Adeline, daughter of Ebenezer Bailey, the author of Bailey's "Algebra." Professor Greene is the author of: *Analysis of the English Language* (1848); *First Lessons in Grammar* (1848); *Elements of English Grammar* (1852); *English Grammar* (1867); and *Introduction to English Grammar* (1868). He died in Providence, R.I., Jan. 24, 1883.

GREENE, Sarah Pratt (McLean), author, was born in Simsbury, Conn., July 3, 1856; daughter of Dudley and Mary (Payne) McLean, and granddaughter of Allen and Hannah (Bishop) MacLean. She was educated by private teachers and entered Mt. Holyoke college in 1870, but was not graduated. She was married in 1886 to Franklin Lynde Greene of Fremont, Ohio. She is the author of: *Cape Cod Folks* (1881); *Towhead* (1883); *Some Other Folk* (1884); *Last Chance Junction* (1889); *Leon Pontifex* (1890); *Vesty of the Basins* (1892); *Stuart and Bamboo* (1897); *The Moral Imbeciles* (1898); *Flood Tide* (1901), and contributions to periodicals.

GREENE, Theodore Phinney, naval officer, was born in Montreal, Canada, Nov. 1, 1809. He was given a warrant as midshipman from Vermont in 1826 and was assigned to the Mediterranean squadron. He was promoted passed midshipman in 1832 and on board the *Vincennes* circumnavigated the globe, 1834–36. He was commissioned lieutenant in December, 1837, and during the war with Mexico he was attached to the *Congress*, meanwhile commanding the land forces at Mazatan for several months. He was made commander in September, 1855; was lighthouse inspector, 1858–60; on duty at Mare Island, Cal., 1860–62; was promoted captain, July, 1862; was ordered to the East Gulf squadron in 1863 as commander of the *San Jacinto* and became commander of the squadron in 1864 during the absence of Rear-Admiral Bailey in the United States. He was transferred to the West Gulf squadron as commander of the *Richmond* in 1865 and directed the landing of troops for the attack on Mobile, Ala., protecting them by his gunboats. He was ordnance officer at the Portsmouth navy yard, 1866; commanded the *Powhatan* of the Pacific squadron, 1867, and the Pensacola navy yard, 1868–70. He was made commodore, July, 1867, and after leaving the Pensacola navy yard he was on various shore service till placed on the retired list with the rank of rear-admiral in March, 1872. He died at Jaffrey, N.H., Aug. 30, 1887.



U.S.S. RICHMOND.

GREENE, William, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Warwick, R.I., March 16, 1695; son of Samuel and Mary (Gorton) Greene, and a descendant of John Greene, son of Peter Greene, of

Aukley Hall, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. In 1718 he was made a freeman, and was deputy from Warwick in 1727, 1732, 1736, 1738 and 1740. In 1728 he was appointed with John Mumford surveyor of the state line between Connecticut and Rhode Island and in 1736 received a similar appointment with two others. He was deputy-governor of Rhode Island in 1740–42, and 1743, and governor in 1743, 1744, 1746, 1748–54 and in 1757, eleven years. He was married to Catharine, daughter of Benjamin Greene. He died in Providence, R.I., Feb. 22, 1758.

GREENE, William, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Warwick, R.I., Aug. 16, 1731; son of William and Catharine (Greene) Greene. He was admitted a freeman of the colony in May, 1753, and was deputy from Warwick in 1773, 1774, 1776 and 1777. In August, 1776, he became first associate justice in the superior court of the colony. On Dec. 10, 1776, he was appointed to the council of war. In February, 1778, he became chief-justice of the superior court and in May was chosen governor of Rhode Island, serving till 1786. The correspondence of Governor Greene was published in part in Vol. V. of the "Collections of the R.I. Historical Society," in Vols. VII., VIII. and IX. of "Rhode Island Colonial Records," and in "Rhode Island in the Continental Congress," edited by Reuben A. Guild. His wife was Catharine, daughter of Simon and Deborah (Greene) Ray of Block Island. He died in Warwick, R.I., Nov. 29, 1809.

GREENE, William, lawyer, was born in Warwick, R.I., Jan. 1, 1797; son of Ray and Mary (Flagg) Greene. He was graduated from Brown in 1817 and subsequently from a law school in Litchfield, Conn., after which he rode on horseback to Columbus, Ohio, and there became private secretary to Governor Brown. Later he removed to Cincinnati where he practised his profession and at one time was president of the school board. In 1862 he returned to Warwick. He was lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, 1866–67; and a delegate to the Republican national convention, Chicago, Ill., in 1868. He was married, April 30, 1821, to Abby, daughter of Erastus Lyman of Northampton, Mass. She died July 18, 1862, and he was married for the second time, Nov. 20, 1867, to Mrs. Caroline Mathewson. He died at Warwick, R.I., March 24, 1883.

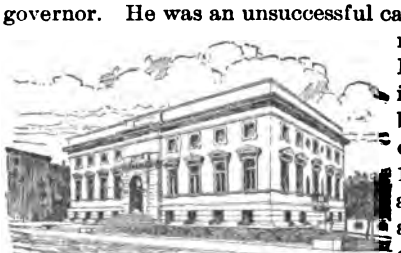
GREENE, William Batchelder, author, was born at Haverhill, Mass., April 4, 1819; son of Nathaniel Greene. He entered the U.S. military academy in 1835, but left to take an active part in the Florida war. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 7th infantry in July, 1839, and resigned from the service in November, 1841. Later he was interested in the Brook Farm community, studied theology, and was graduated in 1845 from the Harvard divinity school. He was pastor of a Unitarian church in Brookfield, Mass., for several years and then went to Europe At the beginning of the civil war he returned to the United States and was commissioned colonel of the 14th Massachusetts infantry. In 1862 he was appointed to the command of the artillery brigade of General Whipple's division, and on October 11 of the same year he resigned his command and returned to Boston and subsequently went to England. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of Massachusetts in 1853 and was interested in various reform movements. He was a student of mathematics, of Hebrew literature and of Egyptian antiquities. He contributed to periodicals, published a number of discourses in pamphlet form and is also the author of: *Remarks on the Science of History followed by an a priori Autobiography* (1849); *Theory of the Calculus* (1870); and *Socialistic, Communistic, Mutualistic and Financial Fragments* (1875). He died at Weston-super Mare, Eng., May 30, 1878.

GREENE, William Houston, chemist, was born in Columbia, Pa., Dec. 30, 1853, son of Stephen and Martha (Mifflin) Greene. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia and was graduated from Jefferson medical college in 1878. He was demonstrator of chemistry at Jefferson medical college, 1873–76; studied chemistry with Professor Adolphe Wurtz in Paris, 1876–78; and was demonstrator of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, 1878–79. He was then elected to the chair of chemistry in the Central high school of Philadelphia. He was a member of various scientific societies in Europe and the United States and contributed largely to scientific papers. He published: *Medical Chemistry* (1880); *Lessons in Chemistry* (1884); *Elements of Modern Chemistry* by Wurtz (translated 1879); *First Steps in Scientific Knowledge* by Paul Bert (edited 1886).

GREENE, William Laury, representative, was born in Pike county, Ind., Oct. 13, 1849; son of Washington and Lelia (Mosley) Greene, and grandson of George W. Greene. He removed with his parents, who were farmers, to Dubois county, Ind., and there worked on the farm and attended school. He was graduated at Ireland academy, Ind., taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar at Bloomington, Ind., in 1876 and practised there till 1888, when he removed with his family to Kearney, Neb. He joined the Populist party in 1890 and was a candidate for U.S. senator in 1892 and lost the election by two votes. He was judge of the 12th judicial district of Nebraska, 1895–97, and a representative in the 55th congress, 1897–99. He was re-elected to the 56th congress, and was succeeded by William Neville. He died suddenly at Omaha, Neb., March 11, 1899.

GREENE, William Stedman, representative, was born in Tremont, Tazewell county, Ill., April 28, 1841; son of Chester Washington and Abby Stone (Stedman) Greene; grandson of William Fones and Abby (Sheldon) Greene and of Judge Bial and Mary Prescott (Miles) Stedman, great-grandson of Job, great[2] grandson of Job, great[3] grandson of James, great[4] grandson of James, and great[5] grandson of John Greene, who came from Southampton, England, with his wife and family, arrived at Boston, Mass., June 8, 1635, and from religious persecution was forced to leave the colony, settling in Warwick, R.I. William removed with his parents to Fall River, Mass., in 1844, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He was a clerk in an insurance office, 1858–65, and began business as auctioneer, real estate and insurance agent in 1866. He was married in 1866 to Mary E. White of Fall River. He was a member of the common council, 1876–79, and president of that body, 1877–79. He was mayor of Fall River in 1880; and was re-elected in 1881, but resigned the same year having been appointed postmaster by President Garfield. He was again mayor in 1886; was defeated for that office in 1887 and 1888, and was general superintendent of prisons for the state of Massachusetts, 1888–93, when he was removed by the Democratic governor. He was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Fall River in 1894, but was elected in 1895, 1896, and 1897, and declined renomination in 1898. In his inaugural address as mayor in January, 1895, he recommended the erection of a public library building, and as chairman of the committee on public instruction and of the board of trustees of the public library he was largely instrumental in carrying through the project. He laid the cornerstone in September, 1896, and the building was completed in 1898. He was appointed postmaster of Fall River in 1898, but resigned the office upon being elected a Republican representative in the 55th congress, May 31, 1898, to fill the unexpired term of John Simpkins, and he was re-elected to the 56th, 57th, and 58th congresses, 1898–1905.

Wm. S. Greene



FALL RIVER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

GREENER, Richard Theodore, diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1844. He studied at Oberlin college and Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated with honors from Harvard in 1870. He was principal of the Male Department institute at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1870, and of the Sumner high school at Washington, D.C., in 1872. While in this position he became associate editor of the *New National Era* and *Citizen.* He was a clerk in the office of the attorney of the District of Columbia. In October, 1873, he was elected professor of mental and moral philosophy and logic in the University of South Carolina; assistant instructor in Latin and Greek, mathematics, and constitutional history, and acted as librarian from May to November, 1875, rearranging and beginning a catalogue of the 27,000 volumes, and meanwhile pursuing the study of law. He was graduated from the law department of the University of South Carolina in 1876, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of that state Dec. 20, 1876. He was a member of the board of health of Columbia, S.C., 1875–77, and was elected by the state legislature a member of the commission to revise the school system of South Carolina. He testified before the committee of congress on the condition of affairs in South Carolina in 1877; was appointed to a clerkship in the post-office department, Washington, D.C., May 22, 1877, and after passing a civil service examination, he was appointed by Secretary Sherman a first class clerk in the treasury department, July 26, 1877. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, April 14, 1877; was dean of the law department of Howard university, succeeding Prof. John H. Cook, serving 1877–80, and began active practice of the law in 1878 as a member of the firm of Cook & Greener. He was appointed law clerk to Judge William Lawrence, comptroller of the state of Ohio, and helped to edit the first three volumes of "Lawrence's Reports"; was secretary of the congressional exodus committee, presided over by Senator Voorhees, and with C. J. Tandy raised $20,000 for

Richard T. Greener

the refugees. He was associated with Daniel H. Chamberlain in the defence of Cadet Whittaker at the court martial held in New York city, the case lasting over two years and costing the U.S. government over $50,000. He represented South Carolina in the Republican conference held in New York Aug. 4, 1880, which united the Republican factions for Garfield. He was president of the South Carolina club at Washington, 1876–80, and as such delivered an address of welcome to John A. Logan on his re-election, and represented South Carolina in the Union League of America, 1875–81. He was a personal friend of Gen. U. S. Grant; one of the trustees of the Grant monument association and its secretary, 1885–92. He was chief examiner of the civil service boards of New York city and county, 1885–90. He was a delegate to the Unitarian conference at Saratoga, N.Y., in 1894; a life member of the American missionary association at Lowell, Mass.; secretary of the Irish Parliamentary funds, which raised $150,000 for the Parnell fund, 1886–87, and an incorporator and vice-president of the Riverside Republican club. He took an active part in the campaign of 1896, and was appointed U.S. consul to Bombay by President McKinley in June, 1898, but was afterward transferred to organize the consulate at Vladivostok, Siberia. He was an active Republican campaign orator; was elected a member of the American philological association, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of Liberia in 1882 and from Howard university in 1898. His notable public addresses include: *Charles Sumner* (June, 1874); *William Lloyd Garrison* (June, 1879); *Socrates as a Teacher* (April, 1880); *The Intellectual Position of the Negro* (July, 1880); *Free Speech in Ireland* (October, 1882); *Benjamin Banneker* (February, 1882); *Henry Highland Garnet* (May, 1882); and *An African Roscius* (June, 1882).

GREENHALGE, Frederic Thomas, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Clitheroe, Lancashire, England, July 19, 1842; son of William and Jane (Slater) Greenhalge. His father, an engraver, came from Edenfield, Lancashire, England, in 1855, to take charge of the Merrimac print works, Lowell, Mass. He was educated in the Lowell public and high schools and at Harvard college, where he matriculated in 1859. On the death of his father in 1862 he left Harvard in his junior year and engaged in teaching; as an employee of the American bolt company, Lowell; and in the study of law. In 1864 he went south to join the Federal army at Newbern, N.C., where he served in the commissary department and as a commander of colored troops. Here he was attacked with malaria fever and he returned to Lowell and resumed the study of law. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1865. He was a member of the Lowell common council, 1868–69; a member of the school committee, 1871–73; justice of the police court, 1874–84; mayor of the city, 1880–81; and was defeated in the election for state senator in 1881. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884; a representative in the state legislature, 1885; city solicitor, 1888; and a representative in the 51st congress, 1889–91, being defeated in 1890 for re-election. He was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1893 as successor to William E. Russell, Democrat, who had held the office for three years, and he was re-elected in 1894 and 1895. He was president of the History club, of the Humane society and of the City institution for savings. He received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1870. See *The Life and Work of Frederic Thomas Greenhalge*, by James Ernest Nesmith (1897). He died in Lowell, Mass., March 5, 1896.

GREENLEAF, Benjamin, educator, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 25, 1786; son of Caleb and Susanna (Emerson), grandson of Timothy and Susanna (Greenleaf), great-grandson of John and Abigail, great^2 grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Kent), great^3 grandson of Stephen and Elizabeth (Coffin), and great^4 grandson of Edmund Greenleaf who settled in Newbury, Mass., about 1635. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1813, and was preceptor of Bradford academy from Dec. 12, 1814, to April 6, 1836. He represented Bradford in the state legislature in 1837–39, and in 1839 founded the Bradford teachers' seminary which he conducted until its discontinuance in 1848. He was a pioneer educator in the natural sciences by illustrated public lectures and in leading teachers to dispense with text-books in the recitation room. He was married on Nov. 20, 1821, to Lucretia, youngest daughter of Col. James Kimball of Bradford, Mass. As an author he was widely known. He published a tract of eight pages entitled *Rules of Syntax* about 1825. He also worked off the mathematical calculations for a number of almanacs, notably for the Cherokee Mission. He published text-books on arithmetic, mental and written, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, and at the time of his death left in manuscript a *System of Practical Surveying*. His text-books began to issue from the press in 1835,

and continued in new works and new editions almost to the time of his death. Some were translated into modern Greek and into Burmese. He died in Bradford, Mass., Oct. 29, 1864.

GREENLEAF, Charles Ravenscroft, surgeon, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 2, 1838; son of the Rev. Patrick Henry and Margaret Laughton (Johnson), grandson of the Hon. Simon and Hannah (Kingman), great-grandson of Capt. Moses and Lydia (Parsons), and a descendant in the 9th generation from Edmund and Sarah (Dole) Greenleaf of Newbury, Mass. He was taken by his parents to Charlestown, Mass., in 1842, and there attended the public schools, removing later to Madison, Ind., and to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was graduated from the Medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1860, and was resident physician to the Good Samaritan hospital in Cincinnati until the breaking out of the civil war. On April 19, 1861, he was appointed assistant surgeon, 5th Ohio infantry, and served with his regiment on the field until July 19, 1861, when he became assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and was assigned to the staff of General Mansfield, commanding the defences of Washington. He was later transferred to the staff of General McClellan and served throughout the Peninsular campaign, receiving honorable mention from that general for services at Yorktown, and in the battles of Fair Oaks, Hanover Court House, Gaines's Mill and Savage's Station. He served at the battle of Antietam and as medical director of the base hospitals at Hagerstown and Harrisburg. In 1862–63 he was executive officer in charge of the Mower general hospital at Philadelphia. In 1863 he was appointed assistant medical director at Baltimore, and participated in the Gettysburg campaign. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted captain and major for faithful and meritorious service during the war. He was then assigned to the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas and served as his attending surgeon until 1869, receiving the commission of captain, July 28, 1866. He was on frontier duty among the Nez Perces Indians in Idaho, 1869-74, and served in Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana, 1874–78. He was commissioned major, June 26, 1876, and from 1878 to 1882 was on frontier duty in Montana, afterward serving at the recruiting depot in Columbus, Ohio, and on the staff of General Terry at Chicago until ordered to Washington as the senior assistant to the surgeon-general. During his service in Washington he represented the army medical department as a delegate to the American medical association, to the American association for physical education, to the Association of military surgeons of the United States of which he was honorary president, to the International medical congress at Rome, Italy, and in investigating medico-military methods in the armies of Great Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland. He also organized and administered the Hospital corps, U.S. army, which was authorized by congress. He was promoted deputy surgeon-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1891, and in 1893 was placed in charge of the medical supplies of the Pacific coast, being stationed at San Francisco. He was promoted assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel in 1896, and in the same year was also appointed honorary professor of military hygiene at the University of California. At the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States, in April, 1898, he was appointed chief surgeon of the army in the field, and accompanied General Miles to Cuba and Porto Rico, taking part in those campaigns. In December, 1898, he was appointed medical inspector of the army in which capacity he served until October, 1899, when he was assigned as chief surgeon to the army in the Philippine Islands, with headquarters at Manila. He was married to Georgiana Henri, daughter of George Henry Frederick Franck, and granddaughter of Baron Frederick Franck of Germany.

GREENLEAF, David, inventor, was born in Boston, Mass., March 9, 1763; son of Israel and Prudence (Whitcomb) Greenleaf; grandson of Dr. Daniel and Silence (Marsh) Greenleaf and a descendant of Edmund Greenleaf who settled in Newbury, Mass., about 1635. He left home when about twelve years of age, and joined his brother John in the Continental army. Leaving Massachusetts in 1779, he went to South Carolina and there procuring a horse started across the country to the Ohio river. When he reached the river he took a flatboat and descending the river landed in Natchez, Territory of Mississippi, then a province of Spain, about the year 1780. He served six months under the Spanish government against the Indians. After the province was acknowledged by treaty with Spain to be within the limits of the United States, he became a member of the first legislature under the territorial government. He built the first cotton gin in Mississippi about 1785, inventing a turning lathe to sharpen the teeth of the gin saws. He also invented the square screw press for cotton bales, a roller machine, and in 1816 a cot-

ton planter and scraper. At the time of his death he was preparing several models for patents. In 1799 while residing in Adams county, Miss., he built a cotton gin for himself and for a number of years did the public ginning for the neighborhood. He was married on May 24, 1795, to Phebe, daughter of John and Anna (Brown) Jones of Jefferson county, Miss. She died Dec. 29, 1808, and he married Pamela Gove. He died near Warrenton, Miss., Oct. 13, 1819.

GREENLEAF, Ezekiel Price, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., May 22, 1790; son of the Hon. Thomas and Mary Deming (Price), grandson of Dr. John and Priscilla (Brown), great-grandson of the Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth (Gooking) and a descendant of Edmund Greenleaf, 1635. He attended the Boston Latin school, and as a young man engaged in mercantile pursuits, first in South Carolina and then in Boston. Failing in business in 1830 he took up his residence in Quincy, Mass., and there lived the life of an anchorite for half a century. By his will dated Feb. 19, 1870, the bulk of his estate was left to Harvard for scholarships and for the maintenance of the college library, "to be called and known as the 'Price-Greenleaf Fund.'" When the fund was turned over to the college treasurer it amounted to $711,000. He died at Boston, Mass., Dec. 4, 1886.

GREENLEAF, Halbert Stevens, representative, was born in Guilford, Vt., April 12, 1827; son of Jeremiah and Elvira Eunice (Stevens), grandson of Daniel and Huldah (Hopkins), great-grandson of Stephen and Eunice (Fairbanks), and great^5 grandson of Stephen and Elizabeth (Coffin) Greenleaf. He was brought up on a farm and engaged in various occupations till 1859 when he became a member of the firm of Linus Yale, Jr., & Co., lockmakers in Philadelphia. He removed to Shelburne Falls, Mass., in 1861, and organized the Yale & Greenleaf Lock Co., of which he became business manager. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company E, 52d Massachusetts volunteers, and was commissioned captain September 12, and colonel Oct. 15, 1862. He participated in the battle of Indian Ridge, at Jackson Cross Roads, and in the assault on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863. At the expiration of his military service he was given command of the steamer *Col. Benedict* on the lower Mississippi till the end of the war, when he took charge of the salt works on Petite Anse Isle, St. Mary's Parish, La. In June, 1867, he removed to Rochester, N.Y., and became a lock manufacturer. He was a Democratic representative from the thirtieth New York district in the 48th and 52d congresses, 1883–85 and 1891–93. He was married April 12, 1827, to Jean F., daughter of Dr. John Brooks of Bernardstown, Mass.

GREENLEAF, James, speculator, was born in Boston, Mass., June 9, 1765; son of the Hon. William and Mary (Brown) Greenleaf; grandson of the Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth (Gooking) Greenleaf; and a descendant of Edmund Greenleaf (1574–1671), who immigrated to America in 1635, and settled in Newbury, Mass. He was appointed early in life U.S. consul to Amsterdam, where he amassed a fortune. Returning to the United States in 1795 he embarked in speculation with Robert Morris and John Nicholson, and with them founded the "North American land company." Afterward he took up his residence in the District of Columbia. When the Federal capital was located on the Potomac river Robert Morris and James Greenleaf purchased from the commissioners six thousand lots in the prospective city of Washington at the price of $480,000, and as many more from other persons. Mr. Greenleaf's second wife, to whom he was married on April 26, 1800, was Ann Penn, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Allen. Her father was the founder of Allentown, Pa., and her mother a granddaughter of Tench Francis. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, 1843.

GREENLEAF, Jonathan, clergyman, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 4, 1785; son of Moses and Lydia (Parsons) Greenleaf and brother of the Hon. Simon Greenleaf (1783–1853), and of Moses Greenleaf, who was born in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 17, 1777, married Feb. 11, 1805, Persis, daughter of Deacon Ebenezer Poor of East Andover Maine, published "Statistical View of the District of Maine" (1816) and a "Survey of the State of Maine" with a map (1829), and died in Williamsburg, Maine, March 20, 1834. Jonathan was reared on a farm at New Gloucester, Maine, attended the common schools, studied theology with the Rev. Francis Brown, D.D., of North Yarmouth, Maine, and was licensed to preach by the Cumberland association at Saco, Maine, in September, 1814. He was ordained at Wells, Maine, March 8, 1815, by the York County association as pastor of the First Congregational church. In 1828 he was dismissed and removed to Boston, Mass., as pastor of the Mariners' church. He was corresponding secretary of the American Seamen's Friend society, New York city, 1833–41, and after supplying for a few months the vacant Congregational church at Lyndon, Vt., he established in 1843 the Wallabout Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, N.Y., and remained its pastor till his death. He was married Nov. 2, 1814, to Sarah Johnson of New Gloucester, Maine. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin in 1824 and that of S.T.D. by the College of New Jersey in 1863. He is the author of *Sketches of the Ecclesiastical His-*

tory of the State of Maine (1821); *History of the Churches of New York* (1846); *Thoughts on Prayer* (1847); *A Sketch of Lyndon, Vt.* (1852); *Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family* (1854), and *A Sketch of Wells*, in *Maine Historical Collections* (1831). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 24, 1865.

GREENLEAF, Simon, educator, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 5, 1783; son of Moses and Lydia (Parsons), grandson of the Hon. Jonathan and Mary (Presbury), great-grandson of Daniel and Sarah (Moody), great[2] grandson of John and Elizabeth (Hills), great[3] grandson of Stephen and Elizabeth (Coffin) and great[4] grandson of Edmund Greenleaf who came to America and settled in Newbury, Mass., about 1635. He attended the Latin school in Newburyport and at the age of eighteen began the study of law with Ezekiel Whitman of New Gloucester, Maine. He was admitted to the bar in Cumberland county, Maine, in 1805, opened an office first in Standish, then in Gray, and in 1817 removed to Portland, Maine. In 1820 and 1821 he represented Portland in the Maine legislature and in August, 1820, became reporter of the supreme court under the act of the new state, passed June 24, 1820. His service in that position ended in July, 1832. He was Royal professor of law at Harvard, 1833–46; Dane professor of the same branch succeeding Judge Story, 1846–48; and professor emeritus, 1848–53. He was at one time president of the Massachusetts Bible society, and was a member of the Massachusetts historical society and the American philosophical society. He was married, Sept. 18, 1806, to Hannah, daughter of Ezra and Susanna (Whitman) Kingman of Bridgewater, Mass. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Bowdoin in 1817 and that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1834, from Amherst in 1845, and from the University of Alabama in 1852. He is the author of: *Origin and Principles of Freemasonry* (1820); *Full Collection of Cases, Overruled, Denied, Doubted or Limited in their Application* (1821); *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Maine, 1820–31* (9 vols., 1822–35); *Remarks on the Exclusion of Atheists as Witnesses* (1839); *Treatise on the Law of Evidence* (3 vols., 1842–53); *Examination of the Testimony of the Four Evangelists, by the Rules of Evidence administered in Courts of Justice, with an Account of the Trial of Jesus* (1846); and a discourse on the life and character of Joseph Story (1845). He also prepared and adapted to United States practice an enlarged edition of *Digest of the Laws of England respecting Real Property* by William Cruise (3 vols., 1849–50). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6, 1853.

GREENLY, William L., governor of Michigan, was born in Hamilton, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1813; son of Thomas and Nancy Greenly. He was prepared for college at Hamilton academy; was graduated at Union college in 1831, received his A.M. degree in 1834, and was admitted to the bar in Albany in the latter year. He practised law at Eaton, N.Y., until October, 1836, when he removed to Adrian, Mich. He was a state senator, 1839–40, and again 1842–43, being president *pro tempore* in 1840 and 1842. He was lieutenant-governor of the state in 1847, and on March 4, 1847, became acting governor upon the resignation of Alpheus Felch, elected U.S. senator, and he served as governor *ex officio* till Jan. 1, 1848. He was mayor of Adrian in 1858, justice of the peace for twelve years and a regent of the University of Michigan, 1846–48. He died at Eaton Rapids, Mich., in 1883.

GREENOUGH, Henry, architect, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 5, 1807; son of David and Elizabeth (Bender), grandson of John and Mehitable (Dillingham), great-grandson of Deacon Thomas and Martha (Clark), great[2] grandson of John and Elizabeth (Grass), and great[3] grandson of William and Ruth (Swift) Greenough of English birth, who were married Oct. 10, 1660. He entered Harvard in 1823, and left before the expiration of his junior year. He studied painting and architecture at Florence, Italy, 1831–34, 1845–50 and in 1869. He planned the construction of the Cambridge city hall and the Agassiz museum, and was the architect of numerous dwellings in and about Boston, including the houses of Guyot, Agassiz and Judge Loring, and was superintendent of the decoration of the Crystal Palace, New York city, in 1852. He was married, March 28, 1837, to Frances, daughter of Francis and Mary (Tunnalley) Boott of Derby, England. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1852. He is the author of *Ernest Carroll* (1859); *Apelles* (1860); and a translation of Jules Sandeau's *Sacs et Parchemins*, which was published in the Boston *Courier*. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 31, 1883.

GREENOUGH, Horatio, sculptor, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 6, 1805; son of David and Elisabeth (Bender) Greenough, and grandson of John and Mehitable (Dillingham) Greenough. He was graduated at Harvard in 1825 and while there formed a friendship with Washington Allston. In his early youth he had shown artistic ability and while in college he designed a monument for Bunker Hill, from which the present monument was erected. At the completion of his college course he went to Italy and made his permanent residence at Rome, where he did most of his work. On account of the disturbed condition of the country he left Rome in 1851 and visited the United States to fulfil an order from congress for a group of four historical figures entitled "The Rescue," and he devoted about eight years

to its construction. His most important work is the colossal statue of George Washington, completed in 1843, for which an appropriation of $20,000 was voted by congress, and which was placed in front of the national capitol at Washington. Among his other works are busts of John Adams, John Quincy Adams, John Jacob Astor, James Fenimore Cooper, Henry Clay, General Lafayette, John Marshall and Josiah Quincy, and ideal sculptures of "Medora"; "The Guardian Angel"; "Chanting Cherubs"; "Venus Victrix"; "Venus contending for the Golden Apple"; "Lucifer"; and "The Graces." He died in Somerville, Mass., Dec. 18, 1852.

WASHINGTON STATUE.

GREENOUGH, Richard Saltonstall, sculptor, was born in Jamaica Plain, Mass., April 27, 1819; son of David and Elisabeth (Bender) Greenough, and a brother of Henry Greenough (1807–1883). He studied art in Italy and was particularly successful as a sculptor of portrait busts. On his return to the United States he removed to Newport, R.I., and produced many works in bronze and marble. Among the more famous are: a portrait bust of William H. Prescott (1843); *Head of Christ* (1850); *Moses and the Daughter of Pharaoh* (1850); *Cupid Warming an Icicle* (1852); *The Shepherd's Boy and the Eagle* (1853); *A Carthaginian Woman; Cupid on a Tortoise; Elaine; Circe*; a bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin which was placed in the city hall square, Boston, Mass.; the heroic statue of Governor Winthrop, ordered by the state of Massachusetts for the capitol at Washington, and a figure of *Psyche* which was erected as a monument to his wife, Sarah Dana (Loring) Greenough (1827–1885), the author of *Treason at Home* (1865); *Arabesques* (1871); *In Extremis* (1872); a poem entitled *Mary Magdalene* (1880), and a collection of poems which he published in 1887.

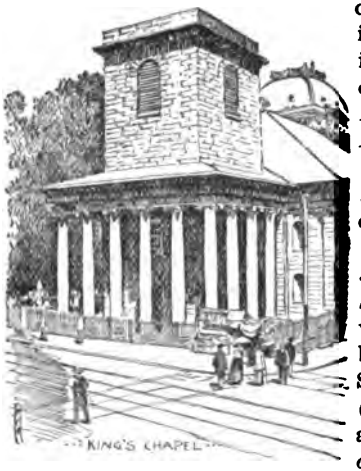
GREENUP, Christopher, governor of Kentucky, was born in Virginia in 1750. He was in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war, and rose to the rank of colonel. After the declaration of peace he removed to Frankfort, Ky., where he was admitted to the bar. He was at various times a member of the state legislature· represented his district in the 2d, 3d and 4th congresses, 1791–97; and was governor of Kentucky, 1804–08. He was a presidential elector in 1809. He died in Frankfort, Ky., April 24, 1818.

GREENWALD, Emanuel, clergyman, was born near Frederick, Md., Jan. 13, 1811. He studied theology and the classics under the Rev. David F. Shaeffer, and was licensed to preach by the synod of Maryland, Oct. 18, 1831. He was assigned to missionary work in the west and settled at New Philadelphia, Pa., a settlement of Pennsylvanian Lutherans, and in 1842 established the *Lutheran Standard* of which he was editor until he removed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1851. In 1854 he removed to Easton, Pa., and in 1867 to Lancaster, Pa., his last charge. He was a director of the Lutheran theological seminary, Philadelphia, 1867–85; president of the ministerium of Pennsylvania, 1873–77, and president of the second Lutheran diet, Philadelphia, 1878. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1859. He published about twenty books on subjects connected with the work of the Lutheran church, besides a large number of articles for current periodicals. He died in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 21, 1885.

GREENWELL, Hiliary Johnson, educator, was born in Nelson county, Ky., Jan. 8, 1840; son of John and Mary Magdalene Greenwell, and grandson of Raphial and Ann Greenwell. His first ancestor in America by the name of Greenwell came from England to Maryland with Lord Baltimore and removed to Virginia. Hiliary lived on a farm, attended the public schools, studied law, and was a teacher and principal in various academies. He was graduated from Georgetown college, Ky., in 1873; and was president of the Bardstown male and female college, 1876–89. He was continually engaged in teaching after graduation, was president of Liberty college, Glasgow, Ky., 1894–98, and in 1898 returned to the presidency of the Bardstown Baptist co-educational college, formerly the Bardstown male and female college.

GREENWOOD, Francis William Pitt, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1797; son of William Pitt and Mary (Langdon) Greenwood; grandson of Isaac and Mary Greenwood, and of Capt. John and Mary (Walley) Langdon; and great-grandson of Prof. Isaac Greenwood (1702–1745), and of Nathaniel and Abigail (Harris) Langdon. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B. 1814, A.M. 1817; and at the divinity school in 1817. He was ordained pastor of the New South (Unitarian) church, Boston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1818, and resigned in 1820 to make a tour of Europe for his health. He was editor of the *Unitarian Miscellany*, Baltimore, Md., 1822–23, and was colleague to Dr. Freeman at King's Chapel, 1824–27, and sole pastor, 1827–43. He was associate editor of the *Christian Examiner*, 1837–38; received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1839; was a member of the

Massachusetts historical society, a fellow of the American academy of sciences, and a member of the Boston society of natural history, being a contributor to its journal. He is the author of *Lives of the Apostles* (1827); *History of King's Chapel* (1833); *Sermons to Children* (1841); *Sermons of Consolation* (1842); *Sermons* edited with a memoir by the Hon. Samuel A. Eliot (2 vols., 1844); and *Miscellaneous Writings* edited by his son (1846). He also revised the King's Chapel liturgy and published a collection of hymns which passed through many editions. He died in Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 2, 1843.



GREENWOOD, Isaac, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., May 17, 1702; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bronsdon) Greenwood; grandson of Nathaniel and Mary (Allen) Greenwood, and a great-grandson of Miles Greenwood of Norwich, England. He was graduated from Harvard in 1721, and on Feb. 13, 1727, was called to the Hollis professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy, being the first man in America to hold such a position. He resigned his chair July 13, 1738. He published a text-book on arithmetic in 1729, and a discourse on the death of Thomas Hollis of London, England, in 1731. He died in Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 22, 1745.

GREENWOOD, Miles, iron founder, was born in Jersey City, N.J., March 19, 1807. His father removed with his family to Ohio in 1817 and settled near Cincinnati, where in 1832 Miles established the Eagle iron works which became the largest concern of the kind in the west. He introduced in Cincinnati in 1852 the first steam fire-engine used in the United States and secured the introduction of a paid fire department. He helped to found the Ohio mechanics institute and was a pioneer in mechanical education in Ohio. At the outbreak of the civil war he refused all private contracts and devoted his entire force to government work, casting anchors, rifling muskets, casting cannon and building iron-clad gunboats. His works were burned three times during the war. It was supposed to have been the work of Confederate spies, and his losses from these fires amounted to more than $100,000. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1885.

GREER, David Hummell, clergyman, was born in Wheeling, Va., March 20, 1844; son of Jacob R. and Elizabeth Yellott (Armstrong) Greer, and grandson of the Rev. John Armstrong, an English clergyman who came to America early in the nineteenth century. He was graduated at Washington college, Pa., 1862, studied theology at Bexley Hall, Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, 1862–66; and was ordained deacon in 1866 and priest in 1868 by Bishop McIlvaine. He was rector of Christ church, Clarksburg, W.Va., 1866–68; Trinity church, Covington, Ky., 1868–71; Grace church, Providence, R.I., 1871–88; and St. Bartholomew's church, New York city, after 1888. He was elected coadjutor to the Rt. Rev. Thomas March Clark, bishop of Rhode Island, in 1897, but declined to leave his work at St. Bartholomew's. He established in 1882, while at Grace church, Providence, the St. Elizabeth's House for Incurables, and while at his New York parish, founded St. Bartholomew's parish house and various chapels and institutional establishments for the benefit of the poorer class of his parish. He was married, June 29, 1869, to Caroline A., daughter of Q. A. Keith of Lexington, Ky. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon college in 1880 and by Brown university in 1890. He is the author of: *The Historic Christ* (1890); *From Things to God* (1893); *The Preacher and His Place* (1895); *Visions* (1898), and contributions to periodicals.

GREER, James Augustin, naval officer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1833; son of James and Caroline (King) Greer, grandson of Augustin King, and a descendant of James King, born at Uxborough, Devonshire, England, who arrived at Ipswich, Mass., in 1670. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Jan. 10, 1848; was graduated at the U.S. naval academy as passed midshipman June 15, 1854, standing second in his class; was promoted master Sept. 15, 1855; lieutenant Sept. 16, 1855; lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862; commander July 25, 1866, having been advanced twenty-one numbers for service in the civil war; captain April 26, 1876; commodore May 19, 1886; rear-admiral April 3, 1892; and was retired Feb. 28, 1895. He was attached to the *San Jacinto* and assisted in the removal of Mason and Slidell from the English steamer

GREGG

Trent in 1861. He commanded the iron-clad *Benton* and a division of Admiral Porter's fleet that passed Vicksburg and fought at Grand Gulf; was in the Red River expedition and in the siege of Vicksburg, 1863; at the recruiting station, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1864; commanded the *Black Hawk* in 1865; the *Mohongo* in the Pacific squadron, 1866; the *Tigress* in the search for the *Polaris*, 1873; and subsequently commanded the *Constitution*, the *Constellation* and the *Hartford*. He was placed in command of the European station in 1887; was made president of the board of organization, tactics and drills, 1889; president of the boards of examination and retirement, 1890; and chairman of the lighthouse board in 1891. After his retirement in 1895 he continued to reside in Washington, D.C.

GREGG, Alexander, first bishop of Texas and 65th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Society Hill, Darlington county, S.C., Oct. 8, 1819. He was graduated at the South Carolina college, Columbia, in 1838 and practised law at Cheraw, S.C., where in 1843 he joined the Protestant Episcopal church. He studied for the priesthood and was made a deacon June 10, 1846, and ordained a priest Dec. 19, 1847, by Bishop Gadsden. He was rector of St. David's church, Cheraw, S.C., 1846–59. He was elected bishop of the newly formed diocese of Texas in 1859 and was consecrated Oct. 13, 1859, at Richmond, Va., by Bishops Hopkins, Smith, Otey, Polk, Elliott, Green, Davis and Atkinson. He was a delegate to the first Lambeth conference in 1867, and at his suggestion two missionary jurisdictions were set off from his extensive diocese by the general convention of 1874 limiting his jurisdiction to the southern portion of the state with Galveston as the see city. This was subsequently transferred to Austin. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from South Carolina college in 1859 and from the University of the South in 1878. He was a clerical trustee of the University of the South from South Carolina, 1857-59, and a member of the board of bishops, 1859–93. He published *History of Old Cheraw* (1867), and in the *Church Encyclopedia for 1884* a brief sketch of the Church in Texas. He died in Austin, Texas, July 11, 1893.

GREGG, Andrew, senator, was born in Carlisle, Pa., June 10, 1755. His parents emigrated from Ireland to New Hampshire, thence to Delaware in 1732, and to Pennsylvania in 1733. Andrew was a soldier in the Delaware militia during the Revolution; received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of the State of Pennsylvania in 1782; was a tutor in the college, 1779–83; a merchant at Middletown, Pa., 1783–89, and a farmer in Penn's Valley, 1789–1835. He was a representative from Pennsylvania in the 2d–9th congresses, 1791–1807, and U.S. senator, 1807–13, serving as president *pro tempore*, 1809–10. He was secretary of state for Pennsylvania, 1820–23, and candidate for governor, 1823. He died in Bellefonte, Pa., May 20, 1835.

GREGG, David McMurtrie, soldier, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., April 10, 1833; son of Matthew Duncan and Ellen (McMurtrie) Gregg, and grandson of the Hon. Andrew Gregg (1755–1835). He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1855, as brevet 2d lieutenant of dragoons, receiving his full appointment as 2d lieutenant in September, 1855. He was assigned to Jefferson barracks, Mo., and was then ordered to join his regiment (1st dragoons) in New Mexico, and served there and in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, 1856–61, participating in various Indian skirmishes. In March, 1861, he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and in May, captain in the 6th cavalry, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac. He was appointed colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry in January, 1862, and led it in the campaign of McClellan on the Peninsula, including the battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines and the Seven Days' battles. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and commanded a cavalry division in the Rappahannock campaign and the raid near Richmond under Stoneman. He was conspicuous at Gettysburg, where on the third day he repulsed Stuart's cavalry charge; and was with Grant in the final struggle leading to the surrender of Lee as commander of the 2d cavalry division, 1864–65. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Aug. 1, 1864, for "highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, particularly in the reconnoissance on the Charles City road." He resigned his commission in the volunteer army in February, 1865. He was appointed U.S. consul at Prague, Bohemia, by President Grant in 1874. In 1886 he succeeded Gen. W. S. Hancock to the command of the Commandery of the state of Pennsylvania, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was auditor-general of the state of Pennsylvania, 1892-94, and after his three years' service he was succeeded by Amos H. Mylin. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Pennsylvania military college in 1897.

D. M'M. Gregg

GREGG, John Irvin, soldier, was born in Bellefonte, Pa., July 19, 1826; son of Andrew Gregg, iron-master, and grandson of the Hon. Andrew Gregg, representative and senator in congress, 1791–1813. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, serving as private, lieutenant and captain, 1846–48. He was appointed captain in the 6th U.S. cavalry in May, 1861, having already enlisted in the volunteer service as captain of the Pennsylvania reserves and received promotion to the rank of colonel of the 5th Pennsylvania volunteers. In October, 1862, he was made colonel of the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry and commanded a cavalry brigade, 1863–65. He was engaged in the various battles of the army of the Potomac including the Peninsular campaign, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor and the events that led to the surrender of Lee. He was severely wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., and was made a prisoner three days before the surrender. He was brevetted major general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the civil war, and lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general in the regular army. He was appointed inspector-general of freedmen in Louisiana and was promoted colonel of the 8th cavalry under the orders of July 28, 1868. He was with his regiment on the Pacific coast and was retired April 2, 1879, for disability incurred in line of duty. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 6. 1892.

GREGG, Maxcy, soldier, was born in Columbia, S.C., in 1814; son of James Gregg, a lawyer. His brother James (1787–1852) was graduated from South Carolina college in 1808; was tutor and professor of mathematics there; was a lawyer and member of the state legislature, and colonel of militia. Maxcy was graduated from South Carolina college in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He served in the Mexican war in 1847, holding the rank of major of volunteers. In 1861 he was a member of the state convention of South Carolina and was one of the committee appointed to draw up the ordinance of secession. He served in the civil war, having command of the 1st South Carolina regiment and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade of the reserves at the disastrous battle of Beaver Dam Creek, June 26, 1862, and at the 2d battle of Manassas, Aug. 29, 1862, his brigade occupying the extreme left of the division of Gen. A. P. Hill of "Stonewall" Jackson's corps, and being cut off from the main line, resisted the terrible onslaught of the Federal troops until the ammunition was exhausted and all but two of his field officers were killed or wounded. He was then relieved after several hours' severe fighting by Early's brigade which drove back the Federal right and turned the battle in favor of the Confederates. At Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, he held the centre reserve of Jackson's line, and when Archer's and Lane's brigades fell back the Federal troops wedged themselves between the two brigades, breaking Jackson's line. Here they met Gregg's brigade which held them in check until Archer and Lane rallied and pushed the Federals back, but the leader of the victorious brigade fell at the head of his men, mortally wounded. He died at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

GREGG, William, manufacturer, was born in Monongahela county, Va., Feb. 2, 1800; son of William and Elizabeth (Webb) Gregg; grandson of Herman and Mary Gregg; great-grandson of William and —— (Hinchy) Gregg, and great[2] grandson of John Gregg, a native of Scotland, who formed a friendship with William Penn, travelled with him in England and Germany, and came to America with him in 1682. William Gregg's father, William, was among the troops who fought in defence of Charleston, S.C., in the Revolution, and was taken prisoner by the British, making his escape at the surrender of the city. William, Jr., was brought up in the family of his uncle, Jacob Gregg, a wealthy watchmaker and manufacturer of spinning machinery in Alexandria, Va., and with him removed to Georgia in 1810. There Jacob erected Whatley's mills on Little River, one of the first cotton mills in the south. William was sent to Lexington, Ky., in 1816, to learn the trade of watchmaker and silversmith, removing thence to Petersburg, Va., in 1821, and to Columbia, S.C., in 1827. In 1829 he was married to Marina, daughter of Col. Matthias Jones of Edgefield county, S.C. In 1837 he purchased an interest in the Vaucluse (cotton) manufacturing company, S.C., but abandoned his intention of entering the cotton business on account of ill health. In 1838 he resumed his business in Charleston, S.C., and acquired considerable wealth. In 1845 the Vaucluse mill was incorporated as the Graniteville company, and thereafter Mr. Gregg devoted his entire attention to the interests of the company, becoming its president and manager. He is the author of numerous essays on domestic industry, and the development of the manufacture of cotton yarns and cloth, contributed to periodicals. He died at Kalmia, near Graniteville, S.C., Sept. 12, 1867.

GREGORY, Caspar René, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1846; son of Henry Duval and Mary (Jones) Gregory. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B. 1864; A.M., 1867; taught in his father's school at Philadelphia, 1864–67; studied in the Reformed Presbyterian theological seminary, Philadelphia, 1865–67; and at Princeton theological seminary, 1867–73, graduating in the latter year. He was licensed to preach, April 12, 1869. While at Princeton he revised manuscript, verified references, read proof, and made an index of Professor Hodge's "Systematic Theology." He visited Great Britain in 1873; studied privately at Leipzig; visited various libraries in Germany and Switzerland in 1875; and returned to Leipzig, where he received the degree of Ph.D. from the University in 1876; was pastor of the American chapel, 1878–79; privat-docent in the theological department of the University, 1884–89; professor extraordinary, 1889, and in 1891 was made ordinary honorary professor. He became an editor of *Theologische Literaturzeitung*, Leipzig, in 1876. He declined the chair of New Testament Greek at Johns Hopkins university, to which he was elected in 1885. He became a member of the American philosophical society in 1891. He was married to Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Henry Thayer, D.D., professor of sacred literature at Harvard university. He received the degree of D.Th. from the University of Leipzig in 1893. Besides various translations for *Bibliotheca Sacra* he wrote two articles for the same: *The Conservative Reformation and Its Theology*, and *Tischendorf*. The latter was also printed separately. He translated Luthardt's *St. John the Author of the Fourth Gospel* (1875); *St. John's Gospel*, a commentary by Luthardt (1876); wrote the Prolegomena (Vol. III.) for Tischendorf's New Testament, editio octava critica major, published in Leipzig (1884–94); and is the author of numerous contributions to current literature on New Testament critical subjects. His knowledge of New Testament manuscript was said to be unsurpassed.

GREGORY, Caspar Robue, (see footnote, page 411), clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1824; son of Caspar Ramsay and Mary Holmes (Meneely) Gregory. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, and from the Princeton theological seminary in 1847. He taught school, 1847–49; was missionary to Choctaw Indians, 1849–50; and was pastor at Oneida, N.Y., 1852–64, and at Bridgeton, N.J., 1864–73. In 1873 he was called to the chair of sacred rhetoric at Lincoln university, Pa., which he held until his death. He was married to Mary Letitia, daughter of William J. Montgomery. Their son, Henry Stuart Gregory, born Feb. 18, 1850, became probate judge of Shoshone county, Idaho. Another son, Caspar Robue, born Dec. 13, 1860, was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1880 and from Princeton theological seminary in 1883, was pastor at Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1884–91, and died there Dec. 2, 1891. Professor Gregory received the degree of D.D. from Hanover college, Ind., in 1871. He died in Oxford, Pa., Feb. 26, 1882.

GREGORY, Charles Noble, lawyer, was born at Unadilla, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1851; son of the Hon. Jared C. and Charlotte (Camp) Gregory, and a descendant of the Hon. Thomas Wells, fourth colonial governor of Connecticut, and of John Gregory, first of the name at Norwalk, Conn., long a member of the colonial legislature. His father removed to Madison, Wis., in 1858, and was a regent of the University of Wisconsin, 1869–81, and mayor of Madison. Charles was graduated with honors from the University of Wisconsin in 1871, and from the law department in 1872. He studied law in his father's office and later became junior partner of the firm of Gregory & Pinney, the other two members being his father and Justice Silas U. Pinney of the supreme court of Wisconsin. He was alderman of Madison, 1882–84; a member of the board of education, 1884; and became professor of law, and associate dean of the college of law, University of Wisconsin, in 1894. He was president of the alumni association of the university; was elected a member of the general committee of the National civil service reform association and of the general council and executive committee of the American bar association, and was also made chairman of the section on legal education of this association. He edited *The Tariff Reform Advocate* in 1888, and is the author of published addresses and pamphlets.

GREGORY, Daniel Seely, educator, was born in Carmel, Putnam county, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1832. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1857, studied at the Princeton theological seminary, and in 1860 was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. He was tutor in rhetoric at the college, 1859–60, and was pastor successively at Galena, Ill., at Troy, N.Y., at New Haven, Conn., and at South Salem, N.Y., until 1871. In that year he accepted the chair of metaphysics and logic in Wooster university, Ohio, and in 1875 was transferred to the professorship of mental science and English literature. He resigned his chair in 1879 to accept the presidency of Lake Forest university, Ill., and resigned in 1886. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1873. He is the author of: *Christian Ethics* (1875); *Why Four Gospels?* (1876); *Practical Logic* (1881), and contributions to periodicals

GREGORY, Eliot, artist and writer, was born in New York city, Oct. 13, 1856; son of Gilbert and Eliza (Morgan) Gregory; grandson of Louis and Clarissa (Van Rensselaer) Gregory; and a descendant of Gilbert Gregory, who came from England and settled in Wilton, Conn., where the original house, built in 1640 and rebuilt in 1750, was still standing and inhabited in 1900. J. Fenimore Cooper, the author, was his great uncle. Eliot Gregory attended Yale scientific school in 1874, and in 1876 went to Paris where he studied art under Carolus Duran, and in 1880 exhibited a portrait of Longfellow in the Paris salon. He also exhibited a piece of sculpture, *Corinne*, and a portrait bust, in the Paris salons of 1880 and 1885, respectively. His paintings include *Soubrette* (1883); *Coquetterie* (1884); *Children* (1885), and portraits of Gen. George W. Cullum, in the U S. military academy, West Point (1880); Admiral Baldwin (1882); Mrs. Astor (1885); Ada Rehan (1887), and August Belmont (1890.) He is the author of the *Idler Papers; Worldly Ways and Byways* (1898) and the comedy *Under the Stars*.

GREGORY, Elisha Hall, educator, was born in Kentucky, Sept. 10, 1824; son of Charles and Sophia (Hall) Gregory, and grandson of Elisha Hall of Fredericksburg, Va. His father was of Scotch and his mother of English ancestry. He removed to Boonville, Mo., when a child and was educated by his mother, a teacher. He was graduated from the St. Louis medical college, St. Louis university, in March, 1849, and remained there as a teacher of surgery and anatomy in 1852, and as professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery after 1852. He was elected chairman of the board of overseers of St. Louis medical college which in 1891 became the medical department of Washington university and was made president of the American medical association in 1887. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. Louis university in 1879.

GREGORY, Emily Lovira, botanist, was born in Portage, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1841; daughter of David and Calista (Stone) Gregory, and granddaughter of Samuel and Lydia (Lathrop) Gregory. She received her early education at the schools and academies of Portage and Angolia, N.Y.; taught at Fredonia and Albion, N.Y., and was graduated from Cornell, L.B., in 1881. She was a private student in the botanical laboratories of Professor Wiegand at Marburg, Professor Reinke at Göttingen, and Professor Schwendener at Berlin, 1881–83; of Prof. George L. Goodale at Harvard, and in charge of the laboratory work at the Harvard annex, 1883–84, and was a teacher of botany at Smith college in 1884. In June, 1894, while studying with Dr. William G. Farlow in the museum of comparative zoölogy at Harvard, she was appointed associate in botany at Bryn Mawr college, with leave of absence. She was a private pupil of Professor Schwendener at Berlin university in 1884; studied for the degree of Ph.D. at Zürich, 1885–86; was associate in botany at Bryn Mawr, 1886–88, and worked with Prof. William P. Wilson at the University of Pennsylvania. She founded the botanical department at Barnard college, Columbia university, N.Y., and was director of botany there, 1889–93, and professor of botany, 1893–97. During her connection with Barnard, she spent several summers abroad doing special botanical work. She was a member of the Torrey botanical club, New York city. She received the degree of Ph.D. from Zürich in 1886. She published "Elements of Plant Anatomy." In 1898 the Botanical club of Barnard college equipped as a laboratory, a room in Brinkerhoff Hall for the special study of physiological botany, on the wall of which is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription: "This Laboratory for the Study of Physiological Botany is dedicated to the Memory of Emily L. Gregory, Ph.D., Professor of Botany in Barnard college from its opening in 1889, until her death in 1897." She died in New York city April 14, 1897.

Emily L. Gregory

GREGORY, Francis Hoyt, naval officer, was born in Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 3, 1789. He was in the merchant-marine service, 1807–09; was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1809, and the next year while in command of the barge of the *Vesuvius*, stationed off Belize, he captured an English slaver and released the cargo of slaves. He was made acting-master in 1811, and with gunboat No. 162, he captured a pirate schooner, disabled and put to flight a British privateer, and took as a prize a Spanish pirate of fourteen guns. He was then assigned to Commodore Chauncey's fleet on Lake Ontario, and was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1814. He was taken prisoner by the British in August, and carried to England, where he was detained nearly two years. In 1816 he joined an American frigate cruising against Algiers, and returned to America at the end of the Algerian war. He was commander of the schooner *Grampus* cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, and captured the pirate brig *Pandrita* near St.

Croix, a vessel of superior armament and crew. On April 28, 1822, he was promoted commander and on Jan. 18, 1838, captain. He commanded the *Raritan* in the blockade squadron off the coast of Mexico, 1846–47, and the African squadron, 1849–52. When the civil war occurred he was made superintendent of construction of vessels building outside of U.S. navy yards and continued in that service till his death. He was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list July 16, 1862, and died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1866.

GREGORY, Henry Duval, educator, was born in Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18, 1819; son of Caspar Ramsay and Mary Holmes (Meneely) Gregory, and grandson of René and Agnès (Roubeu)* Grégoire. His grandfather, a French soldier, with his bride settled on a coffee and cocoa plantation in Santo Domingo and there thirteen children were born to them, of whom Caspar Ramsay, born March 4, 1787, alone escaped at the time of the massacre, through the kindness of Captain Harris, master of a schooner running to Fairton, N.J. The boy continued to follow the sea and became master of a schooner. Captain Harris induced him to spell his name Gregory and to drop his French accent. He was married to a widow, Mary Holmes (Meneely) Magill, and they removed from Salem, N.J., to Philadelphia and had two children, Henry Duval and Caspar Robue Gregory. Henry Duval attended the school of John Livensetter, and in 1831 entered the grammar school of the University of Pennsylvania as a free pupil under the Rev. Dr. Crawford. He was graduated from the University in 1838 as Greek salutatorian and remained there as a teacher in the academic department, 1838–43. He was professor of the Greek and Latin languages in Haverford school (afterward college) 1843–45; principal of a classical academy in Philadelphia, 1845–72; of Geneseo, N.Y., academy, 1872–74, and of Blair Presbyterial academy at Blairstown, N.J., 1875–83. He was vice-president of Girard college, 1883–92, resigning his position on account of advancing age and failing health. He was a member of the

*This name has been spelled by good authorities: Robioux, Robeu, Robiou, Roubeu, and Robue. The last spelling seems to have been adopted by descendants bearing the name.

American philosophical society, 1889–97, and of various benevolent boards of the Presbyterian church. He was married, Aug. 15, 1843, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary Jones, and of his children, Caspar René, University of Pennsylvania, 1864, became professor of theology in the University of Leipzig; William Jones, University of Pennsylvania, 1881, a clergyman in Nichols, N.Y., and Rachel became the wife of Dr. Herman B. Allyn. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette college in 1875, and that of LL.D. by Centre college, Kentucky, in 1885. He published: *Trigonometrical Lines for the Blackboard* (1861); *Index to Mitchell's Atlas* (1870); and *Layman's Look at Four Miracles* (1894). He died in Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1897.

GREGORY, John Milton, educator, was born at Sand Lake, N.Y., July 6, 1822; son of the Hon. Joseph Gregory. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Norwalk, Conn., in 1753, and are supposed to have come from Massachusetts. He was graduated at Union college in 1846, standing second in a class of ninety-three. He then studied law, and afterward theology, teaching and preaching at intervals. In 1852 he removed to Detroit, Mich., and took charge of a classical school, where he also preached in the Baptist church. In 1854 he was elected president of the State teachers' association and then devoted some years to the organization of county educational societies, holding teachers' institutes, and editing the *Michigan Journal of Education.* In 1858 he was elected superintendent of public instruction, and was re-elected in 1860 and 1862. He was president of Kalamazoo college, 1864–67, and in the latter year was elected to the presidency of Illinois Industrial university, and of its board of trustees, with the title of regent, and entered immediately on the work of its organization. In the summer of 1869 he visited Europe to make observations upon polytechnic and agricultural schools, and in 1873 went to Vienna as commissioner to the World's fair. He served as one of the judges at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and was commissioner from Illinois at the Paris exposition of 1878. He resigned the regency of the Illinois Industrial university (University of Illinois after 1885), in 1881, and removed to Washington, D.C. He was a member of the civil service commission, 1883–85, and studied social-economic problems in Europe, 1885–89. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Madison university in 1864. Besides his editorial work he is the author of many addresses and contributions to the press. He published: *The Map of Time* (1866); *The Handbook of History* (1866); *A New Political Economy* (1882); and *The Seven Laws of Teaching* (1883). He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, 1898.

GREGORY, John Munford, governor of Virginia, was born in Charles City county, Va., July 8, 1804; son of John Munford and Letitia Power (Graves) Gregory. He was graduated from William and Mary college, with the degree of LL.B. in 1830; was a member of the state assembly, 1830–41, and in the latter year became acting governor of Virginia, serving as such until 1843. He was U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, 1853–60, and judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Virginia, 1860–66. He died in Williamsburg, Va., in 1887.

GREGORY, William, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Astoria, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1849. He engaged in the manufacture of worsted goods in Rhode Island; became state senator in 1894; lieutenant-governor in 1898; and governor in 1900. He died in Wickford, R.I., Dec. 16, 1901.

GRENNELL, George, representative, was born in Greenfield, Mass., Dec. 25, 1786; son of George Grennell. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1808, and was admitted to the bar in 1811. He was prosecuting attorney for Franklin county, 1820–28; a member of the state senate, 1824–27, and a Whig representative in the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th congresses. He was probate judge for Franklin county, 1849–53, and was subsequently clerk of the Franklin county court. He was an incorporator and the first president of the Troy & Greenfield railroad. He was a trustee of Amherst college, 1839–59. He died in Greenfield, Mass., Nov. 20, 1877.

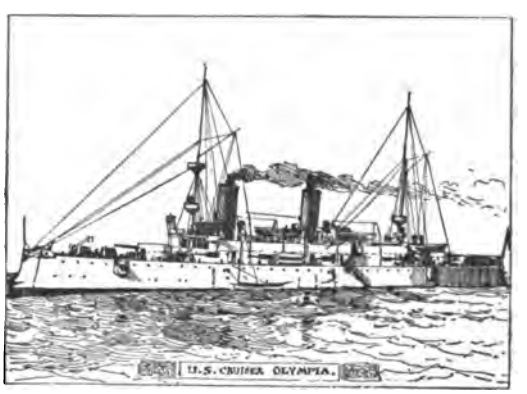
GRESHAM, Walter, representative, was born in King and Queen county, Va., July 22, 1841; son of Edward and Isabella (Mann) Gresham, and grandson of Thomas Gresham. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1863, and served in the civil war as a private in the Confederate army. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and removing to Galveston, Texas, began practice in that city. In 1872 he was elected district attorney. He served in the 20th, 21st and 22d legislatures of Texas, 1886–91, and was a Democratic representative in the 53d congress, 1893–95.

GRESHAM, Walter Quinton, statesman, was born in Lanesville, Harrison county, Ind., March 17, 1833; son of William and Sarah (Davis) Gresham; grandson of George and Mary (Pennington) Gresham, and of John and Sarah (Litsey) Davis; and a descendant of Lawrence Gresham who came to America from England as a boy before 1750 in company with an uncle Gresham, a native of Virginia and descendant of the family that had previously settled in that colony. William Gresham was sheriff of Harrison county, and was killed by an outlaw while endeavoring to effect his arrest in 1835. Mary Pennington was born in Washington county, Ky., and was still living in 1900, in her ninety-fourth year. George Gresham removed from Virginia to Kentucky and thence to Indiana about 1800. Walter was taken with the entire family of eleven children, to Harrison county, Ind., about 1814, and was brought up with four other children by his mother, who continued to conduct the farm, assisted by her boys, who were brought up in the abolition faith, and as young men became active associates in operating the "underground railroad" through Harrison county. When sixteen years old he obtained a clerkship in the office of the county auditor and his earnings enabled him to attend Corydon seminary for two years. He then took a preparatory course at Indiana university, Bloomington, 1852–53; entered the law office of Judge William A. Porter, and was admitted to the bar, April 10, 1854, entering into partnership with Judge Thomas C. Slaughter. He canvassed the district for Judge Slaughter as candidate of the anti-Nebraska bill ticket for representative in the 34th congress in 1854, against William H. English; canvassed the state for John C. Frémont in 1856, and in 1860 he was elected a representative in the state legislature, where he was chairman of the military committee, 1861, and drafted a bill to give to the governor the power to control the appointment of militia officers theretofore elected by the men, which was defeated in the senate, but became a law before the special session adjourned. He incurred the ill will of Governor Morton by refusing to vote to displace the trustees of the blind and insane asylums for party reasons, and in a speech reported in the proceedings of the legislature attacked the "spoils" system. At the beginning of the civil war he offered his services to the government but was refused a commission. He then organized a company at Corydon and was elected its captain, subsequently accepting the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 38th Indiana volunteers. He was promoted colonel of the 53d Indiana regiment and was present at Shiloh, the siege of Corinth and the investment of Vicksburg. On the recommendation of General Grant he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 11, 1863. He was then assigned to Sherman's army and commanded the 4th division of the 17th corps at Atlanta. In the engagement at Bald Hill, Ga., July 20, 1864,

he was shot in the knee and incapacitated for further active service, and on March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallantry before Atlanta. He then returned to his native state and practised law at New Albany. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative in the 39th and 40th congresses against Michael Kerr, in 1864 and 1866; subsequently supported Mr. Kerr when opposed by a greenbacker and inflationist, and was financial agent at New York, for the state of Indiana, 1867–68. In 1869 President Grant offered him the collectorship of New Orleans, and the district attorneyship of Indiana, both of which appointments he declined, but he accepted from him the appointment as U.S. district judge for Indiana and held the office until April, 1882, when President Arthur appointed him postmaster-general to fill the vacancy in his cabinet caused by the death of Timothy Otis Howe. On the death of Secretary Folger, Sept. 4, 1884, the President transferred Judge Gresham to the head of treasury department. He resigned this portfolio in December, 1884, to accept the appointment of U.S. judge for the seventh judicial circuit, which position he resigned, March 3, 1893, on accepting from President Cleveland the cabinet position of secretary of state, which he held at the time of his death. In politics in Indiana, Judge Gresham had been a prominent Republican presidential candidate. He had opposed Benjamin Harrison in the race for senatorial honors in 1880, and when Mr. Harrison was a candidate in 1888, Gresham was also before the convention. When Harrison was elected Gresham was named by the press as the logical successor to the vacant seat on the supreme bench, but in a letter to the Chicago *Herald* he positively refused to have his claims pressed. On the tariff question he was always a Henry Clay protectionist, and opposed to the McKinley bill as calculated to encourage trusts. In 1892 he announced his opposition to the Republican platform of that year, refused the nomination of the People's party for President although assured of the support of prominent leaders in Indiana and Illinois from both parties, voted for Grover Cleveland, and thereafter acted with the Democratic party. He died in Washington, D.C., May 28, 1895.

GRIDLEY, Charles Vernon, naval officer, was born in Logansport, Ind., Nov. 24, 1844; son of Frank and Ann Eliza (Sholes) Gridley. His parents removed to Hinsdale, Mich., when he was a child and he received an appointment as cadet to the U.S. naval academy in 1860. On account of the exigencies of the civil war he was ordered into active service with the class in September, 1863. On Oct. 1, 1863, he was promoted ensign and ordered to the sloop *Oneida* of the

West Gulf blockading squadron. He participated in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, and his bravery and coolness under action was conspicuous and received the notice of his superior officers. He was ordered after the close of the war to the *Brooklyn*, flagship of the Brazilian squadron, and served on that vessel, 1865–67. He was promoted master in November, 1866, lieutenant in 1867, and lieutenant commander March 12, 1868. He served on board the U.S. steamer *Michigan* on the Great Lakes, 1870–72; on the *Monongahela*, 1873–77; was instructor at the naval academy, 1875–79; executive officer of the practice ship *Constellation* during the summer cruises of 1877 and 1878; executive officer of the *Trenton* of the European station, 1879–81; was promoted commander March 10, 1882, and was on duty at the torpedo station. He was chief navigation officer of the Boston navy yard, 1882–84; commander of the training ship *Jamestown*, 1884–86; senior officer of the cruising training squadron from June to November, 1886; inspector of the 10th lighthouse district, Buffalo, N.Y., 1887–91, on special duty at the Washington navy yard, 1891; commanded the *Marion*, July, 1892, and was again inspector of the 10th lighthouse district, Buffalo, N.Y., 1892–96; commander of the receiving ship



Richmond at League Island, Pa., 1897; was promoted captain, March 14, 1897, and ordered to the Asiatic squadron, and on July 28, 1897, was assigned to the command of the *Olympia*, flagship of Commodore George Dewey commanding the squadron. During the battle of Manila Bay,

May 1, 1898, he directed the movements of the *Olympia*, and it was by his order that the broadside was fired which sank the flagship of the Spanish admiral. After the victory achieved by the American fleet, Captain Gridley was found to be seriously ill, by reason of the strain, and he was invalided home by Admiral Dewey. He took passage for home three weeks after the battle, was at Hong Kong, May 28, left there on that date on the steamer *Coptic* and died as the ship reached Kobe, Japan. He was married May 1, 1872, to Harriet F., daughter of Judge John P. Vincent of Erie, Pa., and two daughters, Katherine V. and Ruth W., and one son survived him. The son, John Paul Vincent Gridley, was appointed a cadet in the U.S. naval academy by President McKinley in 1898. Captain Gridley died at Kobe, Japan, June 5, 1898.

GRIDLEY, Richard, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., June 3, 1711. He was a younger brother of Jeremiah Gridley, 1702–1767, who was a graduate of Harvard, 1725, a teacher, preacher and lawyer; the editor of the *Rehearsal*, 1731; attorney-general for Massachusetts Bay province; colonial of militia; grand master of free-masons, and president of the Marine society. Richard was educated for the army and acquired a reputation as a skilful artilleryman. He was an engineer in the army operating against Louisburg, 1745, and in 1755 was made chief engineer in the British army with the rank of colonel of infantry, and constructed the fortifications at Lake George. He was with Wolfe's army at Quebec and for his services was presented by the British government with Magdalen island and was placed on half pay for the remainder of his life. In 1775 he joined the Continental army at Cambridge, planned the works hastily thrown up for the defence of Breed's Hill, June 15, 1775, and was wounded in the battle of the next day. He then planned the works for the defence of Boston, was commissioned major-general by the provincial congress of Massachusetts, Sept. 20, 1775, and was given command of the Continental artillery for the next two months, when he resigned. He died in Stoughton, Mass., June 20, 1796.

GRIER, James Alexander, educator, was born in Waltz's Mills, Pa., May 8, 1846; son of Robert C., and Margaret (McAyeal) Grier; grandson of Robert and Margaret (Grier) Grier, and of James and Margaret (Miller) McAyeal, and a descendant of James McAyeal of county Antrim, Ireland, who arrived in America about 1818, entering at Wilmington, Del. He served in the Union army during the civil war from Aug. 15, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1865, and was one of the youngest soldiers who carried arms, being enlisted in the infantry service as an ordinary soldier. He was graduated from Monmouth college, Ill., in 1872, and from the Newburgh theological seminary, N.Y., in 1874. He was pastor at Locust Hill, Pa., 1874–83, and at Mercer, Pa., 1883–86. In 1886 he accepted the chair of systematic theology in the Allegheny theological seminary, Pa. He received from Westminster college the degree of D.D. in 1887, and that of LL.D. in 1898. He is the author of: *Secret Societies* (1878); *Biography of Jeremiah Rankin Johnston, D.D.* (1892), and contributions to periodicals.

GRIER, Matthew Blackburn, editor, was born at Brandywine Manor, Pa., July 25, 1820; son of the Rev. John W. and Jane (Laverty) Grier. He entered the public schools and Rockville academy; was graduated from Washington college, Pa., in 1838; studied law at Philadelphia, Pa.; was a post-graduate student at Lafayette in 1839, and was graduated from Princeton theological seminary in 1841. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Newcastle in 1842 and had charge of mission work in the Red River country of Mississippi, 1844–47. He was ordained by the presbytery of Baltimore, Dec. 3, 1847, and was pastor at Ellicott's Mills, Md., 1847–52, and at Wilmington, N.C., 1854–61. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1861, where he was editor of *The Presbyterian*, 1861–69, and was also stated supply at Gloucester City, N.J., 1867–69, and pastor at Ridley Park, Pa., 1875–84. He was married Sept. 5, 1848, to Maria, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. C. Cuyler. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette college in 1866. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1899.

GRIER, Robert Calvin, educator, was born in Mecklenburg county, N.C., March 2, 1817; son of the Rev. Isaac Grier, D.D. (Dickinson 1800, died 1843). He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1835, taught school, and studied theology with his father and at Due West theological seminary, S.C. He was licensed to preach in April, 1839, by the first presbytery of the Associate Reformed church, south; was ordained in June, 1841; was pastor at Bethany and Pisgal, S.C., 1841–47; president of Erskine college, Due West, S.C., 1847–58, and again, 1865–71, and professor of theology in the seminary, 1859–71. He received the honorary degree of D.D. He was married, Aug. 18, 1840, to Barbara Brown Moffatt, and their son, William Moffatt Grier, succeeded his father as president of Erskine college. Dr. Grier died at Due West, S.C., March 31, 1871.

GRIER, Robert Cooper, jurist, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., March 5, 1794; son of the Rev. Isaac Grier, D.D., a graduate of Dickinson, 1788, a Presbyterian clergyman, and principal of an academy at Northumberland, Pa. His maternal grandfather, Robert Cooper, was also a Presbyterian clergyman and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Dickinson in 1792.

Robert Cooper Grier was prepared for college by his father and was graduated from Dickinson in 1812. He was an instructor at the college, 1812–13, returning to Northumberland in the latter year to become assistant to his father in the academy. He succeeded to the principalship on the death of his father in 1815 and continued in that position until 1817 when he was admitted to the bar. He practised in Bloomsburg, Pa., for one year and at Danville, Pa., 1818–33. In the latter year he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was judge of the district court of Allegheny county. In 1846 he was appointed a justice of the U.S. supreme court and in 1848 removed to Philadelphia, holding his seat upon the bench until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Jefferson college in 1841. He was married in 1829 to Isabella, daughter of John Rose. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26, 1870.

GRIER, William Moffatt, educator, was born in York county, S.C., Feb. 11, 1843; son of the Rev. Robert Calvin and Barbara Brown (Moffatt) Grier. He was graduated from Erskine college, Due West, S.C., in 1860, and served in the Confederate army in the 6th South Carolina volunteers, losing a leg at the battle of Williamsburg. He was graduated from the theological seminary, Due West, S.C., and was ordained a minister in the Associate Reformed church. He was elected president of Erskine college as successor to his father in 1871, and in addition to his duties as president filled the chair of mental and moral philosophy in the college, that of pastoral theology and homiletics in the Erskine theological seminary and was editor of *The Associate Reformed Presbyterian.* He received the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. He died at Columbia, S.C., Sept. 3, 1899.

GRIER, William Nicholson, soldier, was born in Northumberland, Pa., in 1812. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1835 and was assigned to the 1st dragoons. He was promoted 2d lieutenant; was on duty in the Choctaw nation, 1839–40; at the military academy as assistant instructor of infantry and cavalry tactics, 1841; and on frontier duty in the west, 1842–46. Having been promoted 1st lieutenant he was ordered to Mexico in 1846 and was made captain, April 23, 1846, and brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct, March 16, 1848. He was then on frontier duty, took part in the expedition against the Apache Indians. and was wounded in battle, Nov. 17, 1849. He continued in the service on the Pacific coast till 1861, when he was ordered to Washington, D.C., and made acting inspector-general of the army of the Potomac with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He commanded the 1st U.S. cavalry in the McClellan campaign on the peninsula and led a charge on the rear guard of the Confederate army, May 6, 1862, at Williamsburg, in which he engaged two of the enemy in a personal combat, wounding one and himself receiving a wound. For this action he was brevetted colonel. He was in the 2d brigade of the cavalry reserve under Gen. P. St. G. Cooke at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, and saved the batteries posted on the slope of the hill by a gallant charge. At the close of the Peninsular campaign he was ordered to St. Louis, Mo., where he was on court-martial duty, 1862–63; was superintendent of recruiting and mustering, and disbursing officer for Ohio, Iowa and Pennsylvania, 1863–66. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general U.S. army, for faithful service during the war; on Aug. 31, 1866, he was promoted colonel of the 3d U.S. cavalry and on Dec. 15, 1870, was retired at his own request. He died at Napa Springs, Cal., July 9, 1885.

GRIERSON, Benjamin Henry, soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1826. He became a resident of Ohio and then of Jacksonville, Ill., where in 1861 he served as an aide-de-camp to Gen. B. M. Prentiss at Cairo, Ill. He was commissioned major of the 6th Illinois cavalry, Oct. 24, 1861, and was promoted colonel, April 12, 1862. He commanded a brigade of cavalry during the winter and spring of 1862–63, and conducted numerous raids in Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi in conjunction with General Grant's operations leading to the capture of Vicksburg. He continued these raids in 1864–65, in Mississippi, clearing the country of Confederate guerrillas, and after the war he joined the regular service, Sept. 6, 1866, as colonel of the 10th U.S. cavalry, under commission of July 28, 1866. He was honored by a vote of thanks by congress and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, June 3, 1863, for "gallant and distinguished services"; brevet major-general, Feb. 10, 1865, and major-general, May 27, 1865, which brevet he accepted, March 19, 1866. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, April 30, 1866. In the regular establishment he commanded the military district of Indian Territory, 1868–73; was on duty in Western Texas, 1875–85; in Arizona, 1885–86; commanded his regiment and the military district of New Mexico, 1887–88, and the department of Arizona, 1888–90. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular service, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the raid through Mississippi in 1863, and major-general at the same date for similar service "in the raid through Mississippi in 1864." He was promoted brigadier-general U.S.A., April 5, 1890, which commission he accepted, April 15. He was retired by operation of law, July 8, 1890, and took up his residence in Jacksonville, Ill.

GRIFFIN, Charles, soldier, was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1826. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1847. He served in the war with Mexico, commanding a company of artillery in Gen. Robert Patterson's division, taking part in the battle of Cerro Gordo and the capture of Jalapa. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1849 and engaged in the campaign against the Navajo Indians, 1849–54, and on general frontier service, 1854–59. He was instructor of artillery practice at West Point, 1859–61; commanded the "West Point Battery" at Bull Run, July 21, 1861; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, June 9, 1862; served with McClellan's army, gaining distinction for action at Gaines's Mill; commanded the artillery at Malvern Hill and with it resisted the assault of General Magruder on his brigade and turned seeming defeat into victory. He was ordered to the support of General Pope at Manassas and after the battle of Aug. 30, 1862, was arrested on the charge of "spending the day in making ill-natured strictures upon the commanding general." He was tried, acquitted, and promoted to the command of a division which he led at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and in all the engagements from the Wilderness to Five Forks. He commanded the 1st division of the 5th army corps at Appomattox and succeeded Maj.-Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren to the command of the corps and by direction of General Grant he received the arms and colors of the army of Northern Virginia after the surrender. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Aug. 1, 1864; brevetted colonel in the regular army Aug. 18, 1864, and brigadier-general and major-general, May 13, 1865. He was promoted colonel of the 35th infantry, July 28, 1866, commanded the district of Maine, 1865–66, the department of Texas with headquarters at Galveston, 1866–67, and the department of the Gulf on the removal of Gen. P. H Sheridan, March 11, 1867. He refused to transfer his headquarters from Galveston to New Orleans as yellow fever was epidemic in the former city, and he reported to headquarters that "to leave Galveston at such a time was like deserting one's post in time of battle." He died of yellow fever at Galveston, Texas, Sept. 15, 1867.

GRIFFIN, Cyrus, delegate, was born at Sion House, Lancaster county, Va., in 1748. He was sent to England to be educated and while attending law lectures in London accepted an invitation from the colonial ambassador at whose house he met Lady Christina, daughter of the sixth Earl of Traquair, whom he afterward married. Soon after the birth of his first son he returned to his home in Virginia. In 1778 he was elected a delegate to the Continental congress and served until 1781, and again in 1787–88. On Jan. 2, 1788, the last session was organized and he was elected president of that body. He was president of the supreme court of admiralty during its existence; was commissioner to the Creek Indians in 1789, and in December, 1789, was appointed judge of the U.S. court for the district of Virginia, holding that position until his death, which occurred in Yorktown, Va., Dec. 14, 1810.

GRIFFIN, Edward Dorr, educator, was born in East Haddam, Conn., Jan. 6, 1770; son of George and ——— (Dorr) Griffin. His father was a farmer. He prepared for college under the Rev. Joseph Vaill of Hadlyme, Conn., and was graduated from Yale in 1790. He then became principal of an academy at Derby, Conn., at the same time studying law. In 1791 he began the study of theology under Jonathan Edwards, at New Haven, Conn., and was licensed as a minister of the gospel, Oct. 31, 1792. He preached at New Salem, Conn., 1793–95; at New Hartford, Conn., 1795–1801; at Newark, N.J., 1801–09; was Bartlet professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover theological seminary, 1809–11; pastor of the Park Street Congregational church, Boston, Mass., 1811–15; at Newark, again, 1815–21; and president of Williams college, 1821–36. On May 17, 1796, he was married to Frances, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Huntington of Coventry, Conn. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from the College of New Jersey in 1802, and that of D.D. from Union in 1808. He published: *Course of Lectures in Park Street Church* (1813); and *Sixty Sermons on Practical Subjects.* See *Memoir of Rev. E. D. Griffin,* by W. B. Sprague (1838); and *Recollections of Rev. E. D. Griffin,* by Parsons Cooke (1856). He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lyndon A. Smith, at Newark, N.J., Nov. 8, 1837.

GRIFFIN, Edward Herrick, teacher, was born in Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 18, 1843; son of Nathaniel Herrick and Hannah (Bulkley) Griffin; grandson of Nathaniel Griffin and of Solomon

Bulkley, and a descendant of Jasper Griffin, a native of Wales, who settled at Southold, L.I., about 1670; and of the Rev. Peter Bulkley of Concord, Mass., who died in 1659. He was graduated from Williams in 1862, attended Princeton theological seminary, 1863–64, was tutor at Williams, 1864–65, and returned to the theological seminary at Princeton, 1865–66. He was graduated from the Union theological seminary in 1867; ordained a Congregational clergyman, Feb. 6, 1868; and held a pastorate at Burlington, Vt., 1868–72. He filled the chair of Latin language and literature at Williams, 1872–81; was Morris professor of rhetoric there, 1881–86, and Mark Hopkins professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, 1886–89. The latter year he was called to Johns Hopkins as professor of the history of philosophy and was made dean of the faculty. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Amherst in 1880, and that of LL.D. by the College of New Jersey in 1888.

GRIFFIN, Gilderoy Wells, author, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 6, 1840. He attended the University of Louisville, was admitted to the practice of law in 1861, followed his profession for several years and then became a journalist. He was appointed by President Grant U.S. consul at Copenhagen in 1871 and at the Samoan Islands in 1876. In 1879 President Hayes gave him the consular office at Auckland, New Zealand, and in 1884 President Arthur transferred him to Sydney, Australia, which post he held until his death. He is the author of a sketch of the life of George D. Prentice (1869); *Studies in Literature* (1871); *Life of Charles S. Todd* (1873); *Danish Days* (1874); *A Visit to Stratford* (1875); and *New Zealand, Her Commerce and Resources* (1884). He also edited *Prenticeana* (1871). He died in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 21, 1891.

GRIFFIN, Levi Thomas, representative, was born in Clinton, N.Y., May 23, 1837; son of Charles Nathaniel and Margery (Thomas) Griffin; and grandson of Nathaniel and Parnell (Clark) Griffin, and of Levi and Margery (Dorrance) Thomas. He removed with his parents to Rochester, Mich., in 1848, attended the public schools, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1857. He was admitted to the bar and practised at Detroit, Mich. He was commissioned by Governor Blair 2d lieutenant of the 4th Michigan cavalry, Dec. 18, 1862; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1863; adjutant, April 15, 1863; captain, Feb. 25, 1864, and was brevetted major, March 13, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Detroit where he continued to practise law. He was Fletcher professor of law at the University of Michigan, 1886–97, and was a candidate for justice of the supreme court in 1887, but was defeated by James V. Campbell. He was elected a representative from the 1st district of Michigan in the 53d congress as a Democrat, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John Logan Chipman, Aug. 17, 1893, serving from Dec. 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895. He was defeated for re-election in 1894 and resumed his law practice.

GRIFFIN, Martin Ignatius Joseph, editor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1842; son of Terence and Elizabeth (Doyle) Griffin, and of Irish ancestry. He was educated in private, parochial and public schools in Philadelphia, Pa., and engaged in literary work. He was editor of *The Guardian Angel* at Philadelphia, 1867–73; the *Irish Catholic Benevolent Union Journal* from 1873, and was secretary of the union, 1872–93; editor of the *American Catholic Historical Researches* from 1887 and of *Griffin's Journal* from 1893. He founded the American Catholic historical society of Philadelphia in 1884; was elected a corresponding member of the Buffalo historical society in 1883; of the Linnæan society of Lancaster, Pa., in 1884, and a member of the American historical association in 1893, and of other organizations. He was married, Oct. 2, 1870, to Mary Ann Elizabeth MacMullen. He is the author of *Old St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia* (1882); *St. John's Church, Philadelphia* (1882); *Thomas Fitz Simons, Pennsylvania's Catholic Signer of the United States Constitution* (1889); *William Penn, the Friend of Catholics* (1889); *Bishop Egan of Philadelphia* (1893); *History of Commodore John Barry* (1897); and contributions to newspapers and magazines.

GRIFFIN, Michael, representative, was born in Ireland, Sept. 9, 1842. He removed with his parents to Canada in 1847, to Ohio in 1851, and to Wisconsin in 1856. He acquired his education in the common schools of Ohio and Wisconsin. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Union army and was promoted successively to the grades of 2d and 1st lieutenant, serving at the siege of Vicksburg, in the Meridian campaign and in the Atlanta campaign, and on the march to the sea and north through the Carolinas with Sherman. He was wounded at Atlanta, July 21, 1864, and was mustered out, July 16, 1865. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and practised in Kilbourn City, Wis., until 1876, when he removed to Eau Claire. He was a member of the Wisconsin

assembly in 1876; city attorney of Eau Claire, 1878–80; state senator in 1880 and 1881; department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, 1887–88; and quartermaster-general of the state with the rank of brigadier-general in 1889 and 1890. In 1894 he was elected to the 53d congress as a Republican, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George B. Shaw, and at the same time was elected to the 54th congress. He was re-elected to the 55th congress. He served as chairman of the Republican state conventions of 1890, 1896 and 1898. On June 1, 1899, he was appointed state commissioner of taxation for ten years. He died at Eau Claire, Wis., Dec. 29, 1899.

W. Griffin

GRIFFIN, Nathaniel Herrick, educator, was born at Southampton, L.I., Dec. 28, 1814. He was graduated at Williams in 1834, studied at Princeton theological seminary, 1834–36, and was tutor in Greek at Williams, 1836–37. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Delhi, N.Y., 1839–40; resided in Florida for his health, 1840–42, and in the latter year dissolved his connection with the church, returned north, passed a year at Williams supplying in the department of Latin and Greek during the absence of Professor Tatlock and the illness of Professor Kellogg, and then located in Brooklyn, N.Y., as a teacher. He was professor of Latin and Greek at Williams, 1846–53. The department was then divided and he was Lawrence professor of Greek language and literature, 1853–57, when he resigned and opened a private school in Williamstown, Mass. In 1868 he returned to Williams as librarian, holding that position till his death. He was married in 1839 to Hannah E., daughter of Maj. Solomon Bulkley of Williamstown, Mass., and their son, Solomon Bulkley Griffin, born in Williamstown, Aug. 13, 1852, was graduated at Williams in 1872 and became managing editor of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican* and the author of *Mexico of Today* (1886). Professor Griffin received the degree of D.D. from Lafayette in 1867. He died in Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 16, 1876.

GRIFFIN, Simon Goodell, soldier, was born in Nelson, N.H., Aug. 9, 1824; son of Nathan and Sally (Wright) Griffin. His grandfathers, Samuel Griffin and Nehemiah Wright, were soldiers in the American Revolution, both being present at the battle of Bunker Hill. His father being an

invalid, the care of seven children devolved on the mother and when Simon was six years old he was sent to Roxbury, N.H., where he found a home and plenty of hard work with his uncle, Gen. Samuel Griffin, a farmer, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812. He was given a district school education and when eighteen years old was himself a district school teacher. He continued his studies, teaching and farm work, studied law, was elected to the state legislature, 1859–60, and during his second term served as chairman of the committee on education. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and was practising at Concord, N.H., when the civil war broke out. He volunteered as a private in the 2d N.H. volunteers, was promoted captain, and at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he lost of his company twelve men killed and wounded. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 6th N.H. volunteers, Oct. 26, 1861, and was with General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina in January, 1862. He was made colonel of the regiment, April 22, 1862. He was in command of the expedition that captured Elizabeth City, N.C., in April, 1862, and with his regiment made a decisive charge at Camden, N.C., which won the battle. He commanded a brigade of the 9th corps at second Bull Run, Chantilly and South Mountain, and at Antietam Creek he charged the stone bridge at the head of the 6th New Hampshire volunteers, and planted its colors on the heights. For this action Burnside commended him for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1863 when Burnside was assigned to the command of the department of Ohio, Colonel Griffin was given permanent command of the 1st brigade, 2d division, 9th army corps, and was with General Sherman in the defence of the rear of Grant's army before Vicksburg and was in the advance line which entered the city of Jackson when it was captured. He then joined Burnside at Knoxville, commanded Camp Nelson, Ky., where he had 9000 troops under his command, and in the spring of 1864 with his corps joined the army of the Potomac on the Rapidan. His brigade was the right of the 9th corps and on the left of Hancock in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, where he ably supported that officer in the five hours' onslaught made against that flank of the

S. G. Griffin

army. Upon the recommendation of Grant and Burnside he was for his action in this battle made brigadier general of volunteers. He commanded a brigade at North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, and commanded two brigades in the assault on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, June 16, 1864, seizing one mile of intrenchments and capturing a stand of colors, four field pieces, 1500 stand of arms, a quantity of ammunition and one thousand prisoners. On not receiving support he was obliged to fall back. He then engaged in the battle of the Mine, the battle on the Wilderness road at Poplar Springs church, and that at Hatcher's Run. He commanded the line near the Jerusalem Pike, April 1, 1865, and under orders attacked the enemy's picket line and swept it for a mile, capturing eight officers and 241 men, when he received orders to withdraw his troops and he joined in the attack on the main works a mile distant. This difficult feat was accomplished and with Hartranft on his right and Curtin on his left he led the charge over the abatis and the parapets, seized the works, captured the guns and hundreds of prisoners, and held the town. The news of this assault determined President Davis to evacuate Richmond and for this action General Griffin was brevetted major-general of volunteers. With his division he followed the fleeing Confederates and was a part of the military cordon that encompassed Lee's army and compelled its surrender. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 24, 1865. He was never wounded and never lost a day's duty from sickness, although he had seven bullet holes in his clothing, had two horses killed and five wounded under him in action, had half his men killed or wounded at second Bull Run, one-third at Fredericksburg, and one-fifth at Antietam. He declined an appointment in the regular service; was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1867–69; speaker of the house, 1868–69; and was chairman of the Republican state convention of 1868. In 1887 and 1888 he was commander of the Massachusetts commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He became extensively interested in land and railroad enterprises in Texas and devoted much time to historical literary work. He died in Keene, N.H., Jan. 14, 1902.

GRIFFIS, William Elliot, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1843; son of Capt. John L. and Anna Maria (Hess) Griffis; grandson of Captain Griffis, a lifelong navigator; and a descendant maternally from Quaker ancestors who settled in America previous to the Revolution, became "Free Quakers," and were officers in the Continental army. His father was a sea captain and later in life a coal merchant. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia, 1849–59, and engaged in business, 1859–65. In 1863 he served three months as color corporal in company A, 44th Pennsylvania militia, during Lee's invasion. He was graduated from Rutgers college in 1869 and after a year of travel in Europe he studied theology in the Seminary of the Reformed church, New Brunswick, and in September, 1870, he was appointed by the government of Japan to proceed to the province of Echizen and organize there an American system of education. He lived during 1871 in the city of Fukui, in Echizen, observing the feudal system of Japan in operation and making a study of that subject for the purpose of treating Japanese feudalism in a volume. On the abolition of feudalism by the Mikado's edict, he made a winter's journey across Japan and in 1872–74 taught chemistry and physics in the Imperial university in Tokio. After his return to the United States in 1874 he lectured for several years on Japan and the Japanese. In 1875 he entered Union theological seminary and was graduated in June, 1877. He was domine or pastor of the First Reformed church, Schenectady, N.Y., 1877–86, and pastor of the Shawmut Congregational church, Boston, Mass., 1886–93. He taught mental science at Union college in 1883. He was married to Katharine Lyra, daughter of Prof. Irving Staunton of Union, and in 1891 with his wife attended the International Congregational council in London as delegate. He became pastor of the First Congregational Church of Christ, Ithaca, N.Y., in 1893. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union in 1884 and that of L.H.D. from Rutgers in 1899. He was elected one of the four American members of the Netherlandish society of letters of Leyden. He visited Europe in 1869, 1891, 1892, 1895 and 1898, in the latter year witnessing the coronation of Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands. His published writings include: *The New Japan Series of Reading and Spelling Books* (5 vols., 1872); *The Yokohama Guide: The Tokio Guide: Map of Tokio, with Notes Historical and Explanatory* (1874); *The Mikado's Empire* (1876, 6th ed., 1898); *Japanese Fairy World* (1880); *Asiatic History* (1881); *Corea, the Hermit Nation* (1882, 3d ed., 1898); *Corea, Without and Within* (1885, 2d ed.,

1886); *Matthew Calbraith Perry, a Typical American Naval Officer* (1887); *The Lily among Thorns, a Study of the Song of Solomon* (1889); *Brave Little Holland* (1894); *The Religions of Japan* (1895); *Townsend Harris: First American Envoy in Japan* (1895); *The Pilgrims in their Three Homes, England, Holland and America* (1898); *The Student's Motley* (1898); *Romance of Discovery* (1898); *Romance of American Colonization* (1898); *Romance of Conquest* (1899); *America in the East* (1899); *The American in Holland* (1899); *Young People's History of Holland* (1903), and contributions to magazines. Many of his writings have been translated into Japanese and republished in Japan.

GRIFFITH, David, clergyman, was born in New York city in 1742. He was graduated in medicine in London, England, returned to America in 1763, practised his profession in New York and returned to England in 1770 to receive ordination in the Church of England at the hands of the bishop of London. He was missionary in Gloucester county, N.J., 1770–71; rector of Shelburne parish, Loudoun county, Va., 1771–76; was chaplain of the 3d Virginia regiment, 1776–79; and rector of Christ church, Alexandria, Va., 1779–89. He was a deputy to the first Virginia convention of the Protestant Episcopal church at Richmond, May, 1785, delegate to the general convention, September, 1785, and to the second Virginia convention, May, 1786. At the latter convention he was elected bishop and was to have accompanied Doctors White and Provoost to England for consecration, but was not able to meet the expense of the journey. In the general convention of 1789, held in Philadelphia, Pa., he formally resigned the appointment. He had Washington as a parishioner at Alexandria and was, while in the army, his intimate friend. He is credited with having warned the commander-in-chief of the perfidy of Gen. Charles Lee the night before the battle of Monmouth. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1786. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 3, 1789.

GRIFFITH, Francis Marion, representative, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., Aug. 21, 1849; son of Joshua and Caroline (Vernon) Griffith; and grandson of William J. Griffith. He was educated in the Vevay high school and at Franklin college; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and practised his profession at Vevay. He was a state senator, 1886–94. He was elected a representative in the 55th congress at a special election held Aug. 10, 1897, to fill the vacancy made by the death of William S. Holman, his opponents being the Rev. C. W. Lee, Republican, and the Rev. M. W. Broader, Populist. He was re-elected to the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897–1905, and served on the committee on public lands.

GRIFFITH, Robert Egleseld, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1798; son of Robert Eglesfeld and Maria Thong (Patterson) Griffith; grandson of John and Catharine (Livingston) Patterson; and great-grandson of Robert R Livingston, third lord of Livingston Manor on the Hudson river, New York. His father came to the United States from Whitehaven, England, and settled in Philadelphia about 1790. Robert Eglesfeld, Jr., was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1820 and practised in Philadelphia. He was appointed physician to the Society of the Sons of St. George, April 23, 1822; was physician to the board of health of Philadelphia, 1833–36; was professor of materia medica and jurisprudence in the University of Maryland, 1836–38, and professor of medicine in the University of Virginia, 1838–39, when his health broke down and he retired from active practice. He was elected a member of the Academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia, May 23, 1815, and vice-president, Dec. 26, 1849; a member of the College of pharmacy, June 30, 1821, and honorary member, Dec. 9, 1836; a member of the Society of the Sons of St. George, Oct. 23, 1824, of which his father was president for thirty years; honorary member of the West Point lyceum, 1824; a member of the board of managers of Franklin institute in 1827; a member of the American philosophical society, Jan. 18, 1828; one of the founders in 1828 of "The United Bowmen," of which he was made an associate member, Nov. 12, 1831; was elected physician to the "Musical Funa Society," May 5, 1829; trustee of the Philadelphia museum, Jan. 5, 1829; member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, Feb. 2, 1834; of the Maryland academy of science and literature, Nov. 3, 1836, and of the College of physicians of Philadelphia, May 4, 1836. He was married, Feb. 5, 1829, to Mary, daughter of Manuel Eyre, a merchant of Philadelphia. He was an eminent botanist and conchologist and presented his collection of shells to the Academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia, of which he was elected a member in 1815 and vice-president in 1849. He is the author of: *Chemistry of the Four Seasons* (1846); *Medical Botany* (1847); *Universal Formularity* (1848); and at the time of his death was engaged upon an extensive work on *Conchology* and *A Botany of the Bible*. He edited *Dispensatory Chritcson and Griffith; Medical Jurisprudence*, by Taylor; *Taylor on Poisons; Principles of Physics by Muller* (1847); *Medical Jurisprudence by Ryan and Chitty*, and *Materia Medica* by Ballard and Garrod. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1850.

GRIFFITHS, John Willis, naval architect, was born in New York city, Oct. 6, 1809; son of John Griffiths, a well-known shipwright, with

whom the son learned the trade. He laid the lines of the U.S. frigate *Macedonia* in 1838 and opened a free school for instruction in shipbuilding in New York in 1840. He made the calculations for the Collins steamships in 1845 and in 1850 exhibited a model steamship at the Crystal Palace, London, England, that attracted much attention. He was made a special U.S. naval constructor in 1858, to build the U.S. gunboat *Pawnee*, fitted with twin screws and carrying a frigate's battery while drawing but ten feet of water. He invented a timber-bending machine in 1864 which was supplanted when iron and steel took the place of wood. He built the U.S. ship *Enterprise* at Portsmouth in 1872. He exhibited his original idea of a lifeboat steamer at the Continental exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. He also invented iron keelovers for wooden ships, 1848; bilge keels to prevent rolling, 1863; triple screws for great speed, 1866; and improved rivets, 1880. He published in the *Advocate*, Portsmouth, Va., in 1836, advanced ideas on naval architecture; proposed the ram for the bow of war vessels in 1835; became part owner and editor of the *Nautical Magazine and Naval Journal* in 1856; edited the *American Ship*, 1879–82, and is the author of *The Ship-Builder's Manual* (2 vols., 1853); and *The Progressive Ship-Builder* (2 vols., 1875–76). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 29, 1882.

GRIFFITTS, Samuel Powel, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, 1759; son of William and Abigail (Powel) Griffitts; and grandson of Samuel Powel of Philadelphia. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1780, studied in Europe, 1881–84, and practised medicine in Philadelphia. In 1786 he established the Philadelphia dispensary and continued its physician till 1786. He was professor of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania, 1792–96. During the years 1793–94 he was a leader in the relief of the French emigrants from Santo Domingo and collected for the cause $12,000. He was vice-president of the College of physicians in Philadelphia, 1817–26, and was instrumental in founding an asylum for the insane under the auspices of the Society of Friends. For several years he was an editor of the *Eclectic Repertory*. In 1787 he married Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Tallman) Fishbourn. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1826.

GRIGGS, James M., representative, was born at Lagrange, Ga., March 29, 1861. He was graduated from the Peabody normal college, Nashville, Tenn., in 1881, and was admitted to the bar in 1883, practising at Alapaha, Berrien county, Ga. He removed to Dawson, Ga., in 1885; was elected solicitor-general of the Pataula circuit in 1888 and re-elected in 1892; was appointed judge of the same circuit and twice reappointed, and resigned in 1896. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892 and held numerous local offices. He was a Democratic representative in the 55th–58th congresses, 1897–1905.

GRIGGS, John William, cabinet officer, was born in Newton, N.J., July 10, 1849; son of Daniel and Emeline (Johnson) Griggs; grandson of Samuel Griggs and of Samuel Johnson; and a descendant of the Griggs family of Boston colony, originally from Sussex, England. He was graduated from Lafayette college in 1868, was admitted to the bar at Paterson, N.J., in November, 1871, and practised in Paterson. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1876–77; state senator, 1883–89; and president of the senate in 1886. He was elected governor of New Jersey in 1895 and inaugurated, Jan. 1, 1896, the first Republican governor inaugurated in New Jersey for thirty years. He was appointed attorney-general in President McKinley's cabinet in January, 1898, on the resignation of Attorney-General McKenna, who was made justice of the U.S. supreme court. Mr. Griggs resigned in 1901.

John W. Griggs

GRIGGS, Joseph Franklin, educator, was born in Sutton, Mass., April 24, 1822. He was prepared for college at Wesleyan, Wilbraham and Leicester academies and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1862. He was a student at Andover theological seminary, 1847, taught select schools in Sutton and Holden, Mass., 1847–48, and in the Men's winter school, Worcester, Mass., 1848–49; conducted a classical school for boys in Allegheny City, Pa., 1849–52, and at Pittsburg, Pa., 1852–55, when it was merged into the Western university of Pennsylvania, where he was professor of ancient languages, 1855–64; professor of Greek language and literature, 1864–80, and treasurer of the board of trustees, 1880–92. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., April 1, 1897.

GRIGSBY, Hugh Blair, historian, was born in Norfolk, Va., Nov. 22, 1806. He attended Yale college but was not graduated. In 1827 he was a member of the Virginia house of delegates, having been elected from Norfolk, and in 1829–30 he was a member of the state convention, with Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, James Madison and other men of note. He declined further political appointments and settling on a farm

devoted himself to the care of his estate and to historical study. He was a recognized authority on the history of Virginia, was for many years president of the Virginia historical society, and was a member of other state historical societies. In 1871 he was appointed chancellor of William and Mary college, which institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1855. He was a contributor to the *Southern Literary Messenger* and to the papers of various historical societies, and delivered before the Virginia historical society in 1853 an important address upon the "Virginia Convention of 1829–30." He published *Virginia Convention of 1776* (1855). He was married to Mary V., daughter of Col. Clement Carrington. He died in Charlotte county, Va., April 28, 1881.

GRIMES, Bryan, soldier, was born in Grimesland, Pitt county, N.C., Nov. 2, 1828; son of Bryan and Nancy Grimes; and grandson of William Grimes, a soldier of the American Revolution. He prepared for college at Bingham's school and was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1848. He became a planter and in 1861 joined the Confederate army as major of the 4th North Carolina regiment. He was a delegate to the North Carolina secession convention of May, 1861. On May 1, 1862, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and commanded the regiment at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, and at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862. At Seven Pines all the commissioned officers except himself, and 462 of the men of the regiment were either killed or wounded. While pinned to the earth by the weight of his horse which was killed, Colonel Grimes rallied his men, who were wavering, and when he gained his feet he seized the standard that had fallen with the brave color-bearer and waving it aloft he led the final desperate charge with the remnant of his men and captured the fortification. On June 19 he was promoted colonel and on June 26 at Mechanicsville had another horse killed under him. On the 14th of September he had a third horse killed at Brownsboro and was himself in the hospital from an injured limb resulting from the fall. In November he rejoined his regiment and was placed in temporary command of Anderson's brigade, that officer having been mortally wounded at Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862. He next commanded the brigade at Fredericksburg, resuming command of his regiment in February, 1863, General Ramseur taking command of the brigade. At Chancellorsville, May 1–3, 1863, after fighting desperately for two days, the brigade was held in reserve the third day, but seeing a desperate need of prompt action, General Ramseur and Colonel Grimes led the waiting brigade over the prostrate bodies of the entrenched Confederate troops, whose commander hesitated to lead them to a charge when so ordered, and Ramseur's brigade captured the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet without firing a gun. Colonel Grimes was with the advance of General Lee's army in the invasion of Pennsylvania in July, 1863, and his regiment was the first to enter the town of Gettysburg where he drove the Federal forces to the heights beyond. He was conspicuous throughout the entire battle of Gettysburg and was with the rear guard, protecting the retreat of the Confederate army when forced to fall back on the third day. In November, 1863, he was again given temporary command of the brigade and engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5–19, 1864, commanding his regiment until the 12th. On that day, General Ramseur being wounded, Grimes led the brigade to the relief of Gen. Edward Johnson's division and by a charge recovered the works and guns lost by that general. For this action he was thanked in person by General Lee, for having "saved his army." On May 12 he was given command of the brigade of Gen. Julius Daniel, who was mortally wounded at Spottsylvania, and was promoted brigadier-general, May 19, 1864. He was with Early in his raid on Washington, D.C., in July, 1864, and in the battle in the Shenandoah valley where Sheridan turned the Confederate victory into a defeat. In this battle General Grimes's horse was killed and every member of his staff was either killed or wounded. When Early met a second defeat at Cedar Creek, October 19, General Grimes had two horses shot under him, and succeeded to the command of the division when General Ramseur was mortally wounded. He received his commission as major-general in February, 1865. At Petersburg he commanded a line extending from the "Crater" to Battery 45, three and a half miles, with 2200 men, and on March 25 made the final effort to break through the coils of Grant's encircling army at Hare's Hill. He succeeded in breaking the Federal line and captured a brigade commander and 500 men, but not being supported he was driven back with a loss of 478 officers and men. He contested every inch of ground from Petersburg to Appomattox and when the Confederates were overwhelmed at Sailor's creek, April 6, 1865, he escaped and the next day recaptured the defences from which General Mahone had been driven. General Lee again thanked him in person, extending the thanks to his entire division. He planned and led the final charge of the Army of Northern Virginia, Sunday, April 9, 1865, when he succeeded in opening a way of retreat to Lynchburg and held the position until ordered by General Lee to fall back and accept the terms of surrender offered by General

Grant. He returned to his plantation and met his death at the hands of an unknown assassin on the public highway between his home and the town of Washington, N.C., Aug. 14, 1880.

GRIMES, James Wilson, governor of Iowa, was born in Deering, N.H., Oct. 20, 1816. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1836, receiving his A.B. degree in 1845, and practised law in the "Black Hawk Purchase," Wisconsin Territory, afterward the site of Burlington, Iowa, 1837–72.

He was assistant to the territorial librarian, 1837–83; was a delegate to the assembly of Iowa Territory, 1838 and 1843, and a representative in the state legislature, 1852. He was governor of Iowa, 1854–58, having been elected by the Whigs and Free-Soil Democrats; was a Republican United States senator, 1859–69, and resigned in 1869; was a delegate to the peace convention of 1861; was a member of the committee on naval affairs in the senate, 1861–69, and chairman of the committee, 1864–69. He advocated the building of iron-clads and of earthworks for coast defence rather than wooden vessels and stone forts; opposed the enlargement of the regular army in 1861 and later opposed a high protective tariff. He voted against the impeachment of President Johnson. In 1865 he gave to Iowa college 640 acres of land valued at $6400, which constitutes the Grimes foundation to be applied to the maintenance of four scholarships without regard to the religious tenets or opinions of the beneficiaries. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from both Iowa and Dartmouth in 1865. He also founded a free public library in Burlington. His life written by William Slater was published in 1876. He died in Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1872.

GRIMKÉ, Angelina Emily, reformer, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 20, 1805; daughter of Judge John Fauchereau and Mary (Smith) Grimké. Her father (born 1752, died 1819) was lieutenant-colonel of artillery in the American army during the Revolution; judge of the superior court, 1783–99; member and speaker of the state legislature, 1785–86; a member of the state convention that adopted the Federal constitution; and a prominent Episcopalian. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1789. His daughters, Angelina Emily and Sarah Moore, became members of the Society of Friends in 1828 after their removal to Philadelphia, and on the death of their mother in 1836 emancipated the slaves they inherited. They lectured in New York and New England in private houses in the interest of the American anti-slavery society and in behalf of woman's rights, and attracted attention on account of their enthusiasm in behalf of the then new doctrine of woman's rights, and by reason of their beauty, refinement and eloquence. Angelina was married, May 14, 1838, to Theodore Dwight Weld and aided him in his educational and reformatory works. She is the author of *Letters to Catherine E. Beecher* (1837), and *Appeal to the Women of the South* (1838). She died in Hyde Park, Mass., Oct. 26, 1879.

GRIMKÉ, Frederick, jurist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Sept. 1, 1791; son of Judge John Fauchereau and Mary (Smith) Grimké. He was a brother of Thomas, Angelina and Sarah Grimké, all noted reformers. He was graduated at Yale in 1810, studied law, removed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1818, practised law there, was presiding judge of the Ohio court of common pleas, and afterward a judge of the supreme court of the state, 1836–42. His works, the result of careful philosophical study between 1842 and 1863, were published in 1871. Judge Frederick Grimké died in Chillicothe, Ohio, March 8, 1863.

GRIMKÉ, Sarah Moore, reformer, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 6, 1793; daughter of Judge John Fauchereau and Mary (Smith) Grimké. With her sister, she became a member of the Society of Friends, after having removed to Philadelphia. She joined the Anti-slavery society in Philadelphia in 1821 and also advocated woman's rights, lecturing with her sister in New York and New England in private houses, as they were not permitted to speak in public halls. After 1840 she taught in Belvidere, N.J., and resided with her sister, Mrs. Weld, there and at Hyde Park, Mass. The appearance of the sisters as public lecturers gained for them the opposition of all the clergymen except the most liberal, and the general association of Congregational ministers in West Brookfield included in their pastoral letter a warning against these ladies as enticing "women from their proper sphere and loosening the foundations of the family." Whittier replied to this in his poem, "The Pastoral Letter." Miss Grimké is author of: *An Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States* (1827); *Letters on the Condition of Woman and the Equality of the Sexes* (1838); and a translation of Lamartine's *Biography of Joan of Arc* (1867). She died at Hyde Park, Mass., Dec. 23, 1873.

GRIMKÉ, Thomas Smith, reformer, was born in Charleston, S.C., Sept. 26, 1786; son of Judge John Fauchereau and Mary (Smith) Grimké, and brother of Frederick, Sarah and Angelina Grimké. He was graduated at Yale in 1807 and

in deference to the wishes of his father gave up his plan of entering the ministry and became a lawyer. He was a member of the state senate of South Carolina, 1826–30, and advocated the codification of the laws of the state. He was an advocate of temperance and a member of the American peace society, his opinion on the latter subject being radical to the extreme, as he held even defensive warfare to be wicked. He was a fine classical scholar, but opposed to the teaching of the classics and mathematics as elements of an education. He advocated thorough religious training and reform in spelling, practising the latter in his own correspondence, and his reform was afterward largely adopted. He delivered an address on "American Education" before the Western literary institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1834, a few days before his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1830. He is the author of *Science and Literature* (1831); and *Address on Peace and War* (1832). He died near Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1834.

GRIMSHAW, William, author, was born in Greencastle, Ireland, in 1782. He came to the United States in 1815 and settled in Philadelphia, where he gave up his time to literary pursuits. He revised and published *History of Rome* and *History of Greece* by Goldsmith; *History of the Wars Growing out of the French Revolution*, by Baines; and the *Life of Washington* by Ramsay. Among other works he is the author of a series of school histories, arranged with questions and keys; *Etymological Dictionary* (1821); *History of the United States to 1821* (1824); *History of France to the Abdication of Napoleon* (1828); *Gentlemen's Lexicon; Ladies' Lexicon*, and *History of France to the Death of Louis XVI.* (1829); *History of the United States to 1848* (1853); *Merchants' Law Book; Life of Napoleon;* and the *American Chesterfield*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1852.

GRIMSLEY, George Perry, geologist, was born at Granville, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1868; son of Carson Porter and Mary (Evans) Grimsley; grandson of John and Ruth (Clark) Grimsley, and a descendant of Philip Grimsley, who settled near Roanoke, Va., in 1800. He was graduated from the Ohio state university in 1890; was assistant geologist for the Ohio geological survey, 1891–93, and became assistant geologist of the Kansas university geological survey in 1896. He accepted the chair of geology and natural history at Washburn college, Topeka, Kan., in 1895. He was elected a fellow of the Geological society of Washington in 1893 and of the Geological society of America in 1895. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1894. He is the author of *Microscopical Studies of the Limestones of Ohio* (1891); *Study of Granites of Cecil county, Maryland* (1894); *Gypsum Deposits of Kansas* (1898); *The Mineral Resources of Kansas* (1898); *Geological Survey of Kansas, Report on Gypsum* (1899) and an article on the *Technology of Gypsum* (in *Mineral Industry*, Vol. VII., 1899).

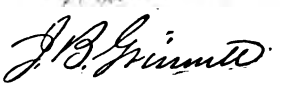
GRINNELL, George Bird, editor, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1849; son of George Blake and Helen Alvord (Lansing) Grinnell; grandson of the Hon. George Grinnell of Greenfield, Mass., and of the Rev. D. C. Lansing, D.D., of Auburn, N.Y., and a descendant of Matthew Grinnell, a freeman of Portsmouth, Rhode Island Colony (1638). He was graduated from Yale in 1870 and engaged in business in New York city, 1871–74. He was assistant in osteology at the Peabody museum, Yale, 1874–80; and became one of the editors of *Forest and Stream* in 1876; president of the Forest and Stream publishing company in 1880 and president of the Bosworth machine company in 1887. He was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Blackfoot and Fort Belknap Indians in 1895. He is the author of: *Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales* (1889); *Blackfoot Lodge Tales* (1892); the *Story of the Indian* (1895); *Jack, the Young Ranchman* (1899) and *The Indians of Today* (1899); was co-editor of *American Big Game Hunting* (1893); *Hunting in Many Lands* (1895); and *Trail and Campfire* (1897), and contributed to magazines.

GRINNELL, Henry, merchant, was born in New Bedford, Mass., 1799; son of Capt. Cornelius and Sylvia (Howland) Grinnell. He was educated at the New Bedford academy and in 1818 became a clerk in the house of Fish & Grinnell in New York city, of which his brother Joseph was junior partner, and on the retirement of Preserved Fish in 1825, Henry and his brother Moses H. were admitted as partners, and the firm became Fish, Grinnell & Co. In 1828 when Joseph withdrew, Robert B. Minturn, a brother-in-law, was admitted and the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. was established, Henry continuing a partner till his retirement from business in 1849. Being largely interested in whale fishery he took especial interest in the geography of the Arctic regions, and was a devoted friend of seamen. In 1850 he fitted out the *Advance* and the *Rescue* and organized an expedition to search for Sir John Franklin. The expedition was placed in command of Lieut. Edwin J. de Haven, U.S.N., with Dr. Elisha Kent Kane as surgeon and historian. They sailed from New York in May, 1850, and discovered land at 75°, 24′, 21″ N. 95° west and named it Grinnell land. They were caught in the ice and drifted from September, 1850, till June, 1851, when they reached Baffin's bay and returned home. In 1853, with George Peabody Mr. Grinnell fitted out a second expedition, his portion of the expense being $50,000. It sailed from New York May 30, 1853, under Dr. Kane and reached 78°, 43′ N.,

the highest latitude ever reached by a sailing vessel. The expedition returned in the fall of 1855, having been forced to abandon the *Advance*. He then contributed liberally to the Hayes expedition in 1860 and to the Polaris expedition in 1871. He was a charter member and the first president of the American geographical society organized in 1852, and its vice-president, 1854–72. This society owns a crayon portrait of him framed in wood taken from the *Resolute* and presented in 1886 by his daughter, Sylvia, widow of Admiral Ruxton of the British navy. Mr. Grinnell died in New York city, June 30, 1874.

GRINNELL, Joseph, representative, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 17, 1788; son of Cornelius and Sylvia (Howland) Grinnell. He attended the public schools and became a clerk in his father's business. In 1808 he was appointed deputy collector and surveyor of the port of New Bedford, and in 1810 went into business in New York city with his uncle, under the firm name of Howland & Grinnell. The firm met with disastrous losses during the war of 1812, and in 1815 Mr. Grinnell associated himself with his cousin, Capt. Preserved Fish, under the style of Fish & Grinnell, and in 1826 with his brothers, Moses H. and Henry Grinnell. In 1829 he retired from the firm and visited Europe and on his return devoted himself to the whale fishery in New Bedford, Mass. He was a member of the governor's council, 1839–41. In 1843 Mr. Grinnell was elected as a Whig a representative from Massachusetts in the 27th congress to fill the unexpired term of Barker Burnell, deceased, and was re-elected to the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st congresses. He was president of the Marine bank, the Wamsutta mills company, and other concerns in New Bedford. He died in New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 7, 1885.

GRINNELL, Josiah Bushnell, representative, was born in New Haven, Vt., Dec. 22, 1821; son of Myron and Catherine, and grandson of Reuben Grinnell. He was graduated at the Oneida institute in 1843 and at the Auburn theological seminary in 1847, was ordained in 1848, and preached at Greenwich and Union village, N.Y., 1848–52, New York city, 1852, and Washington, D.C., 1853–54. He was married, Feb. 5, 1852, to Julia Ann Chapin of Springfield, Mass. In 1854 his voice failed and he removed to Iowa, where he purchased 6000 acres of land and laid out the town of Grinnell. He founded the Congregational church there and was its pastor without pay for several years. He also engaged in wool growing. He was a founder of the Republican party in Iowa and supported John C. Frémont for President in 1856 and 1864. He was a state senator, 1856–60; special agent of the post-office department, 1861–63; a representative in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863–67, where he served on important committees; author of the Iowa free school law; special agent of the U.S. treasury department, 1868, and commissioner of the U.S. bureau of animal industries, 1884. He supported Grant for President in 1868 and Horace Greeley in 1872. He was a friend and confidant of John Brown, the abolitionist, and an active conductor on the underground railroad during the Kansas troubles. He helped to build in Iowa six railroad lines and laid out two towns in Iowa and three in Kansas. He gave to Grinnell university, which he founded and which in 1859 merged in Iowa college, the land on which it was located and the proceeds of the sale of building lots in its neighborhood. He was a trustee of Iowa college, 1859–90, and president of the executive committee, 1861–63, 1864–84 and 1885–90. He is the author of *Homes of the Badgers* (1845); *Cattle Industries of the United States* (1884) and various pamphlets and addresses. He died in Grinnell, Iowa, March 31, 1891.



GRINNELL, Moses Hicks, merchant, was born in New Bedford, Mass., March 3, 1803; son of Capt. Cornelius and Sylvia (Howland) Grinnell. His father was an officer in the service of the patriots in the Revolution and served in both the army and navy. He was a commander in the merchant service and conducted an extensive whaling business at New Bedford, where he died in 1850 in the 93d year of his age. Moses was educated at the New Bedford academy and in 1818 went to New York as a clerk in the house of Fish & Grinnell. He was sent abroad repeatedly as supercargo on the ships of the firm and in 1825 was admitted to the firm, which was changed to Fish, Grinnell & Co. He was a representative from New York in the 26th congress, 1839–41; was an elector on the presidential ticket of 1856, supporting Frémont and Dayton, and was collector of the port of New York, 1869–70, under appointment by President Grant. He was president of the New York chamber of commerce, 1843–53; president of the Union club, 1867–73; commissioner of charities and corrections, 1860–65; president of the New England society in New York, and a member of the first Central Park commission. He seconded his brother Henry in fitting out the various Arctic exploring expeditions and during the civil war was a liberal supporter of the U.S. Christian and

sanitary commissions. He was a trustee of the University of the city of New York in 1851. He died in New York city, Nov. 24, 1877.

GRISCOM, John, educator, was born at Hancock's Bridge, Salem county, N.J., Sept. 27, 1774; son of William Griscom; grandson of Andrew Griscom and of John Denn; great-grandson of Tobias Griscom (born in England); and great² grandson of Andrew Griscom, one of the earliest emigrants from London to Philadelphia, who received a grant of land from William Penn, and built the first brick house in Philadelphia in 1683. John attended school in Greenwich and afterward in Salem, N.J., and also worked on his father's farm. In 1790 he opened a school for the instruction of the neighbors' children, and in 1793 entered the Friends' academy in Philadelphia, but the school was soon closed on account of a yellow fever epidemic and in 1794 he became principal of the Friends monthly meeting school in Burlington, N.J., which position he held until 1807. He was also librarian of the Burlington library. He was married in 1800 to a daughter of John Hoskins, an elder in the society of Friends. She died in 1818. In 1806 he delivered in Burlington a course of lectures on chemistry, said to be among the first lectures on natural science delivered in America. In 1807, by request of his New York friends, he became principal of a private school there, at a yearly salary of $2250, the highest salary that had ever been paid in America for a similar purpose. There he continued his popular lectures on experimental chemistry. In 1808 he opened a school of chemical philosophy on his own account, which he continued with success until 1831. In 1822 he was one of the organizers of the medical department of Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J., and was professor of chemistry there, 1812–28. He also planned and established the New York high school, conducted as a Lancasterian school, and was its supervisor, 1825–31. He then removed to Providence, R.I., where he was principal of the Friends' boarding school, 1832–35. He removed to Haverford, Pa., in 1836, and thence to Burlington, N.J., in 1840, where he was for some time trustee and superintendent of public schools. While in New York city he was one of the promoters of the Society for the prevention of pauperism and crime, organized in 1817.

In March, 1817, on the establishment of natural history lectureships by the New York historical society, Mr. Griscom was appointed lecturer on chemistry and natural philosophy. He was chosen a manager of the New York auxiliary colonization society in November, 1817; was elected an honorary member of the Cornwall (England) literary and philosophical society in 1822; a manager of the New York Mechanics' association in 1822; a vice-president of the New York Bible society in 1823; and a director of the American peace society in 1829. He was one of the founders of the American Bible society, and president of the Burlington County Bible society, 1845–52. He delivered a course of lectures on natural philosophy before the Mercantile library association, New York, in 1829–30. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1824. He published *A Year in Europe* (1823); *Discourse on Character and Education* (1823); *Monitorial Instruction* (1825); and *Address to Newark Mechanics' Association* (1831). He also contributed to Silliman's *Journal of Science* and other scientific periodicals. See *Memoir of John Griscom, LL.D.* (1859), by his son, John H. Griscom, M.D. He died in Burlington, N.J., Feb. 26, 1852.

GRISCOM, John Hoskins, physician, was born in New York city, Aug. 14, 1809; son of John and ——— (Hoskins) Griscom. He attended a Friends school, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. He was assistant physician at the New York city dispensary, 1833–34; physician to the same, 1834–36; professor of chemistry in the New York college of pharmacy, 1836–40; city inspector, 1842–43; visiting physician to the city hospital, 1843–70; and general agent of the migration commission, 1848–51. He was an active philanthropist and was connected with the New York prison association, the Home for the friendless, the New York sanitary association, the Social Science association, and other similar organizations. He was one of the promoters of the New York association for the advancement of science and art, and its first president. He contributed largely to medical journals and also published: *Animal Mechanism and Physiology* (1839); *Sanitary Condition of the Laboring Population of New York* (1845); *Uses and Abuses of Air* (1850); *Sanitary Legislation, Past and Future* (1861); *Improved House Ventilation* (1862); *Prison Hygiene* (1868); *Use of Tobacco and the Evils resulting from It* (1868); and *Physical Indications of Longevity* (1869). He died in New York city, April 28, 1874.

GRISWOLD, Alexander Veits, bishop of the Eastern diocese and 12th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Simsbury, Conn., April 22, 1766; son of Elisha and Eunice

(Veits) Griswold; grandson of Samuel Griswold and of John and Lois Veits; and grandson of Dr. Alexander Veits, a Dutch settler of New York, who came to Simsbury, where he purchased the copper mines, which under his management proved unprofitable. The Griswolds were descended from Matthew, who came from England to Nantucket island, May 30, 1630, and whose son Edward appears on the records of Windsor, Conn., in 1640. Elisha Griswold was a member of the Established church and intended to educate Alexander at Yale. His preparatory education was acquired under the instruction of his uncle, the Rev. Rogers Veits, the rector of St. Andrew's church, Simsbury, who owned a good library, almost every book of which Alexander confessed to have read. His uncle in 1785 decided to remove to Digby, Nova Scotia, and Alexander was invited to accompany him to his new home and continue his studies. Meantime he was betrothed to Elizabeth Mitchelson and he decided to forego a college education, to marry and take his bride to Nova Scotia. He was married the latter part of 1785 and cared for his uncle's farm and household during his absence the next summer in his new parish. The family removed to Nova Scotia in 1787, but the opposition of the young bride's parents, who had learned that the place was not healthful, determined Alexander to remain in Simsbury and become a farmer. He joined a club of young men who had taken up the study of law and made rapid progress, continuing his farm labors and teaching the district school, but finally decided to offer himself to the convention that met in June, 1794, as a candidate for orders in the church, and was accepted, and after reading one printed sermon he was permitted to preach his own sermons. He was invited to officiate in three parishes, Plymouth, Harwinton and Litchfield, and for one year he served the three, travelling from one parish to the others on horseback. He was admitted to deacon's orders at the convention at Stratford, June 3, 1795, and to priests' orders at the convention in Plymouth, Oct. 1, 1795, by Bishop Seabury. He continued as rector of St. Matthew's, East Plymouth; Trinity, Litchfield, and St. Mark's, Harwinton, till May, 1804, when he was called to Bristol as rector of St. Michael's. In 1810 he was the unanimous choice

of the convention assembled in Boston for bishop of the newly organized eastern diocese, comprising all the New England states except Connecticut, and he was elected May 31, 1810, and his consecration took place in Trinity church, New York city, May 29, 1811. The bishops who performed the consecration ceremony were White Provoost and Jarvis. His wife Elizabeth died Sept. 10, 1817, and his eldest daughter Julia in 1826; and in 1828 he was married to Mrs. Amelia Smith, widow of a brother of Benjamin Bosworth Smith, first bishop of Kentucky. Bishop Griswold continued as the rector of St. Michael's in addition to his Episcopal duties until 1830, when he removed from Bristol, R.I., to Salem, Mass., and took charge of St. Peter's church. In 1835 the increasing care of his growing diocese compelled him to resign his rectorship and he removed to Boston, Mass., and on Dec. 29, 1842, Dr. Manton Eastburn of New York was consecrated assistant bishop and relieved the bishop of his heaviest burdens. On the death of Bishop White, July 17, 1836, Bishop Griswold became senior bishop of the American episcopate and presiding officer of the house of bishops. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown in 1810, and that of S.T.D. from Brown and from the College of New Jersey in 1811 and from Harvard in 1812. He was connected with Brown as a fellow, 1812–15, as a trustee, 1815–28, and as chancellor, 1815–28. His published works include: *Discourses on the Most Important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion; The Reformation and the Apostolic Office; Remarks on Social Prayer Meetings;* and occasional sermons and addresses. See *Memoir of the Life of the Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, D.D.* (1844) by John S. Stone, D.D., rector of Christ church, Brooklyn, N.Y. He died suddenly on the doorstep of the house of Bishop Eastburn in Boston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1843.

GRISWOLD, Casimir Clayton, painter, was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1834; son of Ezra Griswold. He attended public school in Ohio, studied wood engraving in Cincinnati, and took painting lessons of his brother. In 1850 he removed to New York city, where he exhibited his first picture at the National academy of design in 1857. He was a charter member of the Artists' fund society, an associate academician in 1866, and an academician in 1867. In 1872 he removed to Rome, Italy, and returned to New York in 1886. His paintings, which consist chiefly of landscapes and coast scenes, include: *December* (1864); *Winter Morning* (1865); *The Last of the Ice* (1867); *August Day, Newport* (1868); *Early Spring* (1869); *Purgatory Point, Newport* (1870); *Lago de Nemi* (1874); *Ponte Nolle Across the Tiber* (1878); *Monte Spinelli Unitria;* and *Mar. Albano.*

GRISWOLD, Hattie Tyng, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1840; daughter of the Rev. Dudley and Sarah (Haynes) Tyng; granddaughter of Dudley and Rachel Tyng and of Elisha and Betsy (Bartlett) Haynes; and a descendant of John Haynes of Shrewsbury, England. Her maternal grandfather, Elisha Haynes, was a Revolutionary soldier. In 1850 her family removed to Columbus, Wis. She was educated at home by her father and began while very young to do literary work. She was married Feb. 18, 1863, to Eugene S. Griswold of Columbus, Wis. She is the author of: *Apple Blossoms* (1878); *Home Life of Great Authors* (1886); *Waiting on Destiny* (1887); *Lucille and Her Friends* (1889); *Fencing with Shadows* (1892); *Personal Sketches of Recent Authors* (1899); and contributions of both prose and verse to periodicals.

GRISWOLD, John Augustus, representative, was born in Nassau, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1818. He was an inmate of the family of his uncle, Gen. John Ellis Wool, U.S A., at Troy, N.Y., after he had reached his majority and was employed in the Rensselaer iron works, of which he afterward became principal owner. He was mayor of Troy in 1850. When the civil war began he was active in organizing the volunteer army and aided in fitting out three regiments of infantry, the "Griswold light cavalry" officially known as the 21st New York cavalry, and the "Black-horse cavalry." He aided John Ericsson in building the *Monitor* and became personally responsible with C. S. Bushnell and John F. Winslow in its cost and in seeing that it was built and equipped within the 100 days prescribed by the U.S. government. Had the *Monitor* proved a failure Mr. Griswold would have been the loser of at least one-third the cost. He was a Democratic representative in the 38th congress, and a Republican representative in the 39th and 40th congresses, serving 1863–69. He was a member of the committee on naval affairs and was largely responsible for the iron-clad monitors constructed during the war. He was the defeated candidate for governor of the state of New York in the election of 1868. He was a liberal benefactor to the various charities supported by the citizens of Troy, and was a trustee of the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, 1860–72. He died in Troy, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1872.

John A. Griswold

GRISWOLD, Matthew, governor of Connecticut, was born in Lyme, Conn., March 25, 1714; son of John and Hannah (Lee) Griswold; grandson of Matthew and Phœbe (Hyde) Griswold, and of Thomas and Mary (DeWolf) Lee, and great-grandson of Matthew Griswold (1620–1698), who came to America from England in 1639 and settled at Windsor, Conn., removing thence to Saybrook, and finally to Lyme. Matthew was educated in the public schools. He was married Nov. 10, 1743, to Ursula, daughter of Gov. Roger Wolcott of Windsor, Conn. He represented Lyme in the state legislature in 1751; was a member of the council in 1759, of the committee of safety in 1775; judge and chief justice of the superior court; governor of Connecticut, 1784–86, and president of the state convention of 1788 that ratified the Federal constitution. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1779. He died at Lyme, Conn., April 28, 1799.

GRISWOLD, Roger, governor of Connecticut, was born in Lyme, Conn., May 21, 1762; son of Gov. Matthew and Ursula (Wolcott) Griswold. He was graduated from Yale in 1780, was admitted to the bar in 1783, and practised in Norwich, Conn. He removed to Lyme in 1794; and was a Federalist representative in the 4th–8th congresses, 1795–1805. He declined the portfolio of war tendered him by President Adams in 1801, and in 1807 became judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. He was a presidential elector in 1809; deputy-governor of Connecticut, 1809–11; and governor, 1811–12. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1811 and from Yale in 1812. He died in Norwich, Conn., Oct. 25, 1812.

GRISWOLD, Rufus Wilmot, author, was born in Benson, Vt., Feb. 15, 1815; son of Rufus and Deborah (Waas) Griswold, who came from Connecticut to Vermont, settled first in Orwell, then in Benson and in 1818 in Hubbardton. His mother was a native of Martha's Vineyard, and descended from Governor Mayhew, 1642. He travelled extensively in the United States and Europe, and became a printer, afterward a Baptist clergyman, and finally a journalist and author. He was editor-in-chief of *Graham's Magazine*, Philadelphia, 1842–43, and was later on the editorial staff of various papers in Boston and New York city, including the *New Yorker*, the *New World* and *Brother Jonathan*, and edited the *International Magazine*, New York city, 1850–52. He published a volume of poems and a volume of sermons (1841); *Poets and Poetry of America* (1842); *Biographical Annual* (1842); *Christian Ballads and other Poems* (1844); *The Present Condition of Philosophy* (1844); *Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century* (1845); *Prose Writers of America* (1847, 2d ed., 1853); in collaboration with others *Washington and the Generals of the Revolu-*

tion (2 vols., 1847); *Curiosities of American Literature* (1847); *Female Poets of America* (1848); *Sacred Poets of England and America* (1849); *The Republican Court* (1855). He also brought out the first edition of Milton's prose works in America and as the literary executor of Edgar Allan Poe, he published in 1850 three volumes of that poet's essays and poems with a biographical sketch. He was twice married: first to Catherine Searles who died in 1842, and secondly, Aug. 20, 1845, to Charlotte Myers of Charleston, S.C. He died in New York city, Aug. 27, 1857.

GRISWOLD, Stanley, senator, was born in Torringford, Conn., Nov. 14, 1763. He was brought up on a farm, attended a district school, and was graduated from Yale in 1786. He taught school for a while, then studied theology, and on Jan. 20, 1790, became associate pastor of a Congregational church at New Milford, Conn. In 1797 he was charged with preaching contrary to the established doctrines of the church and was expelled from the association. He was, however, supported by his congregation and remained at New Milford till 1802. In 1801 he preached at a Democratic jubilee in Wallingford, Conn., a sermon entitled "Overcome Evil with Good," in which he gave voice to such liberal political opinions, for a Congregational clergyman of that day, that it attracted wide attention. It was published in 1801 and in 1845 ran through a second edition. After resigning from New Milford he preached for a time at Greenfield, Mass., then gave up the ministry and edited a Democratic paper at Walpole, N.H., 1804–05. He was secretary and acting-governor of Michigan Territory, 1805–06. He then removed to Ohio and served as a U.S. senator, 1809–10, having been appointed by Governor Huntington to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Tiffin. He was U.S. judge for Illinois Territory, 1811–15. He died in Shawneetown, Ill., Aug. 21, 1815.

GRISWOLD, Stephen Benham, librarian, was born at Vernon, N.Y., July 14, 1835; son of Martin and Hannah (Smith) Griswold; and grandson of Matthew and Sarah (McAlpin) Griswold, and of Heman Smith. He attended the Vernon, N.Y., academy and was graduated from the Albany law school in 1860. He practised law in Albany, 1861–67, in 1868 was appointed law librarian of the New York state library, and in 1899 became a member of the faculty of the Albany law school. He was married Nov. 8, 1860, to Angeline E. Cornwell, and their son, Harry E. Griswold, was made assistant law librarian of the New York state library in 1880, and was appointed a librarian of the supreme court at New York city in 1898. Mr. Griswold published *Subject Catalogue of the Law Division, N.Y. State Library, 1818–82* and a supplement, 1883–93.

GROESBECK, William Slocomb, representative, was born in New York city, July 24, 1815. He was graduated at Miami university in 1835, was admitted to the bar, and practised law in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1851; was one of the commission appointed to codify the laws of the state in 1852; represented his district in the 35th congress, 1857–59; was a member of the peace congress in 1861; of the Ohio senate, 1862–64; a delegate to the National Union convention in 1866; and was one of the counsel for the defence of President Johnson in the impeachment trial in 1868. In 1872 he was nominated for the presidency by a branch of the Liberal Republicans, opposed to Horace Greeley. His nomination was overlooked in the excitement of the canvass and on the meeting of the electoral college in 1873 he received one electoral vote and that was for the vice-presidency. In 1878 he was a delegate to the International monetary congress in Paris, France. He made to the city of Cincinnati a gift of $50,000 for the purpose of providing free park concerts. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7, 1897.

GROOME, James Black, senator, was born in Elkton, Md., April 4, 1838; son of Col. John Charles and Elizabeth Riddle (Black) Groome; and grandson of John Groome and of James Rice Black. His father was unsuccessful candidate for governor of Maryland in 1857. The son prepared for college at Tennant school, Hartsville, Pa., studied law under his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1861 and opened an office in Elkton. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1867; of the state legislature in 1871 and 1873; was a presidential elector on the Liberal ticket in 1872; and in 1874 was chosen governor of Maryland to complete the term of Gov. William P. Whyte, who had been elected U.S. senator. At the expiration of the gubernatorial term in 1876 Mr. Groome returned to his law practice. He was married Feb. 29, 1876, to Alice Leigh, daughter of Col. Horace Leeds Edmondson of Talbot county. In 1879, he entered the U.S. senate as successor to G. R. Dennis, serving till March 4, 1885. He was collector of customs for the port of Baltimore during President Cleveland's first administration. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 4, 1893.

GROSE, Howard Benjamin, editor, was born in North East, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1851; son of Lawrence and Emma (Seward) Grose; and grandson of Lawrence and Louise (Fabrique) Grose, and of Benjamin and Emma Seward. His paternal ancestors were among the early German settlers in the Mohawk valley, and his maternal ancestors were early Puritan settlers in Connecticut. He studied in the preparatory department of the University of Chicago, spent two years in the

university, and was graduated at the University of Rochester, A.B., 1876, A.M., 1880. He was New York correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, 1877–80; a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Examiner*, 1880–83; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1883 and was pastor at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1883–87, of the Fourth Avenue church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1887–89; president of the South Dakota university, 1889–92; assistant professor of modern history, extension department; registrar and recorder at the University of Chicago, 1892–95, and in 1895 became associate editor of *The Watchman*, Boston, Mass. He was married, Aug. 13, 1877, to Caroline Bristol. His oldest son, Howard Bristol, born July 4, 1878, a student in Brown university, 1899, served in the 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery during the Spanish-American war, 1898. Mr. Grose is the author of *Memorial Life of John Roach, Shipbuilder* (1888), and of numerous magazine articles.

GROSE, William, soldier, was born in Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1812. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812 and both his grandfathers saw service in the Continental army during the war for American independence. He was educated in the public school, studied law and settled at New Castle, Ind., where he was admitted to the bar. He was a presidential elector for Indiana in 1853 and voted for Franklin Pierce. In 1852 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in the 3d congress. In 1856 he joined the Republican party and supported the candidacy of John C. Frémont, being the same year elected a representative in the state legislature. He was elected judge of the court of common pleas in 1860 and resigned in 1861 to serve in the army. He recruited the 36th Indiana infantry and was elected its colonel. His was the only regiment of Buell's army that reached the scene of action at Shiloh on the first day of the fight. He was promoted to the command of a brigade and served with the army of the Cumberland in all its campaigns, including Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, and the battles in front of Atlanta, where he received his commission as brigadier-general while under fire. He then served in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and afterward presided over courts-martial held in Nashville, 1865–66. He was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue and served 1866–74, and was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 46th congress in 1878. In 1884 he was appointed by Gov. A. G. Porter one of four commissioners to superintend the building of three state hospitals for the insane, and they were built at Evansville, Richmond and Logansport, 1884–86. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1887. He died in Newcastle, Ind., Aug. 3, 1900.

GROSS, Albert Haller, composer, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 18, 1844; son of Dr. Samuel David and Louisa (Weissell) Gross. He was educated at the University of Virginia, entered the junior class of the University of Pennsylvania in 1862 and was graduated A.B. 1864, A.M. 1867. He studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1867. President Johnson appointed him U.S. district attorney of New Mexico in 1868 and after a short service he resigned on account of ill health. He was a member of the select council of Philadelphia, 1882, and declined the U.S. consulship at Athens, Greece, in 1885. He was an advocate of cremation of the dead as early as 1874. He published various poems and vocal and instrumental compositions in English, French and German, and with his brother, Samuel Weiswell, he prepared an autobiography of his father.

GROSS, Charles, educator, was born in Troy, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1857; son of Louis and Lottie (Wolf) Gross. He was graduated at Williams college, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1882; engaged in literary work in England, 1884–88; was instructor in history at Harvard, 1888–92, and became assistant professor of history there in 1892. He was married, July 15, 1889, to Annie, daughter of William and Mary Anne (Malacrida) Smith of London, England. Göttingen conferred on him the degree of Ph.D. in 1883. He is the author of *The Gild Merchant* (1890); *Select Cases from the Coroner's Rolls* (1896); *Bibliography of British Municipal History* (1897), and contributions to the leading magazines on historical subjects.

GROSS, John Daniel, clergyman, was born in Germany in 1737. He was pastor of a church near the New York frontier during the war of the Revolution and about 1784 removed to New York city. He was a regent of the University of the state of New York, 1784–87; professor of German and of geography at Columbia college, 1784–95, and of moral philosophy, 1787–95; and a trustee of Columbia, 1787–92. He accumulated a fortune through buying the land-warrants of the Revolutionary soldiers, and after resigning from Columbia in 1795 he removed to a farm in Canajoharie, N.Y. Columbia conferred upon him the honorary degree of S.T.D. in 1789. He is the author of *Natural Principles of Rectitude* (1795). He died in Canajoharie, N.Y., May 25, 1812.

GROSS, Samuel David, surgeon, was born near Easton, Pa., July 8, 1805. He was graduated at Jefferson medical college in 1828, practised in Philadelphia, and occupied his leisure by translating medical works from the French. He practised medicine in Easton, Pa., 1829–34, meanwhile holding the chair of general chemistry at Lafayette, 1832–34. He was demonstrator of anatomy in the medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati, 1834–

35, and professor of pathological anatomy there, 1835–40; professor of surgery in the University of Kentucky, 1840–50; of surgery and relative anatomy in the University of the city of New York, 1850–51; by urgent demand of his associates returned to the University of Kentucky and continued as professor of surgery, 1851–56; and was professor of surgery in the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, Pa., 1856–82. He was a founder and an early president of the Kentucky medical society; founded with Dr. T. G. Richardson in 1856 the *Louisville Medical Review* and in Philadelphia soon after the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*. He also founded with Dr. DaCosta the Philadelphia pathological society and was its first president. He was elected a member of the Royal medical society of Vienna in 1862; president of the American medical association in 1867; a member of the Royal medico-chirurgical society of London in 1868; of the British medical society the same year; received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford on its one thousandth commemoration in 1872; the degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge the same year, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, and was president of the International medical college which met in Philadelphia in September, 1876. He made notable original investigations and is the author of: *Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints* (1830); *Elements of Pathological Anatomy* (1839–57); *Wounds of the Intestines* (1843); *Report on Kentucky Surgery* (1851); *Diseases, Injuries and Malformations of the Urinary Organs* (1851, 1855, 1876); *Results of Surgical Operations in Malignant Diseases* (1853); *Foreign Bodies in the Air Passages* (1854); *Report on the Causes which Retard the Progress of American Medical Literature* (1856); *System of Surgery* (1859–82); *Manual of Military Surgery* (1861); *John Hunter and his Pupils* (1861); *History of American Medical Literature* (1875); in collaboration with other noted surgeons *Century of American Medicine* (1876), and he also edited *American Medical Biography* (1861). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1848.

GROSS, Samuel Weissell, surgeon, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1837; son of Dr. Samuel David and Louisa (Weissell) Gross. He was educated in arts at Shelby college, Ky., in medicine at the University of Louisville, and was graduated at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1857. He was lecturer in Jefferson medical college and in the College of physicians, Philadelphia, 1857–61, brigade-surgeon with the rank of major of volunteers, 1861–65, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel at the close of the war for distinguished services in line of duty. He was surgeon to the Howard hospital, the Hospital of Philadelphia and the hospital of the Jefferson medical college, 1865–82, and accepted the chair of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery at Jefferson medical college in 1882. He received the degree of LL.D. He is the author of a *Practical Treatise on Tumors of the Mammary Gland* (1880); *Practical Treatise on Impotence, Sterility and Allied Disorders* (1881–87); and edited, in collaboration with his brother Albert Haller Gross, *Autobiography of Samuel D. Gross, M.D.*

GROSS, William Hickley, R.C. archbishop, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 12, 1837; son of Jacob and Rachel (Hazlett) Gross; grandson of Louis Gross and of James Hazlett, and great-grandson of Anthony Gross, who came from Alsace and with his son, Louis Gross, took part in the defence of Baltimore in 1812. He received his classical education at St. Charles's college, Ellicott City, Md., 1850–53. He entered the novitiate of the Order of Redemptionist Fathers in 1857, being admitted to the priesthood March 21, 1863, by Archbishop Kenrick. During the closing years of the civil war he was missionary to soldiers in the hospitals about Annapolis and to the negroes who were made free by the President's proclamation. After the close of the war he was attached to the missionary force of St. Alphonsus's church in New York city, and in 1870 was made superior of the community of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Boston, Mass. He was consecrated bishop of Savannah, April 27, 1873, by Archbishop Bayley, assisted by Bishops Gibbons and Becker, and became successor to the Rt. Rev. Ignatius Persico, D.D., resigned. After laboring in Savannah and throughout the diocese embracing southern Georgia twelve years he was promoted by His Holiness Leo XIII. Feb. 1, 1885, from Savannah to the archiepiscopal see of Oregon as successor to the Most Rev. Charles John Seghers, resigned. The archdiocese of Oregon City was created in 1850 and included the entire state of Oregon. In 1898 it had a Catholic population of about 33,000 souls. His eloquence won for Bishop Gross the sobriquet "silver-tongued orator of the hierarchy." He died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12, 1898.

GROSSCUP, Peter Stenger, jurist, was born in Ashland, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1852; son of Benjamin and Susannah (Bowermaster) Grosscup; grandson of Paul and Rebecca (Shearer) Grosscup, and of Frederick and Catherine (Mohler) Bowermaster, and a descendant of Paul Grosscup, who sat for Berks and Lebanon counties in the Pennsylvania colonial assembly, and in the convention that framed the constitution, 1791. His paternal ancestors were Hollanders who immigrated to America before the formation of the Federal union, and his maternal ancestors were German. He was prepared for college in the schools of Ash-

land, Ohio, and was graduated at Wittenberg college in 1872, honor-man of his class. He was graduated from the Boston law school in 1874 and practised in Ashland, 1874–83, where for six years he served as city solicitor. He was the Republican candidate for representative in the 45th congress in 1876, but was defeated by E. B. Finley, Democrat. In 1883 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he became a law partner with Leonard Swett, who had been an associate and law partner of Abraham Lincoln. On Dec. 12, 1892, President Harrison appointed Mr. Grosscup U.S. district judge for the northern district of Illinois. He sat in the case in 1893 relating to the closing of the doors of the World's Columbian exposition on Sundays, and in the injunction case in the Debs riots of 1894 where his charge to the grand jury in the midst of the disturbance did much to restore order, and was the subject of extended discussion. He was promoted to the U.S. circuit court of appeals by President McKinley in January, 1899.

Peter Stuyvesant Grosscup

GROSVENOR, Charles Henry, representative, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Sept. 20, 1833; son of Maj. Peter and Ann (Chase) Grosvenor; grandson of Thomas Grosvenor, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, colonel on the staff of General Washington, and judge of the circuit court of Connecticut; and a descendant of John Grosvenor, who came from England to Roxbury, Mass., where he died in 1690, leaving a family of six sons, from whom were descended all the Grosvenors in America. Charles was taken by his parents to Athens county, Ohio, in 1838, where he attended the district schools, taught school for a number of years, and studied law under the Hon. Lot L. Smith. He was admitted to the bar in 1857 and practised in partnership with the Hon. S. S. Knowles, 1858–61.

C. H. Grosvenor

At the beginning of the civil war in 1861 he enlisted as a private soldier, being soon promoted major, and in June, 1863, lieutenant-colonel. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Nashville and for gallant action on the battle-field was recommended for promotion. He was then brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, and in April, 1865, he was raised to the full rank of colonel. At the close of the war he returned to his law practice. He was married first, Dec. 1, 1858, to Samantha Stewart, who died April 2, 1866; and secondly, May 21, 1867, to Louisa H. Currier. He was a representative in the 61st and 62d assemblies of Ohio, 1874–78, and in the latter term was speaker of the house. He was a presidential elector in 1872 and again in 1880. He was a Republican representative in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–91, serving in all the congresses on the committee on rivers and harbors. He failed of renomination because of a change in congressional districts, but was re-elected to the 53d–58th congresses, 1893–1905, serving on the committee on ways and means, as chairman of the committee on mines and mining in the 55th congress, and as chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries in the 56th congress. He was a delegate-at-large from the state of Ohio to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896.

GROSVENOR, Edwin Augustus, historian, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 30, 1845; son of Dr. Edwin Prescott and Harriett Ward (Sanborne) Grosvenor; grandson of Dr. David Augustus and Hannah (Grosvenor) Grosvenor, and of Thayer Stiles and Deborah (Ward) Sanborne; and a descendant in the eighth generation from John Grosvenor, a resident of Roxbury, Mass., who was tomahawked by the Indians in 1691; and each intermediate ancestor was either a clergyman or a physician. He was prepared for college by his mother and was graduated from Amherst in 1867 and from Andover theological seminary in 1872. He took a post-graduate course in Paris, 1872–73, and was professor of history in Robert college, Constantinople, 1873–90; professor of French language and literature, Amherst, 1892–95; professor of history, Smith college, 1892–94; professor of European history, Amherst, 1895–98, and was transferred to the

Edwin A. Grosvenor

chair of modern government and administration in 1898. He became an honorary member of the Hellenic philologic syllogos, Constantinople, in 1888; a member of the Society of mediæval researches, Constantinople, in 1889; the Syllogos Parnassos, Athens, Greece, in 1890; the American historical association in 1895; the American antiquarian society in 1896; and the Authors' club in 1897. He was married, Oct. 23, 1873, to Lilian Hovey, daughter of Col. Asa H. Waters, and their sons, Gilbert Hovey and Edwin Prescott, were graduated at Amherst in 1897 and Asa Waters in 1898. He made extended tours in Europe and Western Asia and lectured extensively on historical and diplomatic subjects. He is the author of: *Hippodrome of Constantinople* (1889); *Constantinople* (2 vols., 1895); *Contemporary History* (1898); Duruy's *History of Modern Times* (translated from the French and edited, 1894); *Andronike* (translated from the Greek, 1897); and Duruy's *General History* (translated from the French, 1898).

GROUT, Josiah, governor of Vermont, was born in Compton, Canada, May 28, 1842; son of Josiah and Sophronia (Ayer) Grout; grandson of Theophilus and Joanna (Willard) Grout; and a descendant of Dr. John Grout, who emigrated from England in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Mass. In 1848 he removed with his father to Vermont, where he was brought up on a farm and attended the public schools and the Orleans liberal institute at Glover. He then entered the academy at St. Johnsbury, and on Oct. 2, 1861, left to enlist as a private in the 1st Vermont cavalry. On the organization of the company he became 2d lieutenant. He was promoted captain in April, 1863, and major of the 26th N.Y. cavalry in January, 1864. At the close of the war he studied law with his brother, William W. Grout, at Barton, Vt., and was admitted to practice in 1865. He was collector of customs at Island Pond, 1866-69; at St. Albans, 1870, and at Newport, 1870–72. He removed to Chicago in 1874 and subsequently to Moline, Ill. In 1880 he returned to Vermont and settled on a farm at Derby. He represented Newport in the Vermont legislature in 1872 and 1874, the town of Derby in 1884, 1886 and 1888, being speaker of the house, 1874, 1886 and 1888, and was state senator from Orleans county, 1892–94. In

Josiah Grout

1896 he was elected governor of Vermont, receiving the largest majority ever given any governor of the state up to that time. His term of office expired in 1898.

GROUT, Lewis, author, was born in Newfane, Vt., Jan. 28, 1815; son of Deacon John and Azubah (Dunklee) Grout. He was the oldest of nine children, eight of whom were sons, one of whom, Henry Martyn, 1831–86, was a celebrated Congregational minister. Lewis was a student at Brattleboro academy, 1834–37, Burr seminary, 1838, and Yale college, 1838–42, graduating in 1842. He supported himself while a student by teaching, took a course in theology at Yale, 1844–45, and was graduated at Andover theological seminary in 1846. He was married, Oct. 8, 1846, to Lydia Bates of Springfield, Vt., and the same day was ordained as a missionary of the A.B.C.F.M., sailing from Boston, Mass., for South Africa October 10 and reaching Natal, Feb. 15, 1847. He labored among the Zulus in the District of Natal for fifteen years and returned to Boston, reaching that port, June 7, 1862. He made a study of the Zulu and other African languages, and was by turns teacher, preacher, explorer, printer, architect, carpenter, brick-maker, mason, wheelwright, blacksmith, road-maker, bridge-builder, hunter, student of natural history, translator of the Scriptures, and author, editor and publisher of grammars, tracts and other educational literature. On his return to America he was pastor at Saxton's River, Vt., and Feeding Hills, Mass.; secretary of the American missionary association for Vermont and New Hampshire, 1865–84; financial agent of the Atlanta university, Ga., 1884–85; pastor at Sudbury, Vt., 1885–88; and engaged in general literary work, 1888. He was corresponding member of the American oriental society. He is the author of: *The Isizulu; a Grammar of the Zulu Language* (1859, rev. ed., 1893); *History of the Zulu and Other Tribes In and Around Natal* (1853); *A Reply to Bishop Colenso's Remarks on Polygamy* (1855); *An Answer to Dr. Colenso's Letter on Polygamy* (1856); *Translation of Psalms, Acts and Other Portions of the Bible into the Zulu Language; Zulu-Land, or Life Among the Zulu Kafirs of Natal and Zulu-Land, South Africa* (1864); *Reminiscences of Life Among the Zulu Kafirs* (1865); and numerous sermons, addresses and essays delivered in South Africa and in America, published in pamphlets by the society, the colonial government and in the *Journal* of the American Oriental society. See *Some of the Fruits of his Pen* (1899), a bibliography including ninety subjects. On Nov. 14, 1899, he delivered an address before the Brattleboro professional club on *The Boer and the Briton in South Africa*, which made his ninety-second published subject.

GROUT, William Wallace, representative, was born in Compton, Lower Canada, P.Q., May 24, 1836; son of Josiah and Sophronia (Ayer) Grout; grandson of Theophilus and great-grandson of Elijah Grout of Charlestown, N.H., who served as a commissary in the Revolutionary war. He attended the public schools, was graduated at the Poughkeepsie law school in 1857, and practised law at Barton, Vt. In July, 1862, he was nominated by the Republicans to the office of state's attorney but declined the nomination and enlisted in the volunteer army. He was commissioned captain and subsequently promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Vermont volunteers which was attached to the brigade of Gen. G. J. Stannard and took part in the repulse of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. In August, 1863, Colonel Grout was mustered out on account of expiration of the term of service. In the fall of 1864, St. Albans, Vt., was raided by Confederate sympathizers from Canada and Colonel Grout was made brigadier-general and assigned by the governor of Vermont to the command of a brigade of the provisional forces. He was state's attorney, 1865–66; represented Barton in the state legislature, 1868–70, and 1874, and in 1876 was elected state senator and on the organization of that body was made president *pro tempore*. He was a Republican representative in the 47th congress, 1881–83; was defeated for the 48th, but was returned to the 49th and each succeeding congress up to and including the 56th, in which congress he was chairman of the committee on expenditures in the war department, and a member of the appropriations committee and of the joint committee on the centennial of the establishment of the seat of government in Washington. He received the degree of LL.D. from Norwich university in 1897.

William W Grout

GROVE, James Harvey, educator, was born at Plymouth, Ill., Feb. 28, 1857; son of Samuel Henry and Eliza Jane (Grove) Grove; grandson of John and Polly (Brumback) Grove of Luray, Va., on his father's side, and of David and Rebecca Grove of Plymouth, Ill., on his mother's side; and great-grandson of Samuel and Mary (Lionberger) Grove of Page county, Va. He was graduated from the State normal school at Kirksville, Mo., in 1884, and was superintendent of public schools in Lathrop, Mo., 1884–86, and in Liberty, Mo., 1886–90. He was principal of the academic department of Howard Payne college, 1890–93; professor of mathematics and moral science there, 1893–95, and was elected president of the college in 1895. He was married, Aug. 18, 1886, to Blanche Lowe of Lathrop, Mo.

GROVE, John Henry, educator, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, July 8, 1848; son of Henry and Margaret Ann (Geffs) Grove, and grandson of Henry and Anne (Reid) Grove, and of John and Tamar (Fossett) Geffs. He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1870; A.M., 1873; was principal of the high school, Wilmington, Ohio, 1871–74; superintendent of schools, Wilmington, Ohio, 1874–78; principal of the preparatory department, Ohio Wesleyan university, 1878; adjunct professor of Latin, 1879–83, and was advanced to the full chair in 1883. He was school examiner for Delaware city, 1881–96; became school examiner for Delaware county in 1893, and was elected as an alternate lay delegate from the Central Ohio conference to the General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1900. He is the author of *Text-Book of Latin Exercises* (1885, rev. and enl., 1890); and of contributions to educational periodicals.

GROVER, Cuvier, soldier, was born in Bethel, Maine, July 24, 1829; son of Dr. John and Fanny (Lary), grandson of John (a Revolutionary soldier) and Jerusha (Wiley), great-grandson of James and Sarah (Wellman), great^2 grandson of James and Sarah (Austin), great^3 grandson of Andrew and Mary, great^4 grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Chadwick), and great^5 grandson of Thomas Grover, who emigrated from England and settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1642. Cuvier was prepared for college, but refused to go, wishing to enter the army. He was then too young, however, to enter the Military academy and for two years worked as a clerk in the dry-goods store of Eben D. Jordan, Boston, Mass. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1850, and was assigned to the 1st artillery. He was promoted 2d lieutenant in 1853, and served on the exploration of a route for the Northern Pacific railroad, 1853–54. He was made 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1855; captain, Sept. 17, 1858; was called from the west in 1861 to the defence of Washington and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, 2d division, 3d army corps, army of the Potomac, April 14, 1862, and took part in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, and on June 28, 1862, approached within four miles of the city of Richmond. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the regular service for gallantry at Williamsburg, Va., and colonel for Fair Oaks. His brigade was transferred to Pope's army, and on Aug. 30, 1862, at the 2d battle of Bull Run with

1500 men he held the Confederate line in check, charged two brigades, holding a railroad embankment, and forced his way over the road, but was obliged to fall back before a superior force, after a desperate hand to hand struggle that lasted over an hour, and which resulted in a loss of about one-third of his men. His brigade was then transferred to the department of the gulf and he was given command of the 4th division of the 19th army corps under General Banks, and with his division took possession of Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 16, 1862. In the siege of Port Hudson, May 23–July 3, 1863, he commanded the right wing of Banks's army. He was promoted major in the regular service, Aug. 31, 1863, and in July, 1864, was transferred to the army of the Shenandoah and was assigned to the command of the 2d division, 19th army corps. He held the right of the 2d corps in the first line of battle at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, and charged the enemy with great bravery, dispersing their first line. His division then without orders rushed impetuously on the second Confederate line which was protected by woods and stone walls, and was repulsed with considerable loss. At Fisher's Hill, September 22, his division took an important part in the battle, and at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, his division held the same relative position as at Winchester, and was opposed by Gordon's division in the final stand during the afternoon of that day, after the surprise and confusion of the morning. His division was the first to meet the onslaught of Gordon's troops, and as they rose up *en masse* and delivered their fire the enemy disappeared and they followed up the advantage, driving the Confederates from behind successive woods and stone walls, and before sunset the Federals had entire possession of the field. In this engagement he was wounded and on the same day he received in recognition of his gallantry at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, the brevet of major-general of volunteers. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in the regular service, March 13, 1865, for gallant services throughout the war. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 24, 1865, and was with his regiment, the 10th infantry, on frontier duty, 1865–66, and stationed at Jefferson barracks, Mo., 1866–67. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 38th infantry, July 28, 1866; was assigned to the 3d cavalry in 1870, and to the 1st cavalry as colonel Dec. 2, 1875. He died at Atlantic City, N.J., June 6, 1885.

GROVER, La Fayette, governor of Oregon, was born in Bethel, Maine, Nov. 29, 1823; son of Dr. John and Fanny (Lary) Grover, and a brother of Gen. Cuvier Grover. He was prepared for college at Gould's academy and attended Bowdoin college, 1844–46. He studied law under Asa I. Fish of Philadelphia, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in March, 1850. In the fall of 1850 he started for the Pacific coast by the way of Cape Horn, arriving at San Francisco in July, 1851, and at Salem, Oregon, in August of the same year. He established himself in the practice of law at Salem, and was made clerk of the U.S. district court in September, 1851. He resigned the following spring and formed a law partnership with the Hon. Benjamin F. Harding. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the 2d judicial district in 1852, and in 1853 was made a member of the territorial legislature. During the summer of 1853, he organized and led a company of volunteers recruited for the purpose of protecting the settlers against the hostile Indians. In September he became deputy U.S. district attorney. He was again elected to the legislature in 1855 and in 1856, and served as speaker, 1856–57. In 1857 he was elected a member of the convention to frame a state constitution, and was elected as a Democrat the first representative from the state in congress. He took his seat in the 35th congress in February, 1859, and served till the close of the term, March 3, 1859, when he returned to his law practice, forming a partnership with the Hon. Joseph S. Smith. He was married in 1865, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Carter of Portland, Ore. He presided over the Democratic state convention in 1866, and was chairman of the Democratic state central committees, 1866–70. In the latter year he was elected governor of Oregon and held the office by re-election until 1877, when he entered the U.S. senate, having been elected by the legislature to succeed the Hon. James K. Kelly. He was succeeded March 4, 1883, by Joseph N. Dolph. For many years he was extensively interested in the manufacture of woolen and flour.

La Fayette Grover

GROW, Galusha Aaron, representative, was born in Ashford, Conn., Aug. 31, 1823. He was left fatherless when three years old and his mother with her six children removed to Susquehanna county, Pa., in May, 1834. Here Galusha worked on a farm in the summer and attended a district school during the winter months. He was prepared for college at Franklin academy, Susquehanna county, 1837–40, and was graduated at Amherst in 1844. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, practised law in Towanda, Pa., as partner of David Wilmot, 1848–50; declined a unanimous

nomination of the Democratic party for the state legislature in 1850; engaged in farming and surveying; was a representative in the 32d congress as successor to David Wilmot, and was re-elected to the 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th congresses; to the first three as a Freesoil Democrat, and to the last three as a Republican. He was chairman of the committee on the territories in the 34th and 36th congresses; was the Republican candidate for speaker of the 35th congress, and was speaker of the 37th congress from July 4, 1861, to March 4, 1863. He was defeated in 1862, in the election for representative in the 38th congress in the new district composed of Susquehanna and Luzerne counties. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864, 1884 and 1892; was chairman of the Republican state committee, 1868; visited Europe in 1855, and California, Oregon and British Columbia in 1870; was president of the International & Great Northern railroad company, with residence at Houston, Texas, 1871–76; declined the mission to Russia, tendered by President Hayes, and was elected Feb. 20, 1894, to succeed William Lilly, deceased, as representative-at-large for Pennsylvania in the 53d congress, and was re-elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses. His election to the 55th congress was by a plurality of 297,446, and a majority over all candidates of 269,778 votes, the largest plurality and the largest majority ever given in any state of the union to any candidate for any office. In the 56th and 57th congresses he was chairman of the committee on education. On the completion of his term in the 57th congress, fifty-two years had elapsed from his first entry into congress in 1851. He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1884.

GROWOLL, Adolf, editor, was born in New York city, June 19, 1850. He was educated in the schools of New York city; was a member of the editorial staff of the *Army and Navy Journal*, New York, 1870–73; and became managing editor of the *Publisher's Weekly* in 1881. He is the author of: *The Bookseller's Library and How to Use It* (1891); *James Thompson; a Biographical and Bibliographical Sketch* (1893); *The Profession of Bookselling, a handbook of practical hints for the apprentice and bookseller* (2 vols., 1893–1895); *Publishers' and Other Book Exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition* (1893); *American Book Clubs, their Beginnings and History, and a Bibliography of their Publications* (1897); *Book-trade Bibliography in the United States in the XIXth Century* (1898); *Frederick Leypoldt, a Biographical Sketch* (1899); *Henry Harrisse, a Biographical Sketch* (1899); and of several articles in *Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia.*

GROZIER, Edwin Atkins, editor, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 12, 1859; son of Joshua Freeman and Mary Louise (Given) Grozier; grandson of Joshua Freeman Grozier, and a descendant of a French Protestant immigrant to Boston. He attended Chauncey Hall school, Boston, and Brown university, 1878–79, and was graduated from Boston university in 1881. He was a reporter for the Boston *Globe* and *Herald*, 1881–83; private secretary to Governor Robinson of Massachusetts, 1884–85, and private secretary to Joseph Pulitzer of the New York *World*, 1885–86. He was city editor of the New York *World* in 1887; editor of the *Evening World*, in 1888, and of the *Sunday World*, 1889–91. He became owner, publisher and editor-in-chief of the Boston *Post* in 1891.

GRUBB, Edward Burd, soldier, was born in Burlington, N.J., Nov. 13, 1841; son of Edward Burd and Euphemia (Parker) Grubb; grandson of Capt. Peter Grubb, and a descendant of John Grubb of Delaware. He was graduated from Burlington college in 1860, and in 1861 joined the Union army as private, and was soon promoted 2d lieutenant, then 1st lieutenant and captain. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, and all the battles of the army of the Potomac; was made an aide on the staff of General Taylor, and was promoted major and lieutenant-colonel in 1862, and colonel in 1863. In 1864 he was appointed colonel of the 37th N.J. volunteers, and was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. After the war he engaged in the iron business in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey, and in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison U.S. minister to Spain. He succeeded in getting the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico ratified, and induced the Spanish government to remove its prohibition against the importation of American pork and to agree to a treaty on copyright. After accomplishing his mission he returned to America and resigned before the completion of his term.

GRUBB, Ignatius Cooper, jurist, was born at Grubb's Landing, Del., April 12, 1841; son of Wellington and Beulah Caroline (Allmand) Grubb; grandson of James and Sarah (Ford) Grubb, and a descendant of John Grubb, born in Cornwall, England, in 1652, emigrated to Bur-

lington, West Jersey, America, in 1677, settled at Grubb's Landing, Del., 1682, was a colonial justice, 1693, member of the colonial assembly, 1692–1700, and died in 1708. Ignatius removed with his parents to Wilmington in 1849, and there acquired a classical education. He was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1862, was clerk of the Delaware house of representatives, 1867; deputy attorney-general, 1869, and city solicitor of Wilmington, 1871. He was secretary for the state of Delaware, 1875–79; Delaware member of the Democratic national committee, 1880–88, and associate justice of the court of appeals of Delaware, 1886-97. He declined the office of chief justice of Delaware in 1893, and was made associate judge at large of the supreme court of Delaware, June 12, 1897. He was elected a director of the Historical society of Delaware; deputy governor-general from Delaware of the General society of Colonial wars, and a member of the council of the American bar association. He is the author of *Colonial and State Judiciary of Delaware* (1896).

GRUND, Francis Joseph, diplomatist, was born in Bohemia in 1805. His education was acquired in Vienna, and in 1825 he went to South America, where he became a teacher of mathematics in the Rio de Janeiro military school. The following year he removed to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in journalism. He was U.S. consul at Antwerp, 1854–60, and in the latter year was appointed consul at Havre, and diplomatic agent to the South German States. He returned to the United States in 1863, and assumed the editorship of the Philadelphia *Age*, a Democratic journal. He resigned this position because of a change in his political views. His published writings include: *Exercises in Arithmetic* (1833); *Americans in Their Moral, Religious and Social Relations* (1837); *Aristocracy in America* (1839); *Campaign Life of Gen. William Henry Harrison* in German (1840); and a translation of Herschel's *Astronomical Problems*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29, 1863.

GRUNDY, Felix, senator, was born in Berkeley county, Va., Sept. 11, 1777; the seventh son of a native of England, who immigrated to Virginia in his youth, settled in Berkeley county, and removed in 1779 to Red Stone, Old Fort, Pa., and in 1780 to the state of Kentucky. The family suffered from Indian depredations and three of the sons were killed. Felix was encouraged by his mother to gain an education, and he was sent to Bardstown academy, conducted by Dr. James Priestly, and became a lawyer in 1797. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1799; a representative in the state legislature, 1799–1806, and there introduced the bill which determined the circuit court system adopted by the state which was passed over the governor's veto. He was judge of the supreme court of errors and appeals, 1806–07, and chief justice of the court, 1807. He resigned in the winter of 1807–08, to take up the practice of law in Nashville, Tenn. His record as a criminal lawyer is remarkable, in that he defended 105 clients indicted for capital crime, and saved all but one from the gallows. He was elected as a War Democrat a representative in the 12th and 13th congresses, 1811–15. He resigned in 1814 in order to devote his entire time to the care of an invalid wife. He was a representative in the Tennessee legislature, 1819–25, and in 1820 was a commissioner with William L. Brown to settle with Kentucky the boundary line dispute. When Senator John H. Eaton resigned his seat in the U.S. senate in 1829 to accept the portfolio of war in President Jackson's cabinet, Judge Grundy was elected to the vacancy in the senate, and he was re-elected in 1833 after a bitter contest. He was chairman of the committees on judiciary and post-offices and ably sustained the administration of President Jackson. When Martin Van Buren acceded to the presidency in 1837, he continued Benjamin F. Butler as attorney-general and on Butler's resignation in January, 1838, he nominated Senator Grundy who thereupon resigned his seat in the senate. He resigned the attorney-generalship in December, 1839, to take his place again in the U.S. senate, having been elected for a full term, Nov. 19, 1839, as successor to Ephriam H. Foster. He took his seat in the 26th congress, December 2, but resigned Dec. 14, 1839, the question of his eligibility having arisen, as he was a cabinet officer when elected, and he was promptly re-elected. In congress he advocated tariff for revenue only, favored the compromise bill of 1833, he having himself suggested it, and being a member of the committee that revised it. He took part in the presidential canvass of 1840, in opposition to William H. Harrison, and as an orator and statesman ranked with Clay and Webster. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1840.

GRYMES, John Randolph, lawyer, was born in Orange county, Va , in 1786; son of John Randolph Grymes (1746–1820), loyalist and member of "the rangers" 1777–78. His mother was a

daughter of John Randolph, the last royal attorney-general of Virginia, and niece of Peyton Randolph, president of the Continental congress. The son removed to Louisiana in 1808; was a volunteer aide to General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, receiving the complimentary notice of his chief in dispatches to the war department. He was Jackson's counsel in the U.S. bank case and was opposition counsel to Daniel Webster in the Myra Clark Gaines will contest. He served at different times as U.S. district attorney, as attorney general of the state of Louisiana, as representative in the state legislature and as a member of the state constitutional convention. He was a principal in two "affairs of honor" in one of which he was severely wounded. He died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 4, 1854.

GUENTHER, Francis L., soldier, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1838; son of Francis Henry and Katherine (Knoth) Guenther. He graduated at the U.S. military academy brevet 2d lieutenant of artillery, July 1, 1859; was promoted 2d lieutenant of the 4th artillery, Nov. 2, 1859; served in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., 1859–60, and on frontier duty at Fort Randall, Dak., 1860–61. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in the 5th artillery, May 14, 1861, and served in the civil war in the Western Virginia campaign, June to December, 1861; at Camp Wood, Ky., December, 1861, to February, 1862; and in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign, army of the Ohio, February to June, 1862. He was brevetted captain, April 7, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn. He was in command of a battery, army of the Ohio, in operation in North Alabama, and the movement through Tennessee to Louisville, Ky., June to September, 1862, and participated in several skirmishes in the advance into Kentucky in October, 1862. He commanded the battery in Major-General Rosecrans's Tennessee campaign, army of the Cumberland, and took part in all the engagements from October, 1862, to August, 1863. He was brevetted major, Dec. 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone's River; was promoted captain of the 5th artillery, July 2, 1863; commanded Camp Marshall, Washington, September, 1863, served about Chattanooga, October, 1863, to April, 1864, was engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, and commanded a battery at Nashville, Tenn., April to September, 1864. He was a professor of military and international law and of geography, history and ethics at the U.S. military academy, October, 1864, to July, 1865, and assistant professor of the same from July 1, 1865, to Aug. 25, 1866. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was promoted major and assigned to the 2d artillery, June 26, 1882; lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the 5th artillery, July 1, 1891, at which time he was No. 1 on lineal list and No. 19 in relative rank, U.S.A. He was promoted colonel and assigned to the 4th artillery, June 6, 1896, being No. 2 on lineal list. In the war with Spain he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, assigned to the 2d corps at Falls church, Va., was honorably discharged, Nov. 30, 1898, and on May 6, 1899, was made commander of Fort Monroe.

GUENTHER, Richard, representative, was born in Potsdam, Prussia, Nov. 30, 1845. He was educated in his native city and emigrated to the United States in 1866, settling in Oshkosh, Wis., in 1867, where he engaged in business as a pharmacist. He was state treasurer of Wisconsin, 1878–82, and was a Republican representative from the 6th district of Wisconsin in the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses and from the 2d district in the 50th congress, 1881–89. He was U.S. consul-general to Mexico, 1890–93; vice-president and afterward president of the state board of control of Wisconsin, 1895–98, and was appointed consul-general of the United States at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Jan. 15, 1899.

GUERNSEY, Alfred Hudson, author, was born in Brandon, Vt., May 12, 1818; son of Harvey and Abigail (Lacey) Guernsey; grandson of Harvey and Lucy (Wainwright) Guernsey, and a descendant of Oliver and Rachel (Waie) Guernsey. He studied at the Oneida institute, a manual labor school, near Utica, N.Y., attended Union theological seminary, New York city, 1841–43 and 1845–46, and was graduated from there in 1846. He was editor of *Harper's Magazine*, 1851–69; an associate editor of the *American Cyclopædia* (1872–76); and editor of *Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature*, most of the articles having been prepared by him (20 vols., 1884–91). His writings include *Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion* (with Henry M. Alden, 1863–67); *The Spanish Armada* (1878); *Thomas Carlyle: His Theories and Opinions* (1880); *Ralph Waldo Emerson, Philosopher and Poet* (1881); and *The World's Opportunities and How to Use Them* (1884). He died in New York city, Jan. 16, 190[illegible]

GUERNSEY, Egbert, physician, was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 8, 1823; son of Noah and Amanda (Crosby) Guernsey; grandson of Noah and Hannah (Hollister) Guernsey, and a direct descendant from John Guernsey, who emigrated to America from the Isle of Guernsey in 1638, and whose name appears among the 180 Puritans who established the Colony of New Haven. He was a student at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and at Yale, and was graduated in medicine at the University of the city of New York in 1846.

under Dr. Valentine Mott. He was associated with N. P. Willis and George P. Morris as city editor of the *Evening Mirror*, 1845–46; practised medicine in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1846–48, was for a time city physician and in 1848 established the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, and was its editor in-chief, 1848–50, and while editor prepared his school history of the United States. In 1850 he removed to New York city, changed the school of his medical practice to homœopathy and finally became a liberal practitioner through the use of the best features of both schools. He was professor of materia medica and afterward of theory and practice in the New York homœopathic medical college for six years. In 1855 he published "Domestic Practice" which had passed through twelve editions in 1898, and was republished in several languages in Europe. He was associate editor of the *John's Manual* (1852); established the *Medical Times* (1872), and continued its editor-in-chief during his active life. He organized the Western dispensary in New York city in 1870; was one of the organizers of the Hahnemann hospital and was its consulting physician from its organization. He was for thirty years trustee and vice-president of the state insane asylum, Middletown, N.Y.; surgeon of the 6th regiment, N.Y. S.M., 1864–68, and served as president of the county and state medical societies. He was married, in 1848, to Sarah Lefferts, daughter of Peter Schenck of Brooklyn, N.Y., and their son, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, practised medicine in Florida. Dr. Guernsey, Sr., received the honorary degree of M.D. from the regents of the University of the state of New York in 1880, and that of LL.D. from the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1899. The medical board of the Metropolitan hospital of which he was the president from its organization in 1877 celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation in medicine, May 27, 1896, at the Union League club house when a silver loving cup was presented to the venerable doctor.

GUERNSEY, Rocellus Sheridan, author and lawyer, was born in Westford, N.Y., April 10, 1836; son of Richard and Orilla (Delesdernier) Guernsey; grandson of Ebenezer and Silla (Shevaleer) Garnsey; great-grandson of John and Azubah (Buell) Garnsey; and great[5] grandson of John Guernsie, who was in New Haven colony, at Milford, in 1639 with his younger brother Joseph. Rocellus attended the district school in Westford until 1852; studied law in Buffalo, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1859, and to the U.S. supreme court bar in January, 1863. He was counsel for the Western Union telegraph company, for the Postal telegraph cable company and for other similar corporations. He is the author of *Mechanics' Lien Laws* as in operation in New York, Kings and Queens counties (1873); *How Shakespeare's Plays were written* (1874); *Corporation Code* (1884), *Suicide: History of the Penal Laws Relating to it* (1885); *Ecclesiastical Law in Hamlet* (1885); *New York City and Vicinity during the War of 1812–15* (2 vols., 1889–96); *Taxation and its Relation to Capital and Labor* (1897); and several papers on medico-legal subjects and on taxation, economics and historical matters.

GUERRY, William Alexander, educator, was born in Clarendon county, S.C., July 7, 1861; son of the Rev. Le Grand F. and Sirena Margaret (Brailsford) Guerry; grandson of William Capers and Virginia (Felder) Guerry, and a descendant of Pierre Guerry, a French Huguenot, who came from the province of Poitou, France, and settled in Charleston district, S.C., about 1695. He also descended on his mother's side from Maj.-Gen. William Moultrie of Revolutionary fame. He was graduated from the University of the South, A.M., 1884; B.D., 1891; was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1889, and a priest in 1890. He held rectorships at Florence, Marion and Darlington, S.C., 1888–93, and in the latter year accepted the chair of homiletics and pastoral theology at the University of the South.

GUEST, John, naval officer, was born in Missouri in 1821. He received a warrant as midshipman in 1837; was promoted past midshipman in 1843, served on board the *Poinsett* in the Tampa Bay survey, 1844–45; on the *Congress*, 1845–48; on the west coast of Mexico, and took part in several engagements with water batteries. He was second in command of seamen and marines of the *Plymouth* of the Asiatic squadron and at Shanghai in 1854 liberated a pilot boat's crew from a Chinese man-of-war by boarding the vessel, and engaged in a sharp hand to hand contest with Chinese rebels in the streets of the city, who were plundering the homes of foreign residents. At the outbreak of the civil war he was in command of

U.S.S. NIAGARA.

the boats of the *Niagara* which cut out the Confederate steamer *Aid* from under the guns of Fort Morgan in August, 1861. He commanded the *Owasco* of Admiral Porter's mortar fleet in the Mississippi river, at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and at the bombardment of Vicksburg. In the two attacks on Fort Fisher, N.C., he commanded the monitor *Lehigh* and the steamer *Itasca*. His promotions were: lieutenant 1850; captain 1866, and commodore 1873. He commanded the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., and died there Jan. 12, 1879.

GUFFY, Bayless Leander Durant, jurist, was born in Muhlenburg county, Ky., Dec. 24, 1832; son of James and Malinda (Jameson) Guffy, and grandson of Alexander and Ann (Puntney) Guffy. He passed his boyhood on a farm in Logan county, Ky., and attended the common schools and Urania college, Glasgow, Ky. He removed to Butler county in 1854, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and began to practise in Morgantown in 1857. He was assistant assessor of the county in 1858, and in the same year was elected police judge of Morgantown. He was appointed assistant U.S. marshal in 1860, and in 1862 was elected county judge of Butler county as a Union Democrat, being re-elected in 1866. He was the Republican nominee for elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1868; was defeated as the Greenback candidate for representative in congress in 1876; was elected county judge in 1878 and re-elected in 1882; was the nominee of the People's party for attorney-general in 1891, and in 1894 was elected as a Republican judge of the court of appeals in the 2d appellate district, for a term of eight years.

GUILD, Curtis, journalist and publisher, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 13, 1827; son of Curtis and Charlotte Louisa (Hodges) Guild; grandson of Moses and Abigail (Everett) Guild, and of Ezra Hodges, and a descendant in the 7th generation of the Very Reverend John Guild of Aberdeen, Scotland, who was born in 1586, founded the trade hospital, was patron of the "seven incorporated trades of Aberdeen," and whose descendant John Guild came to America in 1636, settled in Dedham, Mass., and married Elizabeth Crooke of Roxbury in 1645. Curtis Guild's maternal grandfather, Ezra Hodges, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and one of his great-uncles served as surgeon's mate on the ship *Bon Homme Richard* under Commodore John Paul Jones; his father was graduated from Harvard in 1822, and became a well known merchant of Boston, and he received his education at the grammar and English high schools of Boston after which he engaged for a few years as clerk in a mercantile house and in 1847, entered the office of the *Boston Journal* as a clerk and was soon advanced to the position of reporter. In 1852 he began to contribute regularly to the *Knickerbocker Magazine* of New York, and to several other literary periodicals. In 1849 he became chief clerk in the counting room of the Boston *Evening Traveller* and in 1856 was admitted to partnership in the firm. While connected with this paper he originated and introduced the displayed bulletin board, hitherto unused by the newspapers of Boston. Soon after his admission to the firm the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Boston Atlas* were consolidated with the *Traveller*. The experiment ended in failure in 1858 and Mr. Guild extricated himself at considerable pecuniary sacrifice. He was married in September, 1858, to Sarah C., daughter of David W. and Abby (Crocker) Cobb, and granddaughter of Gen. David Cobb, aide to General Washington throughout the Revolutionary war. On Jan. 1, 1859, he started the *Commercial Bulletin* and became its editor and sole manager. This paper was a new feature in Boston journalism and gave special attention to many departments of business, notably manufactures and finance, and was so successful as to necessitate its enlargement three times. He was elected to membership in the Commercial club of Boston, of which he was president in 1882 and 1883; president and a charter member of the Bostonian society, and president of the Club of Odd Volumes. His sons, Curtis and Courtenay Guild, were graduated from Harvard in 1881 and 1886, respectively. Mr. Guild is the author of: *Over the Ocean* (1869); *Abroad Again* (1873); *Britons and Muscovites* (1888); *A Chat About Celebrities* (1897) and *From Sunrise to Sunset*, a volume of poetry published in 1894.

GUILD, Curtis, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1862; son of Curtis and Sarah C. (Cobb) Guild. He was prepared for college at Chauncey Hall school, Boston, and was graduated from Harvard in 1881 with first honors. While an undergraduate he was for a time editor of the *Harvard Crimson* and in his senior year of the *Harvard Lampoon*. After graduation he entered the office of the *Commercial Bulletin* published by his father, and was subsequently admitted into the firm. On Nov. 1, 1891, he joined the 1st battalion of cavalry, troop A, and was elected 2d

lieutenant, May 7, 1895. In 1897 Governor Wolcott made him inspector-general of rifle practice on his staff with the rank of brigadier-general. At the outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain in April, 1898, he resigned to become adjutant in the 6th infantry, M.V.M., with the rank of lieutenant. In May, 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and was ordered to Tampa, Fla., where and at Jacksonville, he served till the close of the war, rising to the rank of colonel.

GUILD, Josephus Conn, jurist, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., Dec. 14, 1802. His parents removed to Houston county, Tenn., in 1804, and in 1810 to Sumner county. He received an average school training and was admitted to the bar in 1823, after studying in the office of Foster & Brown at Nashville. In 1852 he was a Democratic candidate for elector for the state at large and canvassed the state against William T. Haskell. He was a representative in the state legislature three terms and a state senator one term. He was lieutenant-colonel in Col. William Trousdale's regiment in the Seminole war, 1836–37. He was chancellor of the division of the state composed of Sumner, Robertson and Montgomery counties, 1859–61, and after the close of the civil war removed to Nashville, where he was a practising lawyer, 1865–70, and judge of the law court, 1870–77, when he retired from practice. He is the author of *Old Times in Tennessee* (1878). He died in Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1883.

GUILD, Reuben Aldridge, author, was born in West Dedham, Mass., May 4, 1822; son of Reuben and Olive (Morse) Guild; grandson of Joel and Hannah (Wetherbee) Guild, and of George and Irene (Pettee) Morse; great-grandson of Maj. Aaron Guild, who was a member of the committee of safety and held other responsible military positions during the Revolution; great[3] grandson of Samuel Guild, who served in King Philip's war, 1675–76, and great[4] grandson of John Guild, who came to America in 1636 and was one of the original proprietors of Dedham, Mass. He was prepared for college at Day's academy, Wrentham, Mass., 1840–41, and at the Worcester manual labor high school (afterward Worcester academy), 1841–43. He was graduated from Brown, A.B., 1847; A.M., 1850, and remained at the university as assistant librarian 1847–48, librarian 1848–93, and librarian emeritus 1893–99. In 1877 he visited the principal libraries of Great Britain and attended the International conference of librarians in London, being a member of the council. He was married in 1849 to Jane Clifford, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Nancy (Lincoln) Hunt of Providence, R.I. He took an active interest in local affairs, being a member of the Providence common council seven years; member and secretary of the school committee for fifteen years, and president, secretary and treasurer of various religious, educational and philanthropic organizations. He was a member of the American antiquarian society; of the Library association of the United kingdom of Great Britain; of the Soldiers' and Sailors' historical society; of the Old Colony historical society; of the Rhode Island historical society, and an honorary member of the Essex institute, Salem, Mass. He was also secretary of Brown University alumni association for twelve years. He received the degree of LL.D. from Shurtleff college in 1874. His published writings include: *Librarian's Manual* (1858); *Account of the Writings of Roger Williams* (1862); *Life, Times and Correspondence of James Manning* (1864); *Biographical Introduction to the Writings of Roger Williams* (1866); *History of Brown University with Illustrative Documents* (1867); *Chaplain Smith and the Baptist; or Life, Journals, Letters and Addresses of the Rev. Hezekiah Smith, D.D.* (1885); *Footprints of Roger Williams* (1886); and *History of Brown University, 1756–1895* (2d vol., 1895). He died in Providence, R.I., May 13, 1899.

GUINEY, Louise Imogen, poet, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 7, 1861; only child of Gen. Patrick Robert and Janet Margaret (Doyle) Guiney; granddaughter of James and Judith (McRae) Guiney, and of Edward and Anna (Dowling) Doyle, and of Irish, French, Scotch and English ancestry. Her father came from Ireland in 1839, joined the Massachusetts volunteer militia, became a brevet brigadier-general in the army of the Potomac and received a wound at the battle of the Wilderness from which eventually he died. Louise was educated in Boston public and private schools, in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Providence, and under tutors, and afterward lived in Europe for some years. Almost her first literary work was accepted by the magazines, and she soon became widely and favorably known as a poet and essayist. Her published books exclusive of juvenilia include: *The White Sail and Other Poems* (1887); *Brownies and Bogies* (1888); *Monsieur Henri, a Foot-Note to French History* (1892); *A Roadside Harp*, poems (1893); *A Little English Gallery* (1894); *Lover's St. Ruth's and Three Other Tales* (1896); *James Clarence Mangan; his Selected Poems, with a Study by the Editor* (1897); *Patrins* (1897); *The Secret of Fougereuse*, from the French (1898) and *The Martyr's Idyl and Short Poems* (1899). Besides these and some privately printed brochures, a small book of verse, consisting in part of poems published in *A Roadside Harp* and *The Martyr's Idyl*, was issued in London under the title *England and Yesterday* (1898).

GULICK, John Thomas, missionary, was born in Waimea, Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, March 18, 1832; son of Peter Johnson and Fanny Hinckley (Thomas) Gulick, and grandson of John Gulick, a farmer in New Jersey, descended from Hendrick Gulick, who came to America from the Netherlands in 1653. His mother was of English ancestry. His father was a missionary, born in Freehold, N.J., March 12, 1797; was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1825; attended the Princeton theological seminary, 1825–27, was ordained evangelist by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, October, 1827; was stationed in the Hawaiian Islands as missionary of the A.B.C. F.M., 1827–74, and died in Japan in December, 1877. John Thomas removed to Oregon in 1848, and was a miner in California, 1849–50. He returned to the Hawaiian Islands; made his large collection of Hawaiian land shells in 1851–53, and went to New York in 1853 by way of San Francisco and the Nicaragua route, which was then open. He attended the University of the city of New York, 1854–55; was graduated from Williams college in 1859, and was a student in the Union theological seminary, New York city, 1859–61. He was ordained a Congregational minister in Canton, China, Aug. 22, 1864, and was a missionary for the A.B.C.F.M. in Peking, China, 1864–65; in Kalgan, North China, 1865–75; in Kobe, Japan, 1875–82, and in Osaka, Japan, from 1882. He was in England and the United States on a furlough during 1872, and again in 1888–89, and in 1900 was in Oberlin, Ohio. He received the degree of A.M. from Williams college and that of Ph.D. from Adelbert college in 1889. He is the author of: *The Diversity of Evolution under One Set of External Conditions* (1872); *Divergent Evolution through Cumulative Segregation* (1887); *Intensive Segregation* (1889); in Linnæan Society's *Jour. Zoölogy*, Vols. XI., XX. and XXIII.); *Divergent Evolution and the Darwinian Theory; The Inconsistencies of Utilitarianism; The Preservation and Accumulation of Cross Infertility* (in *American Journal of Science*, January, July and December, 1890); and *Descriptions of New Species of Land Mollusks of the Hawaiian Islands* in the *Proceedings* of the New York lyceum of natural history.

GULLIVER, John Putnam, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1819; son of John and Sarah (Putnam) Gulliver. He was graduated from Yale in 1840; studied at Yale theological seminary one year and was graduated from Andover theological seminary in 1845. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, Oct. 1, 1846; was pastor at Norwich, Conn., 1846–65, and at Chicago, Ill., 1865–68, and was president of Knox college, Illinois, 1868–72. He was pastor at Binghamton, N.Y., 1872–78, and Stone professor of relations of Christianity to the secular sciences at Andover seminary, 1878–94. He received the degree of D.D from Iowa college in 1867, and that of LL.D. from Iowa state university in 1869. He died in Andover, Mass., Jan. 25, 1894.

GUMMERE, Francis Barton, educator, was born at Burlington, N.J., March 6, 1855; son of Samuel James and Elizabeth (Barton) Gummere; and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Buzby) Gummere. He was graduated from Haverford college, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1875; and from Harvard, A.B., 1875. He was teacher of English in the Friends' school, Providence, R.I., 1875–79, and in the latter year went abroad where he studied in Freiburg university for two years, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1881. He was instructor in English at Harvard, 1881–82; head master of the Swain free school at New Bedford, Mass., 1882–87, and accepted the chair of English at Haverford college in 1887. He is the author of *The Anglo-Saxon Metaphor* (1881); *Handbook of Poetics* (1885; 5th ed., 1896); *Germanic Origins; a Study in Primitive Culture* (1892); *Old English Ballads* (1894) and numerous essays.

GUMMERE, John, educator, was born in Willow Grove, Pa., in 1784; son of Samuel and Rachel (James) Gummere; grandson of John Gummere, and a descendant of Johann Goemere, a Huguenot immigrant from French Flanders, who arrived in America before 1700, and died in Germantown, Pa., in 1738. He acquired his education in Westtown, Pa.; was a teacher at Rancocas, N.J., in the Westtown, Pa., boarding school (afterward Haverford school, and finally Haverford college); established in 1814 and conducted a boarding school at Burlington, N.J., 1814–33; was professor of mathematics at Haverford school, 1833–43, and principal of that institution 1834–43 and then resumed his boarding school at Burlington in connection with his eldest son Samuel J. Gummere. He was married to Elizabeth Buzby. His brother, Samuel R. Gummere, author of "Treatise on Geography" and other popular text books, was principal of a successful boarding-school for young ladies in Burlington, N.J., 1821–37. John Gummere was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1814. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1825 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1826. He is the author of: *Surveying* (1814; 14 editions); and *Elementary Treatise on Theoretical and Practical Astronomy* (1822; 6 editions). The last named work was highly commended by Nathaniel Bowditch, Alexander Dallas Bache and others. He died in Burlington, N.J., in June, 1845.

GUMMERE, Samuel James, educator, was born at Rancocas, N.J., April 28, 1811; son of John and Elizabeth (Buzby) Gummere, and

grandson of Samuel and Rachel (James) Gummere. He was educated at his father's school in Burlington, N.J.; was a teacher of mathematics and other branches at the Friends' school, Providence, R.I., 1831–34; at Haverford school, 1834–43; conducted the school established by his father at Burlington, N.J., 1843–62, and was president of Haverford college, 1862–74. He was married twice: first to Abigail, daughter of John Griscom, and secondly to Elizabeth Hooton Barton. He was a member of the American philosophical society. He died in Haverford, Pa., Oct. 23, 1874.

GUNDERSEN, Henrick, educator, was born in Tromsö, Norway, Jan. 31, 1857; son of Ole and Berthine (Olsen) Gundersen. He was graduated from the Tromsö academy in 1872; from Bethel theological seminary, Stockholm, Sweden, in 1884; from Christiania university, Norway, in 1886, and from the last-named university with the degree of Candidatus Philosophiæ in 1888. He was pastor in Trondhjem, Norway, 1886–87. He removed to the United States in 1888 and was professor of Greek and of New Testament interpretation in the Danish-Norwegian department of the Baptist Union theological seminary from 1888 until 1892, when that institution became the Divinity school of Chicago university, and he was continued as assistant professor of the New Testament interpretations and of biblical literature at the University of Chicago, 1892–95, and became professor and dean of the Danish-Norwegian theological seminary connected with the University of Chicago in 1895. He received the degree of D.B. from the Baptist Union theological seminary in 1889.

GUNN, Frederick William, educator, was born in Washington, Conn., Oct. 4, 1816; son of John N. and Polly (Ford) Gunn. He was graduated from Yale in 1837, and the following year opened a school for boys in his native town. In the fall of 1845, his school being reduced to nine, on account of his fearlessness and activity as an abolitionist, he accepted an invitation to teach in New Preston, a village of Washington, and remained there until 1847, when he established a school at Iowanola, Pa. But after two years, being assured by influential friends that the old time prejudice had died away, he returned to the academy in Washington. In 1850, with his wife, he took possession of the house which was the nucleus of the present "Gunnery" and started the family school of which he was principal until his death in Washington, Conn., Aug. 16, 1881.

GUNN, James, senator, was born in Virginia in 1739. He attended the common schools and was admitted to the bar. He served in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war, and as a captain of dragoons he participated, under General Wayne, in the movement for the relief of Savannah, Ga., in 1782. On the termination of the war he made his home in Savannah, and there practised law. He was made colonel of the first regiment of Chatham county militia, and later rose to the grade of brigadier-general of Georgia militia. On Feb. 10, 1787, the Georgia legislature elected him a delegate to the Continental congress, but it is believed that he never took his seat in that body. He was elected a U.S. senator from Georgia in 1789, and served in the 1st–6th congresses inclusive, 1789–1801. He became implicated in the famous Yazoo frauds in 1795, in which the legislature of Georgia had been induced by bribes to cede to the Yazoo land companies the public lands west of its present area claimed by the state, and when the scheme was exposed, ceded by the state to the United States. Senator Gunn died suddenly at Louisville, Ga., July 30, 1801.

GUNNELL, Francis M, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., Nov. 27, 1827; son of James and Hellen (McCall) Gunnell; grandson of William Gunnell of Loudoun county, Va., and a descendant of William Gunnell of England. He was graduated from Georgetown university, D.C., in 1845, and from the medical school of Columbia university, Washington, D.C., in 1846, receiving an honorary A.M. in 1852. He was appointed to the U.S. naval service from the District of Columbia, as an assistant-surgeon, March 22, 1849; was promoted passed assistant surgeon, April 7, 1854; surgeon, April 23, 1861; medical inspector, March 3, 1871; medical director, Feb. 3, 1875, and surgeon-general, U.S.N., in 1884. He was on duty at various stations and during the civil war in the North and South Atlantic blockading squadrons and at the naval hospital, Washington. He was retired with the relative rank of commodore, Nov. 27, 1889, on reaching the age of sixty-two years.

GUNNING, Thomas Brian, inventor, was born in London, England, in 1814. He immigrated to the United States and settled in New York city in 1840, where he studied and practised dentistry. He established himself in practice and applied himself to the invention of dental and surgical apparatus, inventing in 1861 the hard rubber interdental splits for fractured jaws, which proved to be valuable in surgery. He was appointed in 1867 a member of the commission to choose the medical and surgical instruments to be exhibited in the U.S. section of the Paris exposition, and made an exhibition of his inventions in that line at the Centennial exhibition in 1876. He is the author of *Physiological Action of the Muscles concerned in the Movement of the Lower Jaw* (1867); *The Larynx the Source of Vocal Sound* (1874); *Hard Rubber Appliances for Congenital Cleft Palate* (1878). He died at New Brighton, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1889.

GUNNISON, Almon, educator, was born at Hallowell, Maine, March 4, 1844; son of Nathaniel and Ann L. (Foster) Gunnison; grandson of Nathaniel Gunnison, and a descendant of Hugh Gunnison, 1610. He attended Dalhousie college, Halifax, N.S.; the Green Mountain institute, Woodstock, Vt.; Tufts college, Massachusetts, and St. Lawrence university, Canton, N.Y., and was graduated from the last named in 1868. He was pastor of the Universalist church at Bath, Maine, 1863–71; of All Soul's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1871–90, and of the First Universalist church at Worcester, Mass., 1890–99, and accepted the presidency of St. Lawrence university in September, 1899, having declined two previous elections. He received the degree of D.D. from St. Lawrence university in 1880. He was married in 1868, to Ella I. Evevest. He is the author of *Rambles Overland* (1886); *Wayside and Fireside Rambles* (1893); and contributions to various religious and other periodicals.

GUNSAULUS, Frank Wakeley, clergyman, was born at Chesterville, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1838; son of Joseph and Mary (Hawley) Gunsaulus, and a descendant of Reginald Gonsalius Montanus, a Spanish martyr of the sixteenth century. He attended the public schools, was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1875, and was married in 1875 to Anna, daughter of George Long of Parsons, W.Va. He studied theology at Ohio Wesleyan university, and in the same year was ordained to the Methodist ministry. In 1879 he entered the Congregational ministry. He was pastor of the Eastwood Congregational church, Columbus, Ohio, 1879–81; pastor at Newtonville, Mass., 1881–85; of the Brown Memorial church, Baltimore, Md., 1885–87; of Plymouth church, Chicago, 1887–99, and of Central church, Chicago, from 1899. He was lecturer at Yale theological seminary in 1893, and professorial lecturer at the University of Chicago. In 1893 he was made president of the Armour institute of technology, Chicago. He received the degree of D.D. from Beloit in 1887. He is the author of: *The Transfiguration of Christ* (1886); *Monk and Knight* (1890); *Phidias and Other Poems* (1892); *Songs of Night and Day* (1894); *Loose Leaves of Song* (1895); *Life of William Ewart Gladstone* (1898); *The Man of Galilee* (1899), and numerous contributions to periodicals.

GUNTER, Archibald Clavering, author, was born in Liverpool, England, Oct. 25, 1847; son of Henry and Elizabeth (Sharples) Gunter. His father, a merchant engaged in the West India trade, emigrated to California in 1853. The son was educated in England and in San Francisco, and from 1867 to 1874 followed his profession of engineering. He worked on the Central Pacific railway; was superintendent of several mines in Utah and Nevada, and erected smelting works at Battle Mountain, Nev., at Homansville, Utah, and chlorination works at Havilah, Cal. During these years he also wrote several plays, one of which, "Cuba," was produced at the California theatre and another, "Our Reporter," at the Grand Opera house, San Francisco. He operated in mining stocks, 1874–77, and then removed to New York city and devoted himself to literature. Among his plays were "Two Nights in Rome" produced in New York city (1889); "Fresh, the American" (1880); "Courage"; "After the Opera"; "The Wall Street Bandit"; "Prince Karl," written for Richard Mansfield; "The Deacon's Daughter," written for Annie Pixley; and dramatizations of his novels "Mr. Barnes of New York" and "A Florida Enchantment." His first novel, "Mr. Barnes of New York," was finished in 1885 and published in 1887, Mr. Gunter having organized the Home publishing company at New York city for the purpose of bringing out this book, after the manuscript had been refused by all the leading publishers. In two years from the date of publication 280,000 copies of the book were sold in the United States alone, while it was also published in England, Germany, France and Spain. His second novel, *Mr. Potter of Texas*, was published in 1888, the first United States edition being 61,262 copies. Then followed *That Frenchman* (1889); *Miss Nobody of Nowhere* (1890); *A Florida Enchantment* (1893); *Don Balesco of Key West* (1897); *Jack Curzon* (1899); *The King's Stockbroker; A Princess of Paris; Bob Covington; Billy Hamilton; The Fighting Troubadour* and others.

GURLEY, Phineas Densmore, clergyman, was born in Hamilton, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1816; son of Phineas and Elizabeth (Fox) Gurley. His father, a Quaker, was descended from Scotch covenanters, and his mother was a Methodist. He was taken to Parishville, N.Y., in his infancy and was graduated at Union college at the head of the class of 1837 and at the Princeton theological seminary in 1840. He was licensed to preach in April, 1840, was ordained by the Presbytery of Indianapolis, Dec. 15, 1840, and was pastor of Presbyterian churches at Indianapolis, Ind., 1840–49, Dayton, Ohio, 1850–54, and Washington, D.C., 1854–68. He was chaplain of the U.S. senate during the 36th congress and was

present in 1865 at the death-bed of President Lincoln, preaching his funeral sermon in the White House. He was an important factor in bringing about a reunion of the old and new school Presbyterians. He was a director of Princeton theological seminary, 1855–68, was a member of the general assembly in 1861 and chairman of the judicial committee, and was moderator of the general assembly in 1867. He received the degree of D.D. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, 1868.

GURLEY, Ralph Randolph, missionary, was born in Lebanon, Conn., May 26, 1797. He was graduated from Yale in 1818 and was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church. In 1822 he was appointed agent and secretary of the American colonization society and held the position until his death. In behalf of the society he took an active part in founding the colony of Liberia which became an independent nation in 1847. He succeeded in increasing the annual income of the society from less than $800 in 1822 to $40,000 in 1832. He was editor of *The African Repository* and published, besides his annual reports, *Life of Jehudi Ashmun* (1839); *Mission to England for the American Colonization Society* (1841). and *Life and Eloquence of the Rev. Sylvester Larned* (1844). He died in Washington, D.C., July 30, 1872.

GURNEY, Ephraim Whitman, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 18, 1829; son of Nathan Gurney, superintendent of the Massachusetts general hospital, 1822–33, and afterward an alderman of Boston. He attended the Boston public schools, was employed in a counting room for three years, prepared for college under a private tutor, and was graduated from Harvard in 1852. He taught private pupils and was teacher of Latin and Greek in private schools in Boston, Mass., 1852–57. He was a tutor at Harvard, 1857–63; assistant professor of Latin, 1863–67; assistant professor of intellectual philosophy, 1867–68; assistant professor of history, 1868–69; university professor of history, 1869–86; and McLean professor of history in 1886. He was dean of the college faculty, 1870–76, and a fellow of the Harvard corporation, 1884–86. He travelled in Europe in 1876 and was at one time an editor of the *North American Review.* He died at Beverly, Mass., Sept. 12, 1886.

GURNEY, Francis, soldier, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1738. He was a protégé of Gen. Israel Putnam under whom he served in the provincial army, 1756–58. He was a member of the expedition to Louisburg, aided in the capture of that city, July 25, 1758, and also assisted in the capture of Guadeloupe, April 27, 1759. He was a shipping merchant in Philadelphia when the colonies revolted and took part in drilling troops for the Continental army. He refused a high commission in the army, but consented to serve as captain in a provincial regiment of infantry. He was made lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army in 1776 and engaged in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He was wounded at Iron Hill and during the war subscribed £2000 for the procuring of supplies for the army and joined in the band of prominent Philadelphia merchants who pledged £260,000 for a like purpose. He was an alderman of Philadelphia; president of the select council; warden of the port of Philadelphia for several years; was a representative in the state legislature and a member of the state senate. He invented several improvements in buoys and beacons. He was colonel in the state corps, 1786–99, and was promoted brigadier-general in March, 1799. In 1794 he commanded the 1st regiment of the Philadelphia brigade in the whisky rebellion. He was a trustee of Dickinson college, a county commissioner and director in various institutions. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 25, 1815.

GURNEY, William, soldier, was born in Flushing, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1821. He was a New York merchant and a lieutenant in the 7th regiment, N.Y.S.M., and in 1861 went with that organization to the defence of the capitol at Washington. In July, 1861, he was made a captain in the 65th regiment, New York chasseurs, and engaged with that regiment in the early campaign in Virginia. In 1862 he was made assistant inspector-general on the staff of Governor Morgan of New York, and in July, 1862, recruited the 127th New York volunteers and was commissioned its colonel. He was assigned to the 23d army corps and in October, 1862, was made commander of the 2d brigade of General Abercrombie's division in the defence of Washington. In 1864 with his brigade he joined the army under Gillmore, operating against Charleston, S.C. He was wounded in an engagement at Devoe's Neck, S.C.; was made commander of the post of Charleston and was promoted brigadier-general for gallantry in action. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in July, 1865, and established himself in business in Charleston, S.C. He was treasurer of Charleston county, 1870–76; was a presidential elector, 1873, and vice-president of the centennial commission, having been appointed by President Grant in 1875. He died in New York city, Feb. 3, 1879.

GUTHERZ, Carl, painter, was born in Switzerland, Jan. 28, 1844; son of Heinrich and Henrietta (Luesher) Gutherz. In 1851 his father removed his family to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there introduced the use of terra-cotta in art. The son during his boyhood modelled in his father's studio, removing to Memphis, Tenn., in 1856. In 1867 he commenced seriously the study of art

and in 1868 went to Paris, where he entered the École des beaux arts and studied under Pils and Cabanel. He subsequently studied in Brussels and Antwerp and in 1871 in Rome. In 1872 he exhibited in Rome and in Munich and returned to America, locating in Memphis, where he was commissioned to design the pageants for the mystic crews of the Memphi and later those of the Veiled Prophets of St. Louis, Mo. The subjects of the pageants were: "Ancient History of Memphis," "India," "Poetry," "Mother Goose," "Discovery of America," "Flora," "Mythology," "Fairyland," "Inventions," "Shakespeare," and others. Removing to St. Louis in 1874 he organized with his pupils the art work in the Washington university and assisted H. C. Ives in establishing the school and museum of fine arts in connection with the same institution. In 1884 he returned to Europe, working under Gustave Boulanger and Lefebvre, taking prizes in drawing, painting and sketching in the Julian academy and exhibiting regularly in the Salon in Paris. In 1895 he was commissioned to decorate the seven ceiling panels in the congressional reading room in the library of congress, Washington, the panels representing the pictorial "Spectrum of Light." In 1896 he established his home in Washington, D.C. He was awarded medals and diplomas at the international expositions at Philadelphia, 1876, and Paris, 1889, and was a member of the art jury at the World's Columbian exposition, 1893. Besides those already mentioned his pictorial works include: *Ecce Homo; The Awaking Spring; Dakota; Sappho; The Light of Incarnation; Arcessita ab Angelis; Angel of the Tomb; Evening of the Sixth Day; The Bering Sea Arbitration Court* and a number of portraits.

GUTHRIE, Alfred, engineer, was born in Sherburne, N.Y., April 1, 1805; son of Dr. Samuel Guthrie, the discoverer of chloroform. He studied medicine and chemistry with his father and practised medicine at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., for ten years, when he took up the study of mechanical engineering. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1846. The hydraulic works of the Illinois and Michigan canal were designed and constructed by him and besides supplying the canal with water from Lake Michigan he utilized the surplus power in conveying the sewage of Chicago to the canal and thence to the Mississippi river. He studied the cause of the frequent steamboat explosions of 1851 and his research resulted in the passage of the U.S. steamboat inspection act, drawn by him and passed by congress through his personal efforts in 1852. His brother Edwin, also a physician, born Dec. 11, 1806, was a resident of Iowa and gave to Guthrie county its name. He was captain of Iowa volunteers in Mexico, 1846–47, was wounded at Pass la Hoya, and died at Castle Perote, Mexico, July 20, 1847. Alfred died at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17, 1882.

GUTHRIE, James, cabinet officer, was born near Bardstown, Ky., Dec. 5, 1792. He was educated at Bardstown academy and engaged in business in 1812, transporting merchandise to New Orleans on flat-boats. He becamea lawyer in 1817 and settled in Louisville, Ky. He was prosecuting attorney for his county, was a representative in the state legislature for nine years, and was in the state senate for six years. He presided over the state constitutional convention of 1851, engaged in the banking business, and organized and was the first president of the Nashville and Louisville railroad. He was secretary of the treasury in President Pierce's cabinet, 1853–57, a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1864, and was elected U.S. senator in 1865 to succeed Lazarus W. Powell. He resigned in February, 1868, on account of failing health and was succeeded by Thomas C. McCreary, who completed his term. He was a delegate to the Union national convention at Philadelphia in 1866. He died in Louisville, Ky., March 13, 1869.

U.S. TREASURY BUILDING

GUTHRIE, John Julius, naval officer, was born in Washington, N.C., in 1814. He was warranted a midshipman in 1834, a passed midshipman in 1838, and commissioned a lieutenant in 1842. He saw service in the Mexican war, 1846–48, and with the Asiatic squadron in the attack on the Barrier forts in Canton river in November, 1856. In this affair he pulled down a Chinese flag which he presented to his native state as a trophy and received from the legislature of North Carolina a vote of thanks. He entered the Confederate service in 1861, was on duty in New Orleans in 1862, and commanded the Confederate steamer *Advance* in carrying supplies for the army between the Bermuda islands and Wilmington, N.C. He was a citizen of Portsmouth, Va., at the close of the war and was the first officer of the regular service who had resigned to accept service in the Confederate government, to receive a pardon from the President. At the same time his disabilities were removed by a unanimous vote of congress and he was restored to the service. He was superintendent of the life-saving stations from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras and while engaged in rescuing the passengers and crew of the *Huron*, off Cape Hatteras in November, 1877, he lost his life.

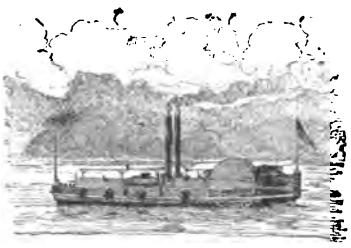
GUTHRIE, Samuel, chemist, was born in Brimfield, Mass., in 1782. He studied medicine and directed his research to practical chemistry. He was married and settled in Chenango county, N.Y., removing in 1817 to Sacket Harbor, N.Y. He was the inventor of percussion pills, an appliance that superseded the flint lock in firearms and the forerunner of the percussion cap. He was permanently crippled and nearly lost his life in prosecuting his investigation of percussion material. In 1830 he invented the process by which potato starch could be rapidly converted into molasses. He was the original discoverer in America of a "spirituous solution of chloric ether," the chloroform of Dumas. His product was exhibited to Professor Silliman of Yale in 1831, who repeated the process by which it was produced a year before it was made public by Soubeiran and three years before Dumas published his results and named the product chloroform. The Medico-chirurgical society of Edinburgh appointed a committee to investigate the claims of the respective claimants to the right of discovery and the committee awarded to Dr. Guthrie the merit of having in 1832 first published an account of its therapeutic effects as a diffusible stimulant. He died in Sacket Harbor, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1848.

GUY, Seymour Joseph, painter, was born in Greenwich, England, Jan. 16, 1824. After studying art in London under Gérôme he removed to the United States in 1854 and settled in New York city, where he painted portraits successfully. Later he gave his time wholly to genre painting. He was elected an associate National academician in 1861 and an academician in 1865, and in 1866 was one of the original members of the American society of painters in water colors. Among his paintings are: *The Good Sister* (1868); *After the Shower* (1869); *More Free Than Welcome* (1869); *The Little Stranger* (1870); *Playing on the Jew's Harp* (1870); *The Street Fire* (1871); *Fixing for School* (1874); *The Little Orange Girl* (1875); *Cash on Hand* (1877); *See Saw, Margery Daw* (1884).

GUYOT, Arnold Henry, geographer, was born in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Sept. 28, 1807. He was given a thorough educational training at Chaux-de-Fonds, at the college of Neuchâtel, with the parents of Alexander Braun at Carlsruhe, and at the gymnasium at Stuttgart. He also studied theology at the University of Berlin and attended lectures there on philosophy and natural science, taking the degree of Ph.D. in 1835. He had the advantages afforded by the Berlin botanical garden, through an introduction by Humboldt, and at this time he made a large collection of shells and plants. He was a student and private tutor in Paris, 1834–38, and at the request of Agassiz spent the summer of 1838 among the Swiss glaciers and reported his investigations to the Geological society of France. In this report the laminated structure of ice in the glaciers and the fact that the movement of the glaciers is due to molecular displacement mainly under the action of gravity, was first made known, the discovery being subsequently confirmed by other scientists. He was professor of history and physical geography in the College of Neuchâtel, 1839–48, and in 1848, at the urgent request of Agassiz, he removed to America, settled in Cambridge, Mass., and delivered at Boston a course of lectures before the Lowell institute. He was lecturer on geography and methods of instruction to normal schools and teachers' institutes, under the auspices of the Massachusetts board of education, 1848–54, and professor of physical geography and geology at the College of New Jersey, 1854–84. He was also lecturer on physical geography in the State normal school, Trenton, N.J., for several years; lecturer on physical and ethnological science in connection with revealed religion in the Princeton theological seminary, 1861–66, and in the Union theological seminary, New York city, 1866, on "The First Chapter of Genesis," and in 1869 on "Man Primeval." He also delivered five lectures at the Smithsonian institution in 1853 on the "Harmonies of Nature and History," and in 1862 six lectures on "The Unity of Plan in the System of Life." He perfected the plans for a national system of meteorological observations and selected and established the stations in New York and Massachusetts during his summer vacations. His vacation work, extending over thirty-two years, included, besides meteorological work under Professor Henry, a survey of the Appalachian chain of mountains to determine altitudes. From these tours and from students sent out by him to the Rocky mountains from Princeton, he founded and enlarged the Museum of natural history at Princeton university. He was a charter member of the National academy of sciences. The Presbyterian church in the United States made him a delegate to the convention of the Evangelical alliance in Geneva in 1861, and at the meeting of the alliance in New York in 1873 he contributed a paper on "Cosmogony and the Bible." He received a

medal of progress from the Vienna exposition of 1873 and a gold medal from the exposition at Paris in 1878 for his geographies and wall maps. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1849 and that of LL.D. from Union in 1854. His lectures delivered in French before the Lowell institute, Boston, in 1849, were translated by President Felton and published under the title *Earth and Man* (1853). He also published *Directions for Meteorological Observations* (1850) and *Meteorological and Physical Fables* (1851–54). His other literary labors include biographical memoirs of Carl Ritter (1860), of James H. Coffin (1875), and of Louis Agassiz 1883); a series of geographies and wall maps (1866–75), a *Treatise on Physical Geography* (1873); associate editorship of *Johnson's Cyclopædia* (1874–77); *Creation, or the Biblical Cosmogony in the Light of Modern Science* (1884) and papers published in the *American Journal of Science.* See sketch of his life and record of his services to science by James D. Dana in *Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences* (1888) He died in Princeton, N.J., Feb. 8, 1884.

GWIN, William, naval officer, was born in Columbus, Ind., Dec. 5, 1832. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, April 7, 1847, and was regularly promoted, reaching the rank of lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855, and lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He was an officer on the *Cambridge* and *Commodore Perry* on blockading duty with the Atlantic squadron in 1861, and on the formation of the river flotilla in January, 1862, he was assigned to the *Tyler*, a Mississippi steamboat transformed into a gunboat, but not iron-clad. His first service in the west was in removing torpedoes planted in the Tennessee river and in the capture of Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862, when his vessel with the *Conestoga* and *Lexington* acted as the reserve to the iron-plated gunboats holding the advance in the assault. By orders of General Grant he then proceeded up the Tennessee river, destroyed or captured the enemy's boats, and a new gunboat, and broke up their camps. He returned in time to take part in the second day's unsuccessful assault on Fort Donelson, Feb. 14, 1862, when, as at Fort Henry, he was assigned to a position far in the rear, and the shells fired from the *Tyler* and *Conestoga* passing over the Federal ironclads holding the advance line did more damage to the U.S. gunboats than to the Confederate fort and he ordered the guns to stop firing. The *Tyler* was detained in the Tennessee river to cooperate with the army of General Grant while the rest of Flag-officer Foote's fleet proceeded down the river to Cairo and thence to Island No. 10. Lieutenant Gwin took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862, and by shelling the enemy enabled the army to recover the ground lost on the first day of the battle. On July 15, 1862, the *Tyler* with a large body of soldiers on board left the combined fleet then stationed above Vicksburg and under sealed orders proceeded to the mouth of the Yazoo river, where he met the *Queen of the West* and the *Carondelet* going in the same direction. The *Tyler* had proceeded about six miles when she met the Confederate iron-clad ram *Arkansas* steaming down the river in the direction of the Federal fleet. As his boat was of wood, Lieutenant-Commander Gwin fired a few shots against the armored side of the ram, but they glanced off and he stopped the engines and awaited the *Carondelet*, an iron-clad, when they united in a running fire against the *Arkansas* while steaming together down the river. The soldiers on board were unprotected from the shot of the ram and under the restraint furnished by the good fight made by the *Carondelet* Commander Gwin was enabled to escape, as was the *Queen of the West*. On reaching the Federal fleet the *Tyler* announced the approach of the *Arkansas*, and after the Confederate ram had run the gauntlet of the entire fleet Gwin was dispatched to Cairo to announce the news of the escape of the *Arkansas*, then under protection of the batteries at Vicksburg. On Dec. 27, 1862, he was given command of a fleet of four iron-clads and two gunboats with the *Benton* as flagship, and directed to attack the Confederate batteries at Haynes's Bluff on the Yazoo river, but after a gallant fight of an hour and a quarter, during which time the *Benton* received twenty-five damaging shot and her commander was mortally wounded, the gunboats withdrew. He died on the gunboat *Benton* near Haynes's Bluff, Miss., Jan. 3, 1863.



U.S. GUN-BOAT "TYLER."

GWIN, William McKendree, senator, was born in Sumner county, Tenn., Oct. 9, 1805; son of the Rev. James Gwin, a Methodist preacher and a soldier under General Jackson. He was graduated at Transylvania university, M.D., in 1828, having previously studied law at Gallatin, Tenn. He practised medicine in Clinton, Miss. In 1833 President Jackson appointed him U.S. marshal for the district of Mississippi. He represented the Vicksburg district in the 27th congress, 1841–43, and declined a re-election on account of his poverty. President Polk appointed him superintendent of the building of the U.S. custom house in New Orleans and he

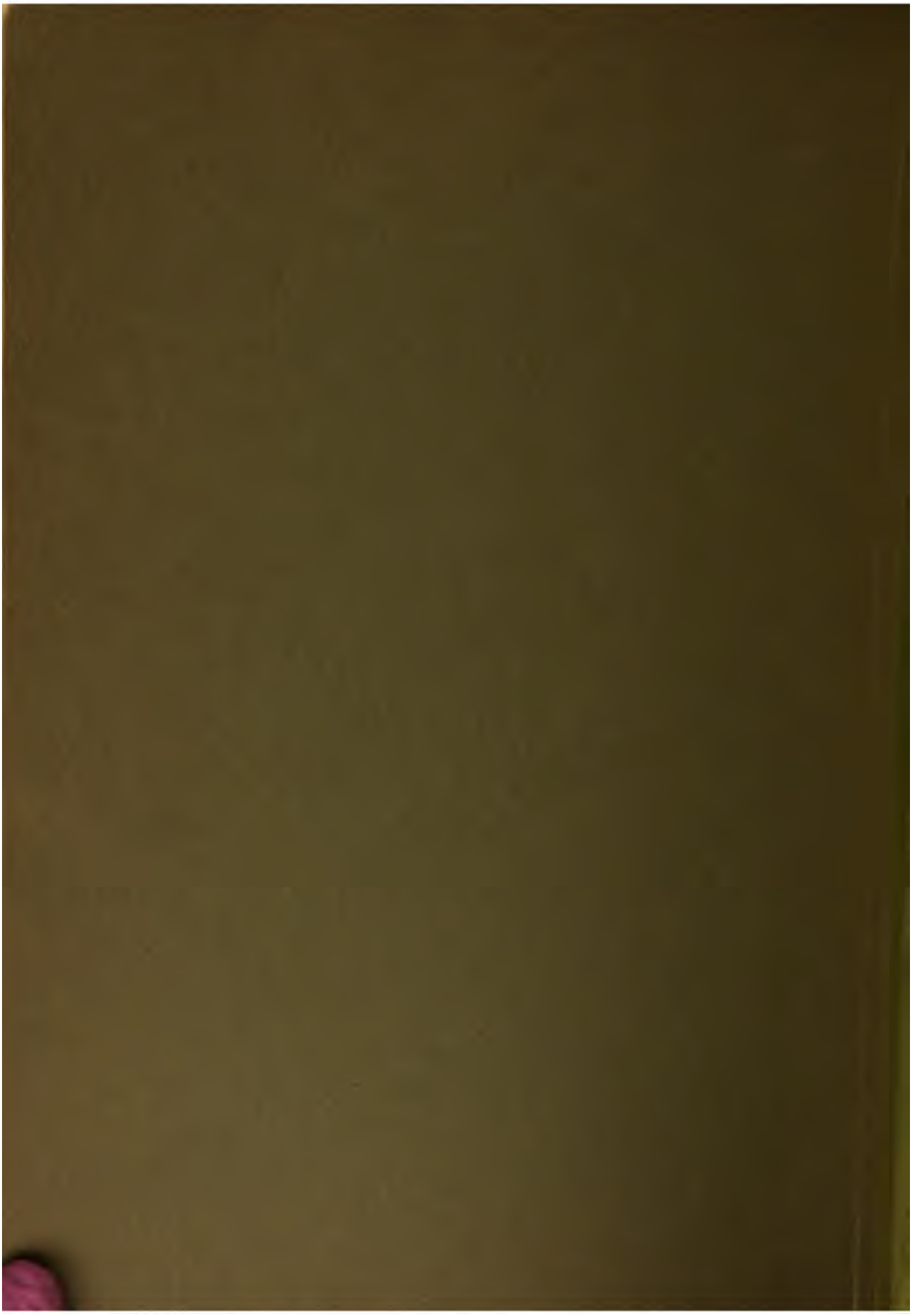
GWINNETT

resigned on the accession of General Taylor to the presidency and settled in San Francisco, Cal., June 4, 1849. He was a member of the first constitutional convention which met at Monterey in September, 1849, to frame a state constitution and in December was elected with John Charles Frémont to the U.S. senate. He drew the long term and in the senate was instrumental in procuring a survey of the Pacific coast, the establishment of a U.S. mint and navy yard for San Francisco and a line of steamers to China and Japan. He was re-elected in 1855 and at the close of his second term as U.S. senator he was arrested for disloyalty and was imprisoned till 1863, when he was released and went to France. In Paris he developed a scheme for the colonization of Sonora, Mexico, with Southerners, and he interested Napoleon III. in the project. He had an interview with Maximilian at the Tuileries and two weeks later Maximilian left for Mexico. Doctor Gwin followed with an autograph letter from Napoleon III. to Marshal Bazaine. Neither the marshal nor Maximilian favored the plan and Doctor Gwin returned to France in January, 1865, and freely exposed the condition of affairs in Mexico to the Emperor, which interview obtained an order on the marshal to furnish troops to aid Doctor Gwin in his scheme. On delivering the order it was not carried out and disappointed Doctor Gwin was furnished an escort to the border and he returned to his home in California where he engaged in business. He supported the candidacy of Samuel J. Tilden for President in 1876. He subsequently removed to New York city, where he died, Sept. 3, 1885.

Wm. M. Gwin.

GWINNETT, Button, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in England about 1732. He engaged as a merchant in Bristol, England, and subsequently in Charles-Town, S.C. He is recorded as a general trader in Savannah, Ga., in 1765, and as a planter on St. Catharine island in 1768, having purchased part of the island from the Rev. Thomas and Mary Bosomworth for £5250. He made the acquaintance of Dr. Lyman Hall and became with him an influential "Son of Liberty." He was a delegate from the parish of St. John to the provincial congress which met in Savannah, Jan. 20, 1776, and with Hall, Houstoun, Bulloch and Walton, was chosen a delegate to the Continental congress. He took his seat in congress, May 20, and on July 4, 1776, voted for and on August 2 following signed the Declaration of Independence. He was elected a member of the Council of Safety, Oct. 7, 1776, and was the chief author of the constitution of 1777 which defined and supported the rights of Georgia as an independent state and on March 4, 1777, he was appointed president of the council as sucessor to Archibald Bulloch, deceased. On the same day the council of safety, at the suggestion of the newly appointed president, "requested President Gwinnett to march into Florida with a competent force of militia and volunteers, erecting the American standard as he went, and proclaiming protection and security of person and property to all who would take the oath of allegiance to the United States." The expedition ended in a disastrous failure, owing largely to divided councils, as the state troops serving in the Continental establishment were under command of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, who claimed the right to lead in the expedition, while President Gwinnett also claimed the right as commander-in-chief, and this dispute demoralized the troops and the expedition was abandoned. Gwinnett, who had been defeated of election as president, challenged McIntosh, whom he charged with his defeat, to mortal combat, and they met, May 16, 1777, and McIntosh was dangerously and Gwinnett mortally wounded. During the progress of the Revolution Gwinnett's property was entirely destroyed by the British army. A monument was erected in Augusta, Ga., in front of the city hall to perpetuate the memory of the signers from Georgia, and it was made to cover the dust of Dr. Lyman Hall and of Chief Justice George Walton, but when search was made for the last resting place of Button Gwinnett there was no record on file or even tradition handed down by which it could be located, and the full intention of the builders of the monument could not be carried out, of making the site also the final resting place of the mortal bodies of the three immortal patriots. No well authenticated portrait of him exists and he left no descendants. A county in Georgia was named for him. He died three days after receiving his fatal wound, near Savannah, Ga., May 19, 1777.

MONUMENT TO GWINNETT, HALL AND WALTON.



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